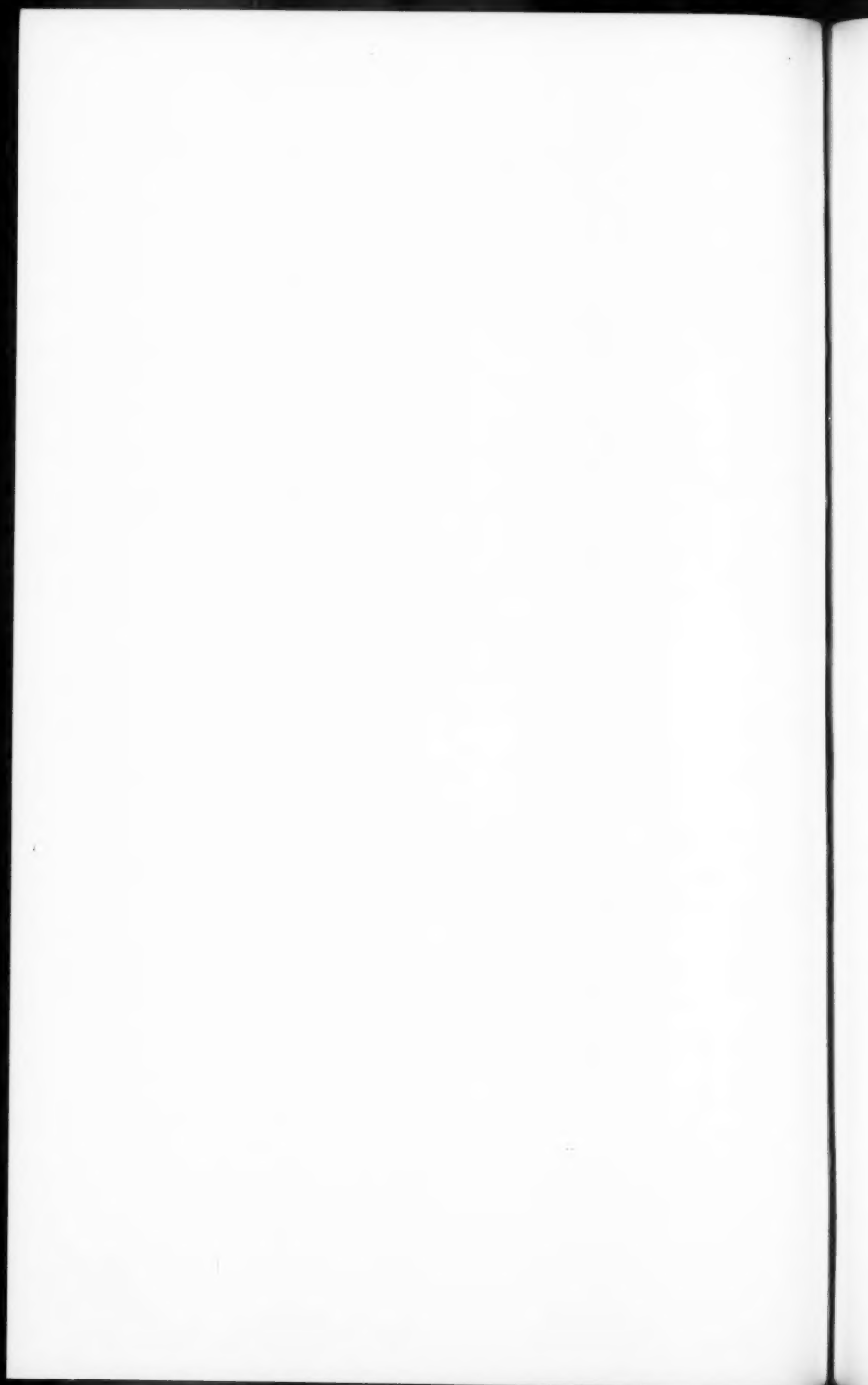


**THE  
PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY  
SUPPLEMENT**

**Volume 7  
1933**





# THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY SUPPLEMENT

## Volume 7

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## MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

DECEMBER 10, 1932

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The Quarterly Conference of the State institution visitors and superintendents with the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene was held at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, December 10, 1932.

### Present—

FREDERICK W. PARSONS, M. D., Commissioner of Mental Hygiene.  
SANGER BROWN, 2nd, M. D., Assistant Commissioner of Mental Hygiene.  
HORATIO M. POLLOCK, Ph. D., Director, Mental Hygiene Statistics.  
HESTER B. CRUTCHER, Supervisor of Social Work.  
MRS. ELEANOR C. SLAGLE, Director, Bureau of Occupational Therapy.  
MARY E. SHANKLIN, Assistant Director, Bureau of Occupational Therapy.  
PHILIP SMITH, M. D., Medical Inspector.  
H. A. LABURT, M. D., Deputy Medical Inspector.  
WM. C. GARVIN, M. D., Superintendent, Binghamton State Hospital.  
MRS. G. F. MILLS, Visitor, Binghamton State Hospital.  
MRS. CHARLES R. SEYMOUR, Visitor, Binghamton State Hospital.  
GEORGE W. MILLS, M. D., Superintendent, Brooklyn State Hospital.  
MRS. GRACE W. WHITEHALL, Visitor, Brooklyn State Hospital.  
F. ROSS HAVILAND, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Brooklyn State Hospital.  
MORRIS D. RIEMER, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Brooklyn State Hospital.  
JOHN H. TRAVIS, M. D., Clinical Director, Creedmoor Division, Brooklyn State Hospital.  
FRANK M. CRIDEN, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Creedmoor Division, Brooklyn State Hospital.  
J. A. PRITCHARD, M. D., Superintendent, Buffalo State Hospital.  
MRS. JOHN R. HAZEL, Visitor, Buffalo State Hospital.  
MRS. DAVID DIAMOND, Visitor, Buffalo State Hospital.  
MRS. GEORGE L. MOORE, Visitor, Buffalo State Hospital.  
R. G. WEARNE, M. D., Acting Superintendent, Central Islip State Hospital.  
MRS. E. E. HICKS, Visitor, Central Islip State Hospital.  
MRS. PETER SEXTON, Visitor, Central Islip State Hospital.  
MRS. ARTHUR F. J. REMY, Visitor, Central Islip State Hospital.  
EARLE V. GRAY, M. D., Superintendent, Gowanda State Hospital.  
JOHN R. ROSS, M. D., Superintendent, Harlem Valley State Hospital.

- JOSEPH L. SCHWARTZ, Visitor, Hudson River State Hospital.  
WILLIS E. MERRIMAN, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Hudson River State Hospital.  
JAMES P. KELLEHER, M. D., Clinical Director, Hudson River State Hospital.  
JOHN H. FLINN, Steward, Hudson River State Hospital.  
CHARLES S. PARKER, M. D., Acting Superintendent, Kings Park State Hospital.  
JOHN R. KNAPP, M. D., Acting Superintendent, Manhattan State Hospital.  
MICHAEL P. LONERGAN, M. D., Clinical Director, Manhattan State Hospital.  
NOBE E. STEIN, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Manhattan State Hospital.  
W. M. PAMPHILON, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Manhattan State Hospital.  
RUDOLPH KNAPP, M. D., Manhattan State Hospital.  
ELEANOR S. CARMICHAEL, R. N., Principal, School of Nursing, Manhattan State Hospital.  
FLORENCE DEN. ANDERSON, Social Worker, Manhattan State Hospital.  
ROBERT WOODMAN, M. D., Superintendent, Middletown State Hospital.  
W. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Superintendent, Marcy State Hospital.  
J. A. COTTER, Steward, Pilgrim State Hospital.  
J. L. VAN DE MARK, M. D., Superintendent, Rochester State Hospital.  
M. BRUCE POTTER, Visitor, Rochester State Hospital.  
R. E. BLAISDELL, M. D., Superintendent, Rockland State Hospital.  
C. H. LOW, Visitor, Rockland State Hospital.  
MRS. NORMA ZAMRONI, Visitor, Rockland State Hospital.  
L. P. O'DONNELL, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Rockland State Hospital.  
M. G. DOOLING, Steward, Rockland State Hospital.  
P. G. TADDIKEN, M. D., Superintendent, St. Lawrence State Hospital.  
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WILLIAM B. DONOVAN, Visitor, St. Lawrence State Hospital.  
J. L. O'CONNOR, Visitor, St. Lawrence State Hospital.  
R. J. DONAHUE, Visitor, St. Lawrence State Hospital.  
R. H. HUTCHINGS, M. D., Superintendent, Utica State Hospital.  
ROBERT M. ELLIOTT, M. D., Superintendent, Willard State Hospital.  
MRS. ADELAIDE F. EARLEY, Visitor, Willard State Hospital.  
THOMAS W. MALONEY, M. D., Visitor, Willard State Hospital.  
MRS. MARY T. E. WILLIAMS, Visitor, Willard State Hospital.  
CLARENCE O. CHENEY, M. D., Director, Psychiatric Institute.

- H. W. POTTER, M. D., Assistant Director, Psychiatric Institute.  
LELAND E. HINSIE, M. D., Research Associate in Psychiatry, Psychiatric Institute.  
MEYER M. HARRIS, M. D., Research Associate in Medicine, Psychiatric Institute.  
NICHOLAS KOPELOFF, Ph. D., Research Associate in Bacteriology, Psychiatric Institute.  
ERWIN BRAND, Ph. D., Research Associate in Chemistry, Psychiatric Institute.  
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HENRY ANDERSEN, Secretary, Psychiatric Institute.  
WITHROW MORSE, Psychiatric Institute.  
WILLIAM F. SPRING, Psychiatric Institute.  
MARY F. BREW, M. D., Assistant Director, Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.  
C. M. BURDICK, M. D., Superintendent, Dannemora State Hospital.  
JOHN F. MCNEILL, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Matteawan State Hospital.  
CHARLES S. LITTLE, M. D., Superintendent, Letchworth Village.  
EUGENE W. MARTZ, M. D., Clinical Director, Letchworth Village.  
A. N. BRONFENBRENNER, M. D., Pathologist, Letchworth Village.  
CHARLES L. VAUX, M. D., Superintendent, Newark State School.  
MRS. MAE HASSETT HENRY, Visitor, Newark State School.  
GEORGE H. WATSON, D. D. S., Visitor, Newark State School.  
JOHN C. HOEFFLER, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Newark State School.  
CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D., Superintendent, Rome State School.  
MRS. ABBIE A. HAMMANN, Visitor, Rome State School.  
MRS. ANNA D. RAYLAND, Visitor, Rome State School.  
JAMES G. RIGGS, Visitor, Rome State School.  
C. E. ROWE, M. D., Superintendent, Syracuse State School.  
HARRY C. STORRS, M. D., Superintendent, Wassaic State School.  
WILLIAM T. SHANAHAN, M. D., Superintendent, Craig Colony.  
WILLIAM P. BIGGS, Visitor, Craig Colony.

J. S. RICHARDS, M. D., Associate Physician, Dr. MacDonald's House, Central Valley.

W. B. CORNELL, M. D., Director, Evergreens Sanatorium-School, Menands.

RALPH A. NOBLE, M. D., National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.

G. A. SMITH, M. D., Central Islip.

J. RAMSEY HUNT, M. D., Neurological Institute, New York City.

ADA B. COFFEY, Division Public Health Nursing, New York State Department of Health, Albany.

R. H. METCALFE, Yonkers.

Mrs. ARTHUR C. KLAPPERT, 427 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City.

MILLIE TRUBERG, 209 E. 19 Street, New York City.

Commissioner Frederick W. Parsons in the chair.

The CHAIR: Will the meeting please come to order? Generally we start our Quarterly Conferences with a polite ceremony having to do with speeches of welcome. This time I leave that to the first speaker of the day who reads a paper entitled, "Review of Work of Psychiatric Institute and Hospital During the Past Year"—Dr. C. O. Cheney.

Dr. CHENEY: I feel quite inadequate to attempt to take the place of a president of a Board of Visitors or a member of a Board who might welcome the Conference to one of the other institutions in the Department. However, I may say that we are very glad to welcome the conference members and to have the opportunity of presenting to you some facts regarding the activities and interests of the Institute during the last year.

(Dr. Cheney's paper appears in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY for January, 1933.)

The CHAIR: Dr. Cheney's report of the activities of the Institute is a full and complete justification for the relatively large sums which the State spends in maintaining this splendid institution. From Dr. Cheney's report one gets the impression that the place hums with intelligent, well-directed activity. No spectacular gestures are being made, but careful, scientific, intensive work is being carried on. That some of these activities give only negative results does not impair their usefulness. We understand that when an individual makes a definite announcement bearing on our interest it is important for the State to explore that field rather than to let people think that the State is neglecting a promising activity.

Dr. Cheney's paper is open for general discussion. I am not going to call on anyone specifically. Those who have thoughts on the topics raised are free to speak.

Dr. Cheney, do you wish to ask any of your Institute men to speak on certain phases of your paper?

Dr. CHENEY: Not unless some member of the Conference wishes to ask a special question which the various research men might be better able to answer than I.

The CHAIR: Are there questions to be directed to Dr. Cheney?

Dr. RALPH A. NOBLE: As a visitor to the conference, may I be permitted to congratulate Dr. Cheney on the excellent report of the work which has been carried out in the Psychiatric Institute during the past year?

I am in entire agreement with Dr. Cheney that such an Institute should carry out certain aspects of research work in a critical fashion, not always expecting to find good results, but at least hoping to get at the bottom of the truth regarding extravagant claims which are frequently made by enthusiasts.

In particular, one wishes to congratulate the Psychiatric Institute on arranging for a most excellent course of training for medical officers from the hospitals of the State of New York Department of Mental Hygiene, and also for throwing this course open to doctors from other states. The post-graduate course of instruction which has been commenced, promises to be a most efficient arrangement.

Dr. Cheney mentioned the system which is in operation in the out-patient department, of having men who are carrying out consulting practice in New York City attached to the hospital service. Such a system is certainly to be encouraged in the out-patient department. This policy is not always followed in other countries, and particularly in Great Britain there appears to be a good deal of opposition to such an arrangement.

With regard to the treatment of general paresis by malaria and by other forms of treatment with heat—the interesting case which Dr. Cheney reported where a patient developed a temperature of 110 degrees, suggests the idea of giving salt during the treatment of these patients. We know that they sweat a great deal and that people who sweat are likely to suffer from muscular contractions and even convulsions, if they are deprived of salt in this fashion. I would like to ask if there have been any experiments with the administration of salt during such treatment.

The CHAIR: Now that Dr. Noble has opened the discussion there may be others who feel disposed to speak on the work of the Institute. Dr. Cheney, will you please close by answering this question?

Dr. CHENEY: We are not carrying out malarial treatment here. The possible use of salt in radiotherapy treatment might be considered as well as in malarial treatment, but we do not use it and do not have any experience with it.

While I have this opportunity I feel that I would like to express to the Conference my very deep appreciation of the continued cooperation and encouragement which we have received from the Commissioner in the work which we are carrying on. It is very encouraging to feel that he is supporting us, and at the same time is willing to leave certain things to our judgment, which means carrying out certain details in the very happy, cooperative spirit which we have throughout the Institute.

Whatever of credit is being done here is not my work. This work could not be done without the hearty cooperation and the continued interest of our associates, and whatever credit is due for the work of the Institute is due to them and not to me, and I wish to express my appreciation to them.

The CHAIR: We are obliged to you, Dr. Cheney, for presenting an interesting account of the activities of the Institute.

Next on the program is a paper by Dr. Pollock, entitled "Family Care and the Institution Problem."

(Dr. Pollock's paper appears in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY for January, 1933.)

The CHAIR: Dr. Pollock has communicated with Dr. Gray of Gowanda, relative to this paper, and Dr. Gray is invited to begin the discussion.

Dr. GRAY: I call to your attention the fact that the family care of patients at Gheel, Belgium, was developed in the 13th century and so would suggest that perhaps after we have had a few hundred years' experience with this type of care for patients, we may do more for them than at present.

I believe all State hospitals have patients placed in family care, similar to that of Gheel, except that we do not pay for their care. We have at Gowanda approximately 11 to 12 per cent at home on parole. Most of these patients are in the care of their relatives. There are, of course, men who have been admitted without relatives and no one interested in them, whom we have placed on parole in charge of persons already investigated. We find these persons treat our patients well, but we have never expected to reimburse them for the care and supervision. The patients have generally been working on farms and we have found the results wholly satisfactory.

Occasionally we have run across cases where the family has attempted to exploit the patient. I have in mind a man working in a village, a paranoid type of *præcox*, who, most of the time, was influenced by the voice of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. He has been out on parole the greater part of the time for the past several years. Sometimes he has had to be returned because of his disturbed mental condition. He has managed to save about \$2,000 and has been importuned for loans by the man in whose parole he

is, but the patient was shrewd enough not to loan his money. This shows the possibility of danger if we do not thoroughly investigate the situation beforehand and watch the care being taken of the patient while he is on parole. If we were expected to pay a family for the care of our patients, the situation would be entirely different.

I do not believe we are ready, as yet, for such a thing as the plan of family care, but I do believe it would be of tremendous value to the State as a whole. I think our present state of depression is the proper time in which to educate the public in developing this plan. We can, at least, begin work in our separate institutions, if we do not take it up as a State-wide policy.

Some years ago I had in mind establishing a colony where we might have six or eight men living in a home under the charge of a husband and wife, employees of the institution. In discussing this plan with interested farmers it developed that I was likely to take work from men in the neighborhood, which was objectionable, so I had to drop it.

I believe we could develop a plan similar to that of Gheel, but it would require a considerable amount of education, which could be started by those in the neighborhood of our institutions. It would certainly be more comfortable for the chronic type of patient, who has only the prospect of living within the walls of a hospital, to live the more natural life he could obtain in the home of some person who would take a little interest in him. If he could not get into a home as a single individual, the hospital might arrange to run a home for six, eight, or ten patients, with a married man and his wife in charge of the house. This would be a more comfortable way of living, than in the institution, with a living room, bedrooms, recreation room of some kind and nearer normal opportunities.

If the family care plan is developed, it would certainly increase our extra-mural care and supervision and would require a larger number of social workers and clinic physicians.

The CHAIR: Dr. Vaux, will you carry on the discussion?

Dr. VAUX: At the Newark State School we have been conducting an experiment along the lines of Dr. Pollock's paper, and in placing the patients from our institution outside we have the same difficulty to meet as with insane patients, that is, in getting the patient who has been in an institution a long time to take up life outside.

This is helped by our colony methods, the colony house serving as a half-way house leading to parole and carrying over something of institutional care during the time that adjustment to community life is being made.

While the institutionalization of an adult patient may get her out of step

with her former mode of living, it has a greater effect upon a child because, when she spends the formative years in an institution, she has missed those contacts and experiences that develop her ability for life in the community. The protection and disciplinary control of the institution does not fit her for living outside. Even a normal child becomes marked as different—she is an institution child.

To meet this, we recently went a step further than the colony house and started a boarding home for four girls. With this boarding home, we aimed at complete separation from the institution, and to establish as nearly as possible a normal family situation. We obtained a foster-father and mother, who had already raised a family of their own which has grown up and left home, leaving a void in their parental affection and no outlet for their capacity to care for children. Their comfortable house is situated in a nice section in the village, about one mile from the village school which the girls attend. The foster parents were instructed to treat these children as their own, and to supervise them no more or no less than they would their own. These girls help with the housework, run errands, play in the yard and do their home work. They go unattended to school, church, Sunday school, choir rehearsals, Girl Scout meetings and motion picture shows.

One Saturday afternoon they were sent to the movies with instructions to return as soon as the show was over. At 5 o'clock the foster-mother was worried because they had not returned, and communicated her anxiety to her husband. At 6 o'clock he gave up pacing the floor and went to the theater. There, he found the four girls waiting for the show to be over, as instructed. Only that day, it seemed there was a continuous performance and they had contentedly viewed the picture several times. I cite this little incident because it might have happened the same way in any family, and because it shows better than a long description how near we have come to a normal family situation.

Of the original four girls, one was returned to the institution last summer because meanwhile we had admitted more promising material and her place was taken by another girl.

The ages of the first four girls range from 12 to 14 years, with I. Q.'s from 47 to 58—all low grade morons. The chronological age of the last girl is 9 years, with an I. Q. of 86, she being in the borderline class.

Each case was received upon recommendation of a clinic of the Department of Mental Hygiene. I emphasize this because the clinic physicians of our department understand the cases and the institution, and we accept their recommendations, with confidence, that everything else has already been suggested or tried, and that commitment is made as the last resort.

In many of our committed cases, the family situation is faulty and facilities for special class teaching are not available. Then the child cannot attend public school and her home is no proper place for her to stay. Both of these conditions were present in all of our cases. But, as these children show no further conduct disorders (bad conduct often being a result of bad environment) further institutional control did not seem at all necessary. After a year and a half these children are indistinguishable from other children in the community. They made good marks in the special class, and the two girls with the highest intelligence ratings have done so well, that one of 14 years has been changed to the regular fourth grade, and the last girl of 9 years is about to enter the regular third grade. Our only contact with them has been through a social worker, who visits and reports on them twice a month. She buys their clothes and does their shopping with them, and is so enthused that she gives them parties or takes them riding on the slightest excuse.

As a result of our experience, we are watching the behavior of several boys and several girls, and plan to institute additional boarding homes. In each home, we think the number should be limited to four, so that the home care and family situation may be well preserved.

The per capita cost for these children is about the same as in the institution. The financing was a new and a special matter which depended upon the Commissioner. This, he has arranged so that our prospective wants for next year have been provided for.

We have been asked what we shall do with these girls when they finish school. This is a problem which we will have to meet. Certainly, each year they will become less in need of institutional care. We are confident, from our experience in paroling girls, that we can continue them in the community, and also enable them to become self-supporting.

The CHAIR: Social work has been mentioned on two occasions. Perhaps Miss Crutcher will comment upon the social service aspects of family care.

MISS CRUTCHER: I think Dr. Pollock's paper is very interesting indeed, because it offers so many challenging social implications.

It would seem that the answer to many of the questions which Dr. Pollock has raised would depend to no small extent upon the quality of the social work. To see that the family with whom the patient is placed has sufficient understanding of the patients' needs, would mean continued effort on the part of the social worker as well as the psychiatrist. Selection of suitable homes, the securing of various kinds of employment for patients able to do some work, aiding in working out family budgets and help in the maintaining of certain values in the family caring for the patient would

devolve chiefly upon the social worker. Thus it would seem to me that such a project would mean new and increased responsibilities for the social worker as well as the medical staff of the hospital.

Dr. BERNSTEIN: I would like to say in connection with the development of extra-institutional care of patients that I am very glad to hear that so many people in the State hospitals are interested in this problem, and from more than one point of view.

We hear a great deal about the depression these days, but I feel sure that we will again have a great demand for labor, and for common labor to a great extent. I know of four towns in Oneida County where some form of colony care could be introduced.

Dr. Shaw at one time cared for epileptics at Camden, N. Y., an industrial town of about three thousand inhabitants with a good surrounding agricultural region.

We formerly carried three colonies in Camden. There is no objection to these cases going there to live but work is scarce now; perhaps next spring they may find work on the farms. There is farm work available in northern Oneida County and we may always consider this aspect of the question. We could buy or rent a house in a town, take a few men and establish a home for them.

Another town in southern Oneida County is Deansboro, which might be suitable. Social welfare workers for boys were at one time interested in establishing a center there for a training school for boys, an institution in the nature of a reformatory on the colony plan using, so far as possible, homes already there for colony houses.

We could buy a house or farm and put a man and wife there to take care of these people. One million dollars would buy one-quarter of the town of Deansboro and the surrounding farm sufficient for agricultural purposes. We could then establish a school house, a church, a store and all other social centers necessarily a part of any ordinary village, using the ones now existent so far as possible. I think we could establish something very much like Gheel without the religious aspects of the latter place. We could also go in a more rural community like New London, west of Rome, which is a canal town where half of the houses are vacant, introduce trained attendants and under a boarding system establish three or four patients in each house and have farm work available for the males.

I can see where the system could be handled very easily. I think I will resign from Rome and take up the job as attendant or manager.

Miss COFFEY: I am from the State Health Department and I wonder if you appreciate the fact that we have in New York State somewhere between

fifteen and sixteen hundred public health nurses who are carrying on a generalized service of family health in up-State New York. That large group, which is available for all types of family health work, might be of assistance in taking care of these family problems, provided the nurses were better informed on mental disease and mental hygiene; and I think that the nurses are awakening to the realization that they need training in mental diseases and mental hygiene.

It happens to be my particular job in the State Department of Health to arrange for the continuous staff education of the public health nurses in up-State New York, and we are trying to bring in mental hygiene in connection with the preventive side of the question, working with your department on this program. It seems to me that the nurse who is doing family work and who knows the family, might be a factor in extending this service in the home.

You know that public health nursing has changed very decidedly in the last ten years. Up until that time we were doing a specialized service; mostly with tuberculosis patients, and other special fields, each nurse doing a particular job in the home. We know now that is not the best way to do family work, and with one nurse going into the home and doing the entire family program it is much more satisfactory for the family and for the nurses themselves so that mental hygiene and mental health would seem to have a definite place in the equipment of public health nurses, and if that is true then we should make a special effort in training of nurses in mental problems; not only the student but the graduate nurse, as it is being planned here at the Institute at present. I do know it is rather difficult to train the graduate nurse in mental disease, but I just offer that as one possibility which might be worked out.

Dr. SMITH: In advocating family care for psychiatric patients, I think it is very important to take into consideration, first, the community into which the patient is to go, and in the second place, the class of patients which can be sent out in the community.

The colony at Gheel has been mentioned here and anyone who has been through this colony and observed its methods of operation, will agree that it is a well-recognized fact that Dr. Sano, physician in charge, is doing real work and has evolved a system which I think is admirable and which could be emulated in this country.

Of course, we have not the uniform and homogeneous population in our communities which exists in Europe. The type of population has considerable weight in obtaining a successful result.

The whole country surrounding the colony at Gheel is a rural country.

The amount of traffic and activity and the possibility of patients getting into danger are not as great as in this country.

Again we must look at the spirit which actuates the community in the treatment of these patients. There is a spirit behind the whole project at Gheel which is a religious one. All the people there are religious and the inception of this spirit took place back in the thirteenth century when they made some vow which has continued up to the present time and finds expression in the care which they give to psychiatric patients.

We also have to take into consideration the class of patients who go there. Most of those whom I saw were senile cases, cases of arteriosclerosis, dementia præcox, and a number of epileptics. They are free to wander around the country and if they go any distance, they are easily brought back and do not get into much danger. The patients live in different families, usually one patient in a family, and sometimes there are two.

The Colony is divided into six districts, each in charge of a physician with several social workers. They all meet at the Colony every morning and after a conference, the doctor goes out into his district and also the social workers and observe the patients in their different homes.

Belgium gives a certain amount of money toward support and the patient contributes something, according to his means or that of his family. In some cases the contribution is fairly substantial.

When I went to Berlin, I found that in connection with the hospital at Buch under Dr. Birnbaum, a system has been developed whereby the physician and social workers were in charge of about three hundred patients who were living in families in the community in rural districts. A certain amount of remuneration was paid to each of these families. The physician in charge makes regular visits and orders the return to the hospital of patients who are not getting along well in family care.

In Switzerland at Burghölzli, under Dr. Meyer who is in charge of the hospital, it was found that there was a well-organized teaching system for instruction of the students of the University of Zürich in psychiatric work.

The capacity of the hospital is about six to eight hundred, but a number of patients are living in the community and some of them are sent to the colony at Oetwil which is conducted by a Mr. Albert Hinderer-Bollier. A physician was in charge of this colony and the patients were living in different buildings in a rural community.

In regard to this colony, I might also state that there again was a deep religious spirit pervading the general atmosphere of the institution. The class of patients seen were similar to those observed in the colony at Gheel. They appeared to be deteriorated cases of dementia præcox and others were

of the senile or arteriosclerotic group. They were employed at outside work and also a certain amount of craft and industrial work was carried on among them.

We have had great success with our paroled patients and I think it would be an economic gain to the State for some of our patients to be allowed to go out into families in the rural communities. I do not think they would get along as well in the city as they would in the country. I believe that a trial in this direction might be made and it possibly would result in great benefit to the patients.

All the patients whom I saw in the colonies in Europe were well satisfied and it seemed to have a beneficial effect upon their mental condition.

As I have stated before, I feel that this measure is worthy of serious consideration and a trial on the part of our Department of Mental Hygiene.

Dr. BERNSTEIN: Don't let us call it "farming out." I hate that term and the patients don't like it either. Let's stay clear of that term.

Dr. CHENEY: Perhaps it might be of some interest to have the Conference informed of some facts indicated in the annual report from Zürich relative to the placing out of patients to which Dr. Pollock has referred in his paper and to which Dr. Smith has referred. I read a translation from the 1931 report:

"With 68 admissions and 74 discharges, the number of our custodial (family) cases for the reported year dropped from 350 to 344. This decrease is due to the fact that we, at present, very frequently have to deal with much more difficult patients than we did previously, since there are, at present, many more cases of schizophrenia, alcoholism and psychopathy accepted for family care, whereas previously imbeciles and idiots constituted the larger number of our charges.

"This change in the composition of the custodial cases manifests itself practically therein, as compared to previously, that a much larger turnover must take place of our custodial cases in custodial families, making provisions therefor much more difficult. As a result of this, the requirements of the Department of Inspection become greater, the indemnity claims of the families mount and expenses increase. It is further very seldom that custodial families for difficult cases have grown, in spite of their good will and patience. Also, the lack of proper employment makes itself felt. Most of our custodial cases persist in doing only such work outside as they have already learned. For example, neither the laborer nor the tradesman wishes to occupy himself upon the farm; if, in spite of that, one assigns him to a farmer, in most cases it only lasts for a short while. They hardly are able to adjust themselves to difficult situations. We are also sorry to report, as

a result of moving, the loss of a specially suited custodial family for difficult cases, which, during a period of nine years, took care of 50 cases, these feeling very much at home, and some were brought up so that they today are able to take care of themselves again."

The cost per custodial day per patient was a little over 30 cents and the amount supplied by the State per day was about 20 cents so that it appears the situation there financially at any rate, may be different from ours.

I also may say that this past summer, the Institute was visited by the supervising nurse of a boarding-out system of one of the Swedish hospitals. She indicated they have three to four hundred patients in the hospital and about two hundred and fifty placed out in fifty homes. The patients are sent from the hospital to a colony and from this colony placed in various homes. The amount paid by the State varies according to the condition of the patient. Patients who require care and do not work have paid for them, as I recall it, about a dollar and a half a day. Patients able to do some work have paid for them a correspondingly smaller amount by the State. It is insisted that the patient be treated as a member of the family, being allowed to take his or her meals with the family, and not treated at all like a servant. The supervisor indicated that it has worked very well, particularly with cases of schizophrenia which constitutes a large majority of their cases. She feels the patients have a very comfortable existence and much more so than they would have in an institution; they become more socialized. Those who have been listless previously in the hospital and who are apparently listless in a family situation become more interested. One instance was cited where a patient was cared for in one family for a good many years, having assisted in caring for the children in their infancy and when these children grew up and had children of their own, this patient took care of them and was really looked upon as a member of the family.

Dr. Pollock mentioned the sympathetic attitude of the community and the friendliness toward mental patients. That situation seems to prevail where the community has been educated to it over a period of years, but I feel the situation is rather different here in this State. My feeling is that the community in general looks upon mental cases askance and are not inclined to take them as boarders. That is perhaps before they become educated to the situation. It depends, of course, upon the experience in the community and the location in the State. I think the rural districts might accept them more readily than the city. As for the cost question: I am not at all sure that the per capita cost of placing patients out in the homes would be less than the cost in the hospital but I think we have to take into consideration that if the hospital can be relieved of that many cases, the building program

will be reduced and the ultimate cost not only in the daily per capita but in the building cost and maintenance of these buildings will be reduced so that eventually even if we pay as much for patients in the homes as it costs to keep them in the hospitals, it would relieve the State of expense. Personally, I think the matter is one for consideration, and as Dr. Pollock stated, we cannot tell how it is going to work out until it is tried.

The CHAIR: Dr. Pollock's paper is still before you for discussion. It is a stimulating topic and there is an opportunity for all to speak.

Dr. MILLS: So far the discussion has all been of the care of patients in rural communities but as I understand it the increase in population in the hospitals is mostly from cities. I judge from what Dr. Vaux says funds might be made available.

It occurs to me that there are many ex-attendants who for one reason or another live in the vicinity of the hospital. They are people who have had training in the care of patients and could easily care for one or two if they were willing and could be recompensed to a little more than the actual cost.

Another problem in the metropolitan district is that the number of those admitted in the senile groups has increased very materially the last few years and many of these patients could be cared for outside. Their people won't care for them, it represents in cities from \$10 to \$20 per month for a room. They won't take them back in the city homes even if they have come from a home. When they are sent to a home they return to the hospital very soon and it is difficult to have them retained permanently.

I think the care of senile patients in the metropolitan district is a growing problem and so if these patients could be cared for in the homes of former employees it would be a saving to the State.

The CHAIR: Is there further discussion of this paper?

Dr. TADDIKEN: The discussion indicates that Dr. Pollock in his interesting paper has presented to us a very important subject and I should like to move, if the Commissioner approves, that a committee be appointed for the further consideration of this matter.

The CHAIR: I do approve and I present Dr. Taddiken's motion to the conference.

Dr. GARVIN: Might I make a suggestion for the consideration of the Commissioner and the committee? We have had great difficulty in paroling patients on account of the depression. We have a number of patients who I believe the relatives would take on parole, but are unable to do so because they cannot feed and clothe them. I think that, if after careful preliminary investigation, the families were found to be actually unable to care for the patients on account of financial difficulties, perhaps, funds might be pro-

vided whereby the hospital might assist them financially so long as needed. This would help to relieve the overcrowding, and perhaps a number of such patients might be able to secure part-time employment.

Dr. WOODMAN: One other thing that we might do which would not cost any money would be to further liberalize our rules and our attitude toward patients on parole. Some of us remember when there was no such thing as a parole. Later patients were paroled for a month and then for a year.

Not infrequently I encounter families who are willing to maintain a relative, clearly unrecovered, if they can have the support of the hospital administration and the opportunity to return the patient with a minimum of trouble and expense, in event of more active mental disorder or alterations in the home situation. They could be encouraged to board out the patient at their own expense if they could be assured of a longer period of parole.

The CHAIR: In that connection I would say that the reason for the disinclination on the part of the Department toward perennial parole is that it destroys not only the measure of comparison in this State but our present practice has already destroyed our comparison between this State and other states. Considerable criticism is made as to why New York State has only 8 per cent on parole and another state 12. It might appear as though we were not as alert in New York State as in the other state but inquiry shows that many patients in the other state have been on parole for five years. If we were to multiply our 8 per cent by 5 we would have 40 per cent on parole instead of 8. The Department very reluctantly consents to renewal of paroles for the perfectly apparent reason that if an institution is active in that direction the high percentage thus obtained will be unfavorably compared with a hospital not so active.

Dr. WOODMAN: If we could introduce a classification of placements perhaps we would be able to solve the difficulty which the Commissioner mentions.

The CHAIR: The committee will be required to take all aspects under consideration.

Dr. Pollock's paper on "Family Care and the Institution Problem," merits the discussion which it has had. Since we have learned how well feeble-minded patients can be cared for in colonies the prospect of finding other ways of caring for State hospital patients has been given considerable attention. It is quite obvious that Dr. Pollock's proposal calls for more serious inquiry than the subject has as yet had.

In the extramural care of patients two considerations present themselves, and of greater importance is the welfare of the patient. Will patients be better and happier outside the institution? The second aspect is what will

the extramural care cost? If we can show that patients can be maintained outside the hospitals at a rate less than the cost of our present methods the argument has a feature which will appeal to those who provide money for the maintenance of mentally sick people.

A happy conclusion would be that home care is better for patients and cheaper.

Is there further discussion of this paper?

Dr. Taddiken's motion is, therefore, before you. Are you ready for the question?

Motion made and carried to appoint a committee to consider various aspects of family care.

The CHAIR: I will announce the committee membership later.

We will proceed to the reports of committees.

The first is the report of the Committee on Construction of which Dr. Garvin is chairman.

Dr. Garvin read the following report.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTRUCTION

On September 28, 1932, the Committee on Construction, together with the State architect, visited the new building under construction at Kings Park State Hospital, and also the site for the proposed new building to house 1,350 male and female patients. On the same afternoon the members visited the Central Islip State Hospital and inspected the new 600-bed reception group recently occupied by patients, also the James group and cafeteria dining room service in connection with the same.

On September 29 a visit was made to the Creedmoor State Hospital to inspect the new infirmary unit, housing 600 patients, now partly occupied, and the new continued treatment building for 1,017 male and female patients, which will soon be ready for occupancy. The committee also visited the bakery and industrial building.

The committee held two meetings with the State architect at Creedmoor and passed on the preliminary plans for the following buildings in connection with the Rochester State Hospital: a 600-bed unit for male and female patients, to house 200 disturbed, 300 infirm and 100 tuberculous patients; combination store house and industrial building and plans for a new administration building.

The chairman motored to the Brooklyn State Hospital and talked over with the superintendent plans for the new multi-story building to house 600 sick and infirm patients, diagnostic clinic and residence for the superintendent.

The committee met the State architect in New York on November 10, 1932, and visited the new Cornell Psychiatric Unit and then motored to the Harlem Valley State Hospital and on to the Wassaic State School, where they inspected two proposed sites for the new medical and surgical and reception hospital. The following day the committee inspected the new Fairview State Hospital located about seven miles from Danbury, Conn., after which the members returned to Harlem Valley and inspected the reception service and the various new buildings to house patients, and service units now in the course of construction. Two evening meetings were held at the Harlem Valley State Hospital, at which were discussed a number of plans for various buildings submitted to the committee by the State architect for its consideration.

On November 11, the committee visited the Middletown State Hospital and inspected the new infirmary building and Letchworth Village, where some of the units for boys and girls and new farm colony buildings were inspected. Late in the afternoon the Rockland State Hospital was visited and the most desirable site for the erection of an 800-bed infirmary unit was inspected. A tour of the hospital grounds was made in order to acquaint the committee with the layout of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. GARVIN,

*Chairman, Committee on Construction.*

Dr. GARVIN: I think that it might be a good plan for the Institute to sponsor a course in administration for those of the first assistant rank. With the increasing growth of our institutions there has been thrust upon the superintendent a constantly increasing administrative burden for which some of the men who are promoted to the position of superintendent have not been trained to assume. Very few in the grade of pathologist and clinical director have had administrative experience. Perhaps one of the outstanding superintendents could be secured to give the lectures on hospital administration; one of the stewards on the general business of the hospital; the State architect on hospital construction and some outstanding expert on food service. Other lecturers, no doubt, could be secured to speak constructively on topics of interest to the embryonic superintendents.

The CHAIR: What is your pleasure with Dr. Garvin's report?

Motion made and seconded that Dr. Garvin's report be accepted and filed.

The CHAIR: Next is the report of the Committee on Nursing, of which Dr. Taddiken is the chairman.

Dr. TADDIKEN: My report is rather lengthy and may bring out some discussion. I would just as soon defer reading it until the next conference or I shall be glad to read it now.

The CHAIR: It will be preferable to have you read it now.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NURSING

The Committee on Nursing herewith submits a table showing students in the State hospital and Craig Colony schools of nursing as of October 1, 1932: (See page 26.)

There is considerable trouble owing to the fact that there are so many changes in names of student nurses, and the committee requests the hospitals to be particularly careful to see that the correct name of each student is obtained at the time of admission to the school. The name sent to the chairman of the Committee on Nursing at the time of admission, for his record, should be the same as appears on the qualifying certificate of the Department of Education, on the records of the home school and as finally will appear on the diploma in the event of graduation. The name thereafter should not be changed; and the committee further suggests that the importance of keeping the same name be explained to the student nurses.

Frequent requests for change from the trained nurse to the registered nurse group or vice versa are made. Whereas the committee appreciates that occasionally good and sufficient reasons may exist why a change from one group to the other should be made, it can see no reason for repeated changes. Students should be placed in the proper group on admission and continued in that group until there is some adequate reason for change. The committee recommends that no change, except possibly an original change from the trained nurse to the registered nurse group, be permitted without authorization from the Committee on Nursing, and when such authorization is requested full information should be forwarded to the chairman of the committee for action.

There appears to be misunderstanding regarding failures in examinations held at the completion of each subject. There should be uniformity. The present rule is that when a student fails in examination a second examination in the subject should be given. When a student fails in three subjects, after a second examination in each, the student has to repeat the year, or, if in the junior class must be dropped from the school. All re-examinations are to be given at the end of the year. The regulations governing the marking of examinations as found in the committee's report in the January, 1929, PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY SUPPLEMENT, No. 1, Vol. 3, pages 13 and 14, are to be followed.

## MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

STUDENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITAL AND CRAIG COLONY SCHOOLS OF NURSING ON OCTOBER 1, 1932

Aggregate	Total						Juniors						Intermediates						Seniors								
	R. N.			T. N.			R. N.			T. N.			R. N.			T. N.			R. N.			T. N.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Binghamton ...	11	38	49	9	31	40	2	7	9	3	14	17	0	0	0	5	8	13	2	4	6	1	9	10	0	3	8
Brooklyn ...	10	36	46	5	10	15	5	26	31	3	4	7	2	11	13	0	5	5	1	10	11	2	1	3	2	5	7
Buffalo ...	2	14	16	1	5	6	1	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	3	4	1	1	2	0	6	6
Central Islip...	32	23	55	8	11	19	24	12	36	6	7	13	4	1	5	2	2	4	12	6	18	0	2	2	8	5	13
Craig Colony...	9	24	33	9	21	30	0	3	3	3	9	12	0	0	0	3	5	8	0	2	2	3	7	10	0	1	1
Gowanda ...	7	11	18	5	10	15	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	0	0	0	1	6	7	2	1	2
Harlem Valley...	5	15	20	3	12	15	2	3	5	3	10	13	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Hudson River...	31	50	81	10	15	25	9	16	25	8	9	17	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	6	12	0	4	4	2	9	11
Kings Park ...	7	28	35	5	25	30	2	3	5	1	5	6	1	1	0	1	3	9	12	0	0	1	1	12	1	3	4
Manhattan ...	12	60	72	9	31	40	3	29	32	5	8	13	0	12	12	2	16	18	0	9	9	2	7	9	3	8	11
Middletown ...	14	35	49	6	21	27	8	14	22	2	7	9	2	2	4	3	5	8	2	8	10	1	9	10	4	4	8
Rochester ...	12	14	26	4	10	14	8	4	12	2	4	6	1	1	0	1	4	5	4	3	7	1	2	3	3	1	4
Rockland ...	14	16	30	11	16	27	3	0	3	11	16	27	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lawrence...	9	78	87	9	70	79	0	8	8	4	24	28	0	0	0	1	27	28	0	3	3	4	19	23	0	5	5
Utica ...	0	40	40	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Willard ...	13	19	32	2	14	16	11	5	16	0	3	3	3	1	4	1	7	8	5	3	8	1	4	5	3	1	4
Total .....	176	482	658	96	342	438	80	140	220	51	135	186	17	29	46	27	111	133	34	58	92	18	96	114	29	53	82

The present requirement is that student nurses complete all theoretical work before admission to the final examination, and also that they complete all theoretical practical instruction before that time. It is appreciated that they do not complete all of their experience in practical work until the end of the school year, but no student should be recommended (on Form 14-Nurse) for final examination unless all of the theoretical instruction and all the practical instruction has been or will be completed before the date of the final examination. Frequent occasions arise where students in affiliation, because of illness or for other reasons, have to leave their affiliation course in the senior year and of necessity must return to complete affiliation at times after the final examination is held. These students, therefore, unless they have had instruction in the subjects that they ordinarily would have at Bellevue or other affiliating hospital, could not properly take the final examination. There seems to be misunderstanding about this. Your committee is of the opinion that in most of the schools the students receive their first and second year instruction and in addition, in the second year, all the subjects that they would have during their affiliation. The repetition is of advantage to the student, and is of no particular hardship to the school. Your committee, therefore, recommends that this be the practice in all schools.

There has been difficulty in students being admitted to the home school in the registered nurse group on credentials which subsequently are not approved by the Department of Education. In the event that such students have not taken the entrance examination, admission to the school must be denied. Your committee again wishes to emphasize that unless the home school is absolutely certain that credentials are sufficient, applicants should take and pass the entrance examination.

In some schools students fail to pass the entrance examination and nevertheless are retained in the school on educational credentials. Your committee is of the opinion that any student who fails in the entrance examination should not be admitted to any school of nursing notwithstanding any educational credentials that they may later present.

Inasmuch as since 1921-1922 the annual registration of nurses in the State of New York has increased from 12,524 to more than 37,227, and further owing to the economic condition at the present time because of which nurses in general practice have difficulty in maintaining themselves, your committee is of the opinion that with the large number of applicants for training, special care should be taken in admitting and retaining only those who have qualifications sufficient to indicate beyond question their suitability for nursing.

There is considerable criticism in reference to the conduct of nurses in private duty, and your committee is of the opinion that considerable care should be exercised by the home school to see that their students in a practical way are given every opportunity to develop themselves so that they will be able to adapt suitably to the home in which they may go and nurse. They should have theoretical and practical instruction in the etiquette of a nurse and in the conventions that ordinarily pertain to the relationship of the nurse to the patient, the family, the physician, the household and the community. Your committee knows that in some schools active measures are taken along these lines, and recommends that they be adopted in all hospitals. The advantages are obvious whether the student upon graduation leaves or remains in the hospital.

Frequent instances occur where schools have their students finish training on improper dates. No student can complete training until three full years from the date of the entrance examination. In many instances, because of lost time, the date is much later than this.

The hospitals are not in uniformity in reference to diplomas. The diplomas should be signed by the principal of the school of nursing and by the superintendent of the hospital, and then forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Nursing, for his signature. They are by him sent to the Commissioner of the Department of Mental Hygiene for signature and the seal of the department. The Commissioner returns them to the proper hospital. Diplomas should be dated before sent for signature, except in special cases where the date is not definitely known, and then an explanatory statement should be made. In no case should a diploma be given to the student unless properly dated.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding such as has occurred in the past, your committee desires to call attention to the regulation in reference to affiliates. Students are now obligated to affiliate in their senior year. In the past students, because of financial reasons or for other reasons not imperative, have been permitted in certain schools to remain in the school four years instead of three years. Your committee is of the opinion that such an arrangement is not for the best interest of the school and only in exceptional cases, approved by the chairman of the Committee on Nursing, should students be authorized to take four years in order to receive a registered nurse diploma.

In accordance with the present tendency in nursing schools and because student nurses during the preliminary course and junior year, require so many hours of instruction necessitating their absence from actual duty on the wards, your committee recommends that beginning with the next class

admitted, the allowance granted student nurses during the junior year be \$27 per month, and that those who complete the year then automatically be advanced in allowance to that which they would have received had they been paid the regular scheduled wage.

From 1927 to 1931, inclusive, there were admitted to the junior class in our schools of nursing, 900 in the registered nurse group and 689 in the trained nurse group, a total of 1,589. During this same period 698 of these students—338 in the registered nurse group and 360 in the trained nurse group—discontinued training, or, in other words, 43.92 per cent, or practically one-half of those admitted did not complete the junior year.

In most of our schools whenever a student is dropped from the school or voluntarily discontinues training, such student is immediately dropped from the hospital. Your committee recommends that this practice in the future be followed in all schools and hospitals. Much time, labor and expense is required by the school and the Department of Education to enroll students, etc; and we are of the opinion that when the student knows that failure to continue will cause severance from the hospital it will tend to prevent the less serious student from entering, will stimulate those already admitted to remain and keep in good standing, and will prevent our patients being cared for by persons who may have discontinued training because of intellectual deficiencies, because of not liking nursing, or because of disinclination to exert themselves sufficiently to obtain a nurse's education and nursing proficiency. Your committee is of the opinion that if this rule is generally adopted it will be for the best interests of the schools and the nursing care of the patients.

The committee approves of the plan presented by the director of the Institute of having a post-graduate psychiatric nursing course given at the Psychiatric Institute, the course to be open to selected registered nurses, meals to be provided for nurses by the Institute but no salary or housing accommodations. The course is expected to cover a period of six months.

The committee is pleased to report that the Commissioner has approved its recommendation for the holding of conferences from time to time of the principals of the schools of nursing, the date of the first conference to be announced later.

Respectfully submitted,

P. G. TADDIKEN,

*Chairman, Committee on Nursing.*

The CHAIR: Dr. Taddiken's report is a very important one but in view of the fact that at the March conference considerable time will be devoted to training school matters, we will, with your permission, dispense with the

discussion of the report at this time. That course will give the members of the conference time to read the report and give it thought.

We will proceed to Dr. Hutchings' report, the report of the Committee on Statistics and Forms.

Dr. HUTCHINGS: I have just a short report, Mr. Chairman.

The committee has finally succeeded in overcoming the difficulties which it found in the new form of dietaries. It now has a form quite generally approved by the superintendents and stewards, and this will be available for distribution in January.

The Committee on Statistics is occupied still with the problem of a form for use in child guidance clinics. It can only report progress.

The CHAIR: What action do you wish to take with Dr. Hutchings' report?

Motion made and seconded to accept and file Dr. Hutchings' report for the Committee on Statistics and Forms.

The CHAIR: The report of the Committee on Prevention. Dr. Cheney, have you anything to report?

Dr. CHENEY: There is no report for the Committee on Prevention.

The CHAIR: Are there any other committee reports to be presented to the conference at this time?

Is there anything to be presented under the heading of New Business?

Dr. MILLS: I would like to bring before the conference the length of time a patient may be held on a physician's certificate. In the metropolitan area admissions on physician's certificates have increased in the last several months and frequently ten days is not sufficient to make the investigations necessary in order to determine whether or not the patient should be discharged.

I suggest that the time be increased to thirty days. That would be the same as the health officer's certificate or length of time retainable on an observation ward.

The CHAIR: Is there any discussion of Dr. Mills' proposal?

I may say that I do not think that the Legislature will raise any objections. I asked Dr. Mills to present this matter so that I might have the benefit of your thoughts on the subject.

Dr. SHEEHAN: I move that this matter be taken up with the Legislature. Motion carried.

The CHAIR: An effort will be made in that direction during the coming session of the Legislature.

Is there anything further under the heading of New Business?

Is there anything under Unfinished Business?

Motion is before the conference with suitable expressions to Dr. Cheney for what is going to follow.

Motion carried to adjourn.

LEWIS M. FARRINGTON,  
*Secretary of the Conference.*

## NEWS AND COMMENT

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—The annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, April 3-5, 1933. It is planned to have a scientific exhibit in connection with the meeting.

—Miss Adele Poston of 532 East 86th Street, New York City, has organized a school for girls who need special training. The courses offered include pottery, music, cooking, dramatics, dancing, English and French.

—Dr. Frederick W. Parsons, Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, was one of the delegates who attended the conference on social planning for youth, held at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, early in November, 1932. Mrs. Chauncey J. Hamlin of Buffalo was chairman of the conference.

—Dr. Douglas A. Thom, of Boston, spoke on "The Child Guidance Movement" at the Albany Institute of History and Art on Wednesday, December 14, 1932, under the auspices of the Albany County Mental Hygiene Association.

—Dr. Horatio M. Pollock was elected one of the vice-presidents of the American Statistical Association at the annual meeting held in Cincinnati, December 28-31, 1932. The field assigned him includes facts and methods pertaining to political science, sociology, social welfare, labor problems and vital statistics.

—Frank O. Bauer, treasurer of the State Department of Mental Hygiene, completed 25 years of State service on December 16, 1932. In recognition of the day, the staff of the department presented him with a bouquet of 25 roses. Mr. Bauer entered the department in 1907 as a page boy and junior clerk. He subsequently became clerk, assistant auditor and treasurer, succeeding T. E. McGarr, retired.

—Dr. Ovide Decroly, the well-known Belgium physician, psychologist and educator, died recently at the age of 61. Dr. Decroly, who turned from the practice of medicine to that of pedagogy, began with the teaching of defective children, but rapidly expanded his methods so as to include all childhood. His method, based upon self-activity in children, have had profound influence in the conduct of kindergartens, especially in France and Belgium. He placed special stress on children's games, and utilized these in his teaching. Dr. Decroly was the author of several small texts dealing with the special methods for teaching children.

—Joseph Francois Felix Babinski, renowned neurologist, died at his home in Paris, France, October 30, 1932. Dr. Babinski was born of Polish parents in Paris, November 17, 1857. He took his degree in medicine from the University of Paris in 1885. He continued to live in Paris and devoted his exceptional talents to researches in neurology and psychiatry and to clinical and hospital work. He was especially gifted as an observer and was able to publish three or four important papers a year.

—Benjamin W. Arnold of Albany, one-time member of the State Board of Charities and the State Hospital Development Commission, died at his home in Albany early in November, 1932. He was a trustee of Hamilton College for 30 years and was also a trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a member of the board of governors of Union University, president of Dudley Observatory and a trustee of the Albany Medical College.

—Dr. E. Bates Block, neurologist, of Atlanta, Ga., died October 25, 1932, at the age of 58. Dr. Block at one time taught pathology in the University of Minnesota and later was professor of neurology and psychiatry at Emory University. He was a member of the American Neurological Association and of many other medical societies. His published research studies deal with brain tumors, epilepsy, Friedreich's disease, intraspinal pressure and other nervous and mental disorders.

—The New York State Department of Social Welfare recently published the third edition of the Directory of Hospitals and Dispensaries. The material for the directory was collected, assembled and edited by Miss Clara M. Paquet of the department staff. Copies of this directory have already been forwarded to each hospital and to unattached dispensaries. Any other welfare agency or institution may secure a copy, free of charge, by applying to the State Department of Social Welfare, at Albany.

—Dr. Henry A. Cotton, medical director and director of research of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, has completed 25 years of service. He recently presented to the state authorities of New Jersey the results of his quarter century study of the causes and treatment of mental disorders. In the summary of his conclusions, Dr. Cotton wrote that insanity is increasing throughout the country at an alarming rate. "Its yearly advance," he said, "is four times as great as the total population increases. Within the past two decades cases of mental diseases reported by hospitals and asylums show a numerical growth of 66 per cent in comparison with an upward population trend of only 16 per cent. For one reason or another, the economic depression seems to have accentuated this deplorable condition."

—Dr. Theron J. Vosburgh, chief psychiatrist of Grasslands Hospital, former psychiatrist of the New York City police department and a witness in several famous murder trials, died at his home in White Plains on December 4, 1932. He was 50 years old.

The suggestion has been made that if it should be decided that Westchester County express its appreciation of his services, it would be only fitting that the new unit at Grasslands Hospital would be known as the Vosburgh Memorial Psychiatric Hospital. The Lions Club of Rye adopted a formal resolution endorsing the proposal which was presented to the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County and referred to its budget committee for action.

—Dr. F. W. Stechmann, a member of the Board of Visitors of Manhattan State Hospital, died suddenly in New York on December 20, 1932. At a meeting of the board held January 13, 1933, Dr. Robert Abrahams, president, expressed the feelings of the board concerning the death of Dr. Stechmann in the following words:

"But one month ago today, Dr. Frederick William Stechmann took part in the transactions of the meeting of the board. He was cheerful, active and to all appearance, in robust health. Little did he know, suspect or apprehend that one week later he would be mouldering in the ground.

"Alas such is the uncertainty of life, and alack, such is the certainty of death. There is a subtle meaning in the sentence, that in the midst of life there is death.

"The board sustained a grievous loss in the unexpected and untimely death of Dr. Stechmann. Dr. Stechmann's interest in the hospital was keen, intelligent and unselfish. He hardly ever missed a meeting. His participation in our discussions and deliberations, his helpful advice and salient suggestions bore the imprint of modesty and nature judgment. Dr. Stechmann's personality was charming, warm, genial and suave. A smile of sweetness and light always played on his fine face.

"We cherish the deepest feelings of sympathy for the bereaved family."

—An all-day conference on mental hygiene and religious counseling was held on January 12, 1933, at the Hotel George Washington, New York City, under the auspices of the New York City Committee on Mental Hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association. Clergymen from many denominations joined with prominent psychiatrists and social workers to discuss current trends and to formulate plans for better understanding and cooperation. Personal counseling, as a function of the clergy and as developed in mental hygiene and social case work and problems of personal

counseling as an organized service in church clinics and in psychiatric outpatient and social agencies were discussed.

Papers were presented by Pryor Grant, director of the boys' bureau of the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Miss Elizabeth Brockett, instructor, psychiatric social work, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. George K. Pratt, medical director of the New York City Committee on Mental Hygiene; Dr. Helen Flanders Dunbar of the departments of medicine and psychiatry at the Columbia Medical Center, Rev. M. R. Lovell, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Waterbury, Conn., and Dr. Harry M. Tiebout of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Association.

The great interest that the conference created was shown by the discussion following the papers and the many questions asked the various speakers. There was a general feeling among those present that real progress had been made toward a better understanding and it was hoped that there would be further opportunities for discussion. A resolution was passed that a continuing committee consisting of the medical director of the New York City Committee on Mental Hygiene and the secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches be appointed to make future plans for carrying on this work.

### **Civil Service Eligible Lists for Positions in the Department of Mental Hygiene**

*Secretary-Stenographer, Harlem Valley State Hospital. List Established July 25, 1932*

Margaret M. Mullen, Pawling.

*Junior Physician (Psychiatrist), Psychiatric Institute and Hospital. List Established July 16, 1932*

Eugene C. Milch, New York City.

William J. Spring, New York City.

William A. Horwitz, New York City.

Simon L. Victor, New York City.

Warren S. McCulloch, Orange, N. J.

Rowland G. Freeman, New York City.

Mrs. Helen R. Miller, New York City.

Mrs. Minna Emeh, Worcester, Mass.

Louis K. Henschel, Brooklyn.

Henry H. Drewry, New York City.

Rudolph Schwarz, Dannemora.  
 Jenny M. Hoiland, Hastings-on-Hudson.  
 Ralph Brancale, New York City.  
 George S. Goldman, New York City.  
 Herman G. Rose, New York City.  
 Maurice F. Klawans, Brooklyn.  
 David Lieberman, Brooklyn.  
 Ethel D. Stoliar, New York City.

*Chief Social Worker, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital. List Established  
 November 2, 1932*

Leona M. Hambrecht, Syracuse.  
 Lucretia Brewer, Buffalo.  
 Mary C. Sumner, New York City.  
 Olive T. Rockwell, Cedar Grove, N. J.  
 Verah L. Foster, Dobbs Ferry.  
 Rose Cooperman, Brooklyn.

*Dietitian, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital. List Established  
 December 13, 1932*

Marion G. Peterson, Ellis Island.  
 Lillian Drugswold, Brooklyn.  
 Joana Kapelsohn, New York City.

*Assistant Social Worker, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital. List  
 Established December 6, 1932*

Helen M. Crothers, New York City.  
 Verah L. Foster, Shelton, Conn.  
 Violet Bemmels, New York City.  
 Sybil Lynn, New York City.

### Contracts Awarded

The following contracts were awarded by the Commissioner, Department of Mental Hygiene, from October 24, 1932 to January 1, 1933:

October 24, 1932.

For heating work, completion of buildings Nos. 3, 4 and 5, power house, service tunnels, specification No. 5791, to Dierks Heating Company, Inc., New York City, for \$17,980.

For electric work, transformer equipment, assembly hall, Central Islip State Hospital, specification No. 7334, to Walter H. Taverner Corp., New York City, for \$960.

November 4, 1932.

For fence, Central Islip State Hospital, to Cyclone Fence Company, Albany, N. Y., for \$3,846.50.

November 7, 1932.

For bakery equipment, machinery, etc., Craig Colony, specification No. 6960, to Otto Oven Company, Detroit, Michigan, for \$8,595.

November 9, 1932.

For construction work, additional on reconstruction of old main buildings, Middletown State Hospital, specification No. 7363, to Dykins & Seaton, Haverstraw, N. Y., for \$43,990.

November 28, 1932.

For track and trestle, Harlem Valley State Hospital, to Wassaie Sand & Stone Corp., Wassaie, N. Y., for \$13,888.50.

For construction work, continued treatment group, infirmary building, service tunnels and connections, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7307, to Seglin Construction Company, New York City, for \$1,542,200.

For heating work, continued treatment group, infirmary building, service tunnels and connections, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7308, to L. L. Lewis Company, Inc., New York City, for \$107,400.

For sanitary work, continued treatment group, infirmary building, service tunnels and connections, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7309, to Jesse E. Kahn, New York City, for \$90,246.

For electric work, continued treatment group, infirmary building, service tunnels and connections, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7310, to Walter H. Taverner Corp., New York City, for \$40,880.

December 6, 1932.

For grilles for information booth and radio closets, Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7378, to Bellis Wire Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$390.

December 8, 1932.

For sewers and water lines, new storage building, St. Lawrence State Hospital, to Van L. DeVille, Sodus Point, N. Y., for \$2,728.50.

December 13, 1932.

For construction work, assembly hall, employee and staff accommodations, service tunnels and connections, Rochester State Hospital, specification No.

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7224, to The MacDonald Spencer Engineering Company, Inc., New York City, for \$246,934.

For heating work, assembly hall, employee and staff accommodations, service tunnels and connections, Rochester State Hospital, specification No. 7225, to Bareham & McFarland, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., for \$27,464.

For sanitary work, assembly hall, employee and staff accommodations, service tunnels and connections, Rochester State Hospital, specification No. 7226, to A. J. Heinzle, Rochester, N. Y., for \$16,514.

For electric work, assembly hall, employee and staff accommodations, service tunnels and connections, Rochester State Hospital, specification No. 7227, to Vanderlinde Electric Corp., Rochester, N. Y., for \$10,910.

December 15, 1932.

For construction work, accommodations for inmates, employee accommodations, assembly hall, industrial building, etc., Letchworth Village, specification No. 7366, to Callahan Heating Company, White Plains, N. Y., for \$102,997.

December 19, 1932.

For connecting corridors, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7274, to E. S. Good Construction Co., Flushing, N. Y., for \$10,985.

December 21, 1932.

For construction work, accommodations for patients, employees' accommodations and staff accommodations, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7353, to The Crowell & Little Construction Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for \$196,383.

For heating work, accommodations for patients, employees' accommodations and staff accommodations, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7354, to Hudson Falls Hardware Company, Hudson Falls, N. Y., for \$17,391.

For sanitary work, accommodations for patients, employees' accommodations, and staff accommodations, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7355, to Edward E. Killinger, Buffalo, N. Y., for \$17,773.

For electric work, accommodations for patients, employees' accommodations, and staff accommodations, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7356, to R. E. Tanner, Rochester, N. Y., for \$8,081.

For construction work, infirmary and tunnels, Newark State School, specification No. 7313, to M. Iuppa, Rochester, N. Y., for \$111,300.

For heating work, infirmary and tunnels, Newark State School, specification No. 7314, to Joseph Davis, Buffalo, N. Y., for \$9,474.

For sanitary work, infirmary and tunnels, Newark State School, specification No. 7315, to Bareham & McFarland, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., for \$7,567.

For electric work, infirmary and tunnels, Newark State School, specification No. 7316, to Laube Electric Corp., Rochester, N. Y., for \$3,989.

December 22, 1932.

For sewers and water lines, Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, to Edward V. McGovern Corp., New York City, for \$8,388.90.

December 27, 1932.

For construction work, continued treatment building and married employees' accommodations, Rome State School, specification No. 7402, to Charles Shutrump & Sons, Youngstown, Ohio, for \$321,000.

For heating work, continued treatment building and married employees' accommodations, Rome State School, specification No. 7403, to Quaekenbush & Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., for \$29,224.

For sanitary work, continued treatment building and married employees' accommodations, Rome State School, specification No. 7404, to Hudson Falls Hardware Company, Hudson Falls, N. Y., for \$21,911.

For electric work, continued treatment building and married employees' accommodations, Rome State School, specification No. 7405, to William Kallock, Rochester, N. Y., for \$6,865.

## NEWS OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932

### NEW HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION FEATURES, CONSTRUCTION, ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

#### STATE HOSPITALS

##### BINGHAMTON

Contractors have finished work of repairing smoke stacks at the power plant.

A new soda water fountain was purchased for the new hospital exchange in the basement of the assembly hall. A new ceiling, new sandwich bar and wood and metal shelving have been installed, and a cement floor laid and painted.

Ferris Hall has been repainted, the work having been done by the sponge method. The rooms now present a very attractive appearance.

Considerable repair of roofs has been done by the tinsmith during the past quarter.

The old milk house at Orchard House barn has been converted into a lavatory and toilet room for use of patients working in the unit.

The new road along the trolley tracks on Robinson Street has been completed; repairs have also been made to the road around Fairmount and the road in the rear of the North building.

A new Studebaker, six-cylinder ambulance was purchased during the quarter.

##### BROOKLYN

New generator and switchboard in the power house were put in use.

Two new oil burners were put in use during December and work on this contract has been discontinued for the balance of the winter.

Tin roofs on patient buildings; interior of wards 1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 22 and 23; and interior of butcher shop have been painted.

New examining rooms in east and west buildings are being equipped.

New heating system has been installed in the old barn.

Thirty-three trees and 67 shrubs were planted.

Contract for new employee buildings is 32 per cent advanced in construction, 51 per cent in electrical work, 43 per cent in sanitary work, and 64 per cent in heating work.

Contract for sewers and water lines is 66 per cent complete.

## CREEDMOOR DIVISION

Painting continues in buildings R and S, also kitchen No. 3. The walls in the center section of the administration building have also been painted. The interior of one cottage has been redecorated.

The old storehouse has been demolished.

We are extending cinder roads to serve new buildings.

With emergency relief funds we have cleared approximately 10 acres of woodland of dead and fallen trees.

We have planted 139 trees and 462 shrubs.

Final payment on the Seglin 12-building contract was made during December.

Contract for fly screens is complete, also contract for tunnel repairs.

The contract for five buildings is reported 58 per cent advanced in construction, 43 per cent in electrical work, 63 per cent in heating work, and 37 per cent in sanitary work.

The new physiotherapy department was occupied September 27, 1932; the operating room, October 8, employees' sick bay, and laboratory, October 17. Employee buildings W and Y were occupied September 30.

Pointing up work continues on buildings O and P.

## BUFFALO

A much-needed surgical unit made up of operating room, sterilizing room, surgeon's washroom, and surgeon's dressing room, supply room and minor surgery room was constructed on ward 23 by using two single rooms and part of a dining room. This unit replaces a very inadequate one on the same ward, which had been in service since the abandonment of Elmwood, the former reception building.

A roadway and walk were constructed to provide proper access to the new surgical unit.

Excavation is being made under the amusement hall to provide additional storage space.

A parking space is under construction to provide for the autos of visitors to the main building services.

## CENTRAL ISLIP

The four new employees' buildings have been completely equipped and occupied.

The work on the heating contract, after default by the contractor, has been accomplished by special fund estimate and is now about 98 per cent complete.

The contract for installing new strainers on four deep wells in the South Colony has been completed.

Construction work on our new assembly hall is progressing satisfactorily.

The contract for acoustical tile in our dining-room and kitchen building, James group, has been completed.

Approximately 2,400 lineal feet of concrete walk has been laid about the new James group. This work was performed by hospital employees.

#### GOWANDA

During the last week of October, 1932, the road in front of the main group of buildings, which was constructed several years ago, received a top coating of oil, tarvia and crushed stone, which was afterward thoroughly rolled in. This put a very fine and substantial top to this splendid roadway.

In November, test pits were sunk by the hospital personnel, under the direction of the Department of Public Works, in the area to be later covered with the new buildings.

Proposals covering the construction, heating, sanitary and electric work for accommodations for patients, employees' and staff accommodations, addition to laundry and bakery, power house, warehouse and service connections, were received by the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene on December 21.

#### HUDSON RIVER

Construction work is progressing on seven new buildings.

At the new sewage disposal plant, considerable work has been done in regard to leveling the adjacent grounds, and some new roads have been built leading to it in preparation for some landscaping which will follow. This work will be done by the hospital forces.

Progress has been made in the construction of a new occupational therapy building.

The renewal of the steam lines and replacing indirect with direct heating in the main building, is being continued and paid from \$10,000 allowance which became available on the first of July, 1932.

General painting throughout the institution has been progressing.

The one-story addition to the steward's office has been completed.

The new portable compressor for the engineering and road departments has been added to our equipment.

New equipment has been installed in our bakery.

New curtains and back stage equipment have been installed in the assem-

bly hall, together with a new modern screen for motion pictures. This installation makes a marked improvement in the appearance of the hall.

#### KINGS PARK

The work on the following contracts is progressing satisfactorily:

Male reception building, employees' home, dining room and kitchen; two employees' homes; continued treatment building, additional dining room and kitchen, fire alarm and watchman signal systems, all in connection with the Veterans' Memorial Hospital Division; medical and non-medical staff building; sewer and water lines.

The contract for new water and sewer lines was awarded to Joseph L. Cuzzo, Yonkers, New York, for \$25,990, July 28, 1932.

The following contracts for the continued treatment building and infirm-ary group to house 1,320 patients on the site near group 4, were awarded November 28, 1932.

Construction work and service tunnels, specification No. 7307, to Seglin Construction Company, Inc., New York, for \$1,542,200.

Heating work, specification No. 7308, to L. L. Lewis Co., Inc., New York City, for \$107,400.

Sanitary work, specification No. 7309, to Jesse E. Kahn, New York City, for \$90,246.

Electric work, specification No. 7310, to Walter H. Taverner Corporation, New York City, for \$40,880.

#### MANHATTAN

New construction and repair work during the quarter included the following:

Completed repairs to compressor room at power house, completed repairs to roof of incinerator; renewed floors in bedrooms of wards 15 and 16 and in dining room No. 7; renewed floors in main hall, cross hall and recess, also bedrooms and hall connecting wards 51 and 52; completed work in connection with repairs to roof of incinerator; replaced all locks with new ones in male home, east; completed interior painting of wards 14, 15, 16, dining rooms Nos. 6 and 7, exterior painting of Verplanck building, roofs of wards 11 and 12, storehouse building, fire house and annex building.

#### MARCY

The contract for additional ornamental lights on the hospital grounds has been completed.

Areaways have been built on the north side of the power house and grading on this part of the grounds will now be possible.

In order to protect the new draperies in the assembly hall, guards have been completed and installed.

New steel shelving for the clothes rooms of "F" building has been installed. This shelving has also been installed in various departments in the industrial building.

A Linerophone Motion Picture machine has been installed in the assembly hall. This machine so far has given quite satisfactory results.

A refrigerating apparatus has been removed from the reception service where it was not used and this has been installed in the milk house.

A Purity pasteurizer made by Oakes and Berger has arrived and will be installed in the milk house in the early part of January.

During the fall, about \$2,500 worth of trees and shrubs were purchased and these have been planted on the grounds.

Several hydrant houses have been built near the farm buildings.

The construction of the piggery, propagation house and truck garage is completed.

A new contract for sidewalks and grading about the west group and for the laying of sidewalks to the laundry and the bakery and from Morning-side to the railroad station is about 50 per cent completed. Work on this contract has ceased until warmer weather.

In the early part of October the work of removing partitions on the third floor of "A" building which was formerly used as quarters for male employees was started. This space will be utilized for the physical therapy department, dental department and diagnostic clinic. The space now occupied by the physical therapy department and dental office will be used for a laboratory. It is planned to have an autopsy room and morgue in the basement of this building. The electric conduits have been installed and the floor is now being laid with peramic octagonal white tile.

A parking space for automobiles has been made in back of the single male employees' home.

#### MIDDLETOWN

At the end of the year the reconstruction program in progress is 36 per cent completed. The cafeteria and pavilion No. 2 are in an advanced state. On the other four buildings the work is not yet started and cannot begin until the work under way is completed and in use.

A truck garage including work room and space for 11 cars, built by the hospital mechanics, has been completed.

The Ashley Hall kitchen has been plastered and the steamfitter's work is nearly completed. Reconstruction of the roof of the old part of the kitchen must wait for warm weather.

## PILGRIM

Building 11 was opened October 4, 1932, on reception of 90 female patients from Central Islip State Hospital. One hundred twenty female patients were received October 6, 11 and 13, respectively.

Occupation of building 9, infirmary, was completed by transfer from Manhattan State Hospital of 75 female infirm patients, October 4; 72 male patients, October 11; 71 female patients, October 18; 72 male patients, October 27, and 47 male patients, December 20.

Road to the staff group was completed and opened October 14.

Building 12 was opened November 1, and building 14 on November 10; on each day, 275 female patients were received from Kings Park State Hospital.

Building 48 center and center south was opened November 28, as living quarters for unmarried members of the staff.

On November 3, the Cauldwell-Wingate Company started to excavate for the new reception building, diagnostic and treatment clinic, acute hospital, and kitchen building.

## PROGRESS REPORT

Building number	Contractor	Type of work	Per cent advanced
5	W. H. Taverner Corporation	Electric	99
5	Dierks Htg. Co.	Heating	20
6	J. McWilliams	Construction	99
6	C. H. Darmstadt, Inc.	Sanitary	100
6	L. L. Lewis Co.	Heating	45
16	Brady Con. Corporation.	Construction	93
16	Raisler Htg. Co.	Heating	98
16	H. Z. Altberg, Inc.	Electric	93
16	J. D. Duffy, Inc.	Sanitary	88
Farm	L. L. Lewis Company	Heating	99
Farm	E. V. McGovern Corp.	Sanitary	92
21	Cauldwell-Wingate Co.	Construction	6
21	S. L. Snyder Co.	Sanitary	8
21	P. Sinnott Htg. Co.	Heating	2
21	United Elec. Co.	Electric	..
29	Arkay Co.	Kitchen equipment	95
29	Bareham & McFarland	Kit. equipment, sanitary	60
29	Hermann's Cont. Co.	Kit. equipment, heating	99
29	Vilter Mfg. Co.	Refrigeration	99
36	Carbondale N. Y. Co.	Refrigeration	..
36	I. J. White Co.	Ovens, etc.	54
All	Otis Elevator Co.	Elevators	93
All	Jamestown Screen Co.	Screens	99
8-13-41	Astoria Heating Co.	Sanitary kitchen equip.	99

## ROCHESTER

The electric elevator for the Genesee building which was provided for by funds appropriated by the last Legislature, was contracted for in the summer, and installation was completed early in December. This elevator is primarily a food elevator and is placed in the dining room wing of the Genesee building. It has already proven its value, and we are confident it is a valuable addition to the hospital's equipment. This elevator replaced a dumbwaiter which was never adequate.

The remodeling of the Livingston building made available two new wards for patients on the ground floor which was formerly used as a dining room. These wards were occupied in October by male patients transferred from the Genesee building. Until the new construction, which is now being planned, is made available, these wards will be used for the care of the sick and infirm patients. While the quarters are such that they can be adapted to this purpose, they are not ideal and will lend themselves to the care of other types of patients much more satisfactorily.

Following the transfer of male patients from the Genesee building, the quarters vacated were completely renovated and made ready for infirm women patients. These infirm women were transferred from the Monroe building on November 7, 1932. The result of these two rearrangements makes the Livingston building now a men's building and the Genesee building entirely for the use of women patients. In this shift of patients the capacity balance for men and women was temporarily thrown out of adjustment, with the result that ward 71 in the Howard group was vacated by women patients and occupied by men, the women patients being transferred to the Monroe group where the infirm patients had been housed prior to the transfer to the new quarters.

The replacement of hot water pipes through a major part of the institution, which was begun last year, was completed in November.

Plans and specifications for four new buildings were received and approved and contracts were let to the low bidders in December. The construction contractors have been at the hospital to make a survey of the grounds and they expect to begin work shortly. Plans were also received for three other buildings but have not yet been approved.

Plans for a refrigeration unit have been received and approved but the contract has not yet been awarded.

The Christmas holidays were made enjoyable for the patients and the institution was decorated throughout. A special turkey dinner was served to all the patients and employees and during the period many card parties and other forms of entertainment were provided for the patients. The

holiday activities were interfered with to some extent by the fact that several cases of a mild form of grippe occurred about this time. The sickness affected the employees more than it did the patients.

#### ROCKLAND

The contractor has practically completed the excavations for a children's group, an assembly hall, a shop building and an employees' home.

New cable has been installed between the power plant and well No. 12.

#### ST. LAWRENCE

Work has been continued on the new cold storage building.

#### UTICA

The old skylight over the operating room at Dunham Hall has been replaced by a new one.

The interior of the coffee roasting department has been repainted and new connections to the fan and collector installed.

The roofs of the power house, the corridor leading from ward 1 to ward 14, and wards 10, 11 and 12 have been repaired and repainted.

The old skylight over the supply room at the power plant has been replaced by a new skylight of the ridge type.

All outside woodwork of the power house has been repainted.

A new cement floor has been laid in the pasteurizing room.

The new addition to the physical therapy department has been completed and the X-ray and fluoroscopic equipment installed therein.

The interior of ward 1 has been repainted.

The old floors on wards 16, 21 and 25, which were badly worn, have been removed and replaced by new floors. This work was made possible by the receipt of funds from the temporary emergency relief administration.

All windows throughout the institution have been repaired.

#### WILLARD

Bids were opened at the office of the Department of Mental Hygiene, Albany, N. Y., December 14, 1932, for employee and staff accommodations, consisting of a five-family staff house, two physicians' cottages and two employees' homes. Contracts were later awarded, as follows:

Construction—The Crowell & Little Construction Co., 930 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, \$196,383.

Heating—Hudson Falls Hardware Company, 186 Main Street, Hudson Falls, N. Y., \$17,391.

Sanitary—Edward E. Killinger, 293 Oak Street, Buffalo, N. Y., \$17,773.  
Electric—R. E. Tanner, 405 Frost Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., \$8,081.

#### PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL

Work on the contract for waterproofing the walls of the building has been completed but final approval of the work has not been given.

#### SYRACUSE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Work on the contract for the construction of roads and walks by the Mondo Construction Company begun last August was completed in December.

The annual sale of products of our occupational therapy classes was held at the Edwards department store, Syracuse, on December 9 and 10.

### STATE INSTITUTIONS

#### CRAIG COLONY

The foundations for the new ovens have been completed for the new bakery.

Work on the new Protestant chapel is approaching completion. Pews, pulpit and other interior furnishings are in place. The stained glass chancel window is to be installed shortly. A bell donated by a colony employee has been placed in the steeple. There will apparently be a sufficient balance in this fund so as to permit of installing a pipe organ. The money permitting the erection and furnishing of this chapel was obtained from donations from interested persons in various parts of the State.

Grange cottage is being remodeled so as to provide accommodations for two married employees.

The large underground cistern north of Villa Flora group was recently repaired, so as to provide an increased supply of softened water for use in the colony's laundry.

The roadways in the rear of Peterson hospital and laboratory, and in the rear of Spratling Hall, have been macadamized.

A double tennis court was built in the rear of Biggs Hall, the nurses' home.

Alterations are being made in Loomis Infirmary, so as to provide additional dormitory and dining room space.

Renovation of the entire plumbing system is being accomplished in the Letchworth House, an employees' building.

## LEITCHWORTH VILLAGE

A new parking space is being laid out in front of the girls' school.

The Callahan Heating Company of White Plains has been awarded the heating contract for the new construction now under way at this institution.

Work on the barns in the new farm colony is practically completed, and we shall be able to move into them as soon as the electrical contractor finishes his work there.

The interior of the cottages in the boys' group is being newly painted.

## NEWARK STATE SCHOOL

An additional drug room, complete with shelving, has been constructed in basement of hospital building.

One additional 50-foot extension ladder has been purchased for fire-fighting purposes.

Some important changes have taken place in the school curriculum and methods, namely:

1. Completion of the organization of the boys' school for academic and occupational therapy classes.
2. A reorganization of the schedule of girls' classes.
3. The introduction of occupational therapy into the girls' school.
4. The introduction of occupational therapy records for academic, as well as craft work.
5. Uniform hours for teachers.
6. A full class day for each child above kindergarten grade.
7. Monthly teachers' meetings.

Rooms in the new boys' building have been appropriated for the new clinical laboratory. Basic equipment has already arrived and other items will be added under the direction of Dr. Baumgartner.

A new branch laboratory has recently been put into operation in the girls' hospital, and will also be under direction of Dr. Baumgartner.

## SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL

Preliminary plans for an addition to the power house have been received and approved. When completed this addition will house new fans and will also give available space for the storage of coal.

A tubular steel flag pole, 65 feet in height, has been installed at the school proper to replace a wooden flag pole which had become so decayed that further use was dangerous.

In order better to facilitate the beauty parlor work, as a part of the in-

dustrial department, a room on the second floor of the main building has been redecorated and equipped. The new quarters will give sufficient space so that additional girls may be trained in beauty culture.

A system to supply hot water for the laundry alone has been installed at the power plant.

In order to beautify the drives leading to the new junior colonies at Fairmount 35 elms, 85 mountain ash, and 235 sugar maple trees have been planted.

#### WASSAIC STATE SCHOOL

Construction work on the bridge across the Ten Mile River has been started, but the work has proceeded very slowly.

The work of laying cable for street lighting, which is to be done entirely by institution forces, has been begun. Cable for such purpose and to furnish electricity for general use has been laid to the buildings west of the Ten Mile River.

Ground has been broken for a piggery and a poultry house, which will be built mainly of the lumber from the old commissary camp, which is being torn down.

A new one-and-a-half-ton Howe-Ford fire truck was recently purchased.

### NOTEWORTHY OCCURRENCES

#### STATE HOSPITALS

##### BINGHAMTON

On November 30, 1932, the Binghamton Psychiatric Society held its first meeting of the winter in Hecox Hall lecture room. In addition to the members of the hospital staff, quite a number of physicians from the city of Binghamton attended the meeting.

An excellent turkey Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner was served patients and employees.

On December 20, Mrs. Sue B. Marean, hospital mother, Veterans of Foreign Wars, gave an entertainment for the ex-service patients, veterans of all wars, and Edwin R. Weeks of Binghamton gave a humorous talk for the patients; a luncheon was served, candy, cigarettes and suitable gifts were distributed.

On December 22, Mrs. Helen VanWhy gave an entertainment on ward 42 for the ex-service patients. The Triple Cities Traction Company Band gave a musical program, and volunteers from the city a number of solos and

dances. A luncheon was served by Mrs. VanWhy and her friends, and presents were distributed to each of the ex-service men.

The annual Christmas celebration was held in the assembly hall on the afternoon of December 24. The hall was attractively decorated, and a large lighted tree was placed on the stage. Patients in the occupational therapy classes participated in part of the program and the second part was given by interested young men and women from the city of Binghamton. The usual number of gifts were received for patients from relatives and friends during Christmas week.

Mrs. Mildred E. Warner, an attendant in the East building dining room, died suddenly of heart disease on October 2.

Harold B. Haus, painter, died of intestinal obstruction October 3.

#### BROOKLYN

Two small fires occurred on ward 21, East building, December 12, 1932, but were promptly extinguished without damage.

During the holiday season, two trees in front of the reception building were decorated with colored lights, also two trees opposite dining rooms at Creedmoor. All wards of both divisions were decorated and supplied with Christmas trees. Special Christmas vaudeville entertainment was given in the afternoon of December 23 at Creedmoor and on the evening of the same day at Brooklyn. Turkey dinner was served to everyone in the hospital on Christmas Day.

#### CREEDMOOR DIVISION

Messrs. Ryon and Waterhouse of the Department of Public Works, examined conditions regarding the water situation, on December 28 and 29.

#### BUFFALO

Dr. William E. Cudmore attended the course in neurology and psychiatry given at the Psychiatric Institute from October 3 to December 10.

Dr. H. L. Levin, clinical director, has been appointed lecturer on normal and abnormal psychology, University of Buffalo, evening sessions.

A contribution of \$364 was made to the Red Cross fund by officers and employees during the annual membership campaign.

On December 1, 2 and 3 the occupational therapy department conducted a Christmas sale in the business section of the city.

## CENTRAL ISLIP

On October 4, 6, 11 and 13, 1932, to relieve overcrowding, transfers of a total of 450 women patients to the Pilgrim State Hospital were made.

On October 21, Miss Stella M. Hawkins, State inspector of nursing schools, Department of Education, Albany, N. Y., came to the hospital to complete the survey of this institution, which was started on September 26.

On October 11, Mr. Crane and on October 25, Mr. Barker, of the Department of Architecture, inspected the grounds about the new buildings of James group and made recommendations to the superintendent in regard to landscaping, grading, etc.

On November 15, at the meeting of the Long Island Psychiatric Society, held at this hospital, Dr. Siegfried E. Katz of the Psychiatric Institute of New York, delivered an address on "Colonization of the Mentally Ill at Gheel."

On November 29, 30 and December 1, the semi-annual sale of the occupational therapy department was held in "I" center and proved to be very successful.

During the last quarter, Mr. Jerry Vogel of the Plaza Music Company of New York City, visited this hospital several times and on each occasion personally presented many of the patients of the hospital with candy, cigarettes and tobacco. In honor of the success of the patients' baseball team, Mr. Vogel contributed bronze medals to each player and also a beautiful pennant to the hospital.

On November 24 and December 26, the usual Thanksgiving and Christmas vaudeville entertainments were given in the afternoon and evening on an improvised stage in "II" dining room, for the benefit of the patients.

## GOWANDA

A district conference on Mental Hygiene and Child Guidance was held at the Gowanda State Hospital, November 29, 1932. This was offered to psychiatrists, social workers, nurses, teachers, welfare workers and others in the district served by the hospital. There were 122 registered from many social agencies, from Rochester on the east to Westfield on the west. The papers excited considerable discussion and many expressed themselves as well pleased with the program. Dr. Sanger Brown, II, assistant commissioner of Mental Hygiene, presided. Addresses were presented as follows:

The Clinical Examination of Child Guidance Cases, Dr. Ralph W. Bohn, Gowanda State Hospital.

Available Socializing Forces within the Community, Miss Olive Mae Hoover, school psychologist, Board of Education, Niagara Falls.

What the Clinic Means to the Community, Miss Mary Westwater, secretary, Board of Child Welfare, Chautauqua County.

The Role of the Mental Hygiene Clinic in Social Case Work, Dr. Donald Cohen, Department of Mental Hygiene.

The Problem of Discipline, Miss Hester Crutcher, director of social work, Department of Mental Hygiene.

Types of Cases Requiring Mental Examination, Dr. Sanger Brown, II, Department of Mental Hygiene.

Two wild deer calmly walked across the lawns in front of the main buildings on Saturday, October 22, and excited a great deal of interest on the part of patients and employees.

Dr. John A. Pritchard, superintendent of Buffalo State Hospital, spoke before the Gowanda Monday Evening Literary Club on psychiatry at the home of Mrs. E. V. Gray, December 5.

An epidemic of scarlet fever developed during the week of December 11 and caused the abandonment of the entire Christmas program through the general quarantine. Three women nurses and two male and two female patients developed the disease.

Four affiliating student nurses from the Jamestown General Hospital left November 30, after completion of their course, and on December 1 four more arrived for another affiliated course.

During Fire Prevention Week a thorough inspection was made of buildings by a special committee appointed by the superintendent and on the night of October 12 a night inspection was made by the superintendent with this special committee. All wards and rooms occupied by patients were inspected. Fire exit drills for male and female patients were held. There were separate fire drills for each company and one general fire drill for all companies together, including the handling of ladders and hose and other equipment and general fire tactics and procedures. The week was thus made an occasion of maintaining a high spirit in the hospital fire department.

#### HARLEM VALLEY

A child guidance clinic conference was held at the Harlem Valley State Hospital on October 25, 1932.

A new child guidance clinic was opened December 15, 1932, in conjunction with the Yorktown High School.

Dr. Thomas J. Dredge, assistant physician, took a ten weeks' course for State hospital physicians at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, beginning October 3, 1932.

Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, Jr., director of clinical psychiatry, spent ten weeks during the quarter in New York City taking a course in "Community Relationships."

#### HUDSON RIVER

On November 12, 1932, Mrs. Eleanor C. Slagle, director of the bureau of occupational therapy, addressed a meeting of the Women's City and County Club on The Use of Crafts in Occupational Therapy Work. This is the second address Mrs. Slagle has given to the women in this hospital community, and her address on each occasion has elicited a great many favorable comments and has resulted in a growing interest in the community in the occupational therapy activities of the hospital. Following Mrs. Slagle's address an exhibit and sale of patients' work was held at the club rooms, in Poughkeepsie.

A staff meeting held November 14 was placed at the disposal of Dr. Robert W. Andrews, consulting surgeon, to discuss and demonstrate the care of fractures occurring in the hospital. He recommended that in all hip dislocations or fractures a Thomas splint be immediately applied, and he illustrated the method of applying this splint. He discussed the advantages of immediate application of such fixation of the limb prior to transfer to a hospital ward or for X-ray examination.

He also illustrated the Anderson-Well leg traction counter traction splint, a recent method of procedure, and a patient was presented with the splint applied and X-rays of the hip before and after reduction were demonstrated.

On December 17, a check for \$370 was sent to the Dutchess County Chapter, American Red Cross, this being the amount contributed by the officers and employees during the recent Red Cross roll call made at the hospital.

Thirteen radios have been installed on the various wards in the hospital during the past three months, three of these were given to the hospital by friends or relatives of patients.

As is customary several evergreen trees, so located as to be visible to the patients in the different buildings were decorated with colored lights during the Christmas holidays. The wards also were decorated in such a manner as to give as much pleasure as possible to the patients on the wards.

#### KINGS PARK

During the month of November two employees died: James H. Quilhot, attendant, of lobar pneumonia; and Mrs. Mary J. Flannagan, attendant, of carcinoma of left breast.

During the past quarter the following employees retired: Thomas Nugent, shoemaker, 25 years of service, on October 31, 1932; Mrs. Elizabeth Doyle, dining room attendant, 21 years of service, physical disability, on December 31, 1932; Timothy Doyle, day attendant, 23 years of service, physical disability, on December 31, 1932; Mrs. Margaret McSwiggan, night charge attendant, 24 years of service, physical disability, on December 31, 1932; Miss Lizzie Murphy, night supervisor, 25 years of service, on December 31, 1932.

Miss Grace LeMoine was appointed assistant social worker, November 1, 1932.

On November 1 and 10, 1932, respectively, 550 women patients were transferred to the Pilgrim State Hospital.

The Long Island Psychiatric Society held a meeting at the Kings Park State Hospital on October 18, 1932. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and Dr. L. Pierce Clark gave an address on "The Psycho-analytic Treatment and Prognosis of Narcissistic Neuroses."

#### MANHATTAN

The graduation exercises of the school of nursing were held on October 11, 1932. There were 10 graduates, 4 men and 6 women. The address to the graduating class was given by Dr. Ira S. Wile, president of the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

A Hallowe'en party was held in the amusement hall on the afternoons of October 27 and 31 and the evening of October 28 for the benefit of the men and women patients. The decorations in the hall and on the stage, together with the patients' colored caps and noisemakers, lent a festive air to the occasion. Refreshments in the form of a lolly-pop, an apple, a doughnut and cider were served to each patient. The entertainment consisted of vocal and dance solos rendered by both men and women patients. The costumes of the entertainers were made in the occupational therapy department.

A meeting of the Ward's Island Psychiatric Society was held at the hospital on the evening of October 31 at which the following program was given: "Case Presentations Showing Parole Problems," by the social service department of the hospital. "Analysis of Returns from Parole," by Dr. John H. Travis, clinical director of the Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital. A meeting of the society was also held on the evening of November 28 at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital and the following program was given: "Barbituric Acid Psychosis (a Case of Idiosyncrasy to Luminal)" by Dr. William A. Horwitz, a former member

of the staff. "Case of Depersonalization," by Dr. William J. Spring, a former member of the staff. "Management of a Protection Mechanism," by Dr. I. H. MacKinnon of the staff of the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital. Drs. Horwitz and Spring are now on the staff of the Institute.

Dr. F. William Stechmann, a member of the Board of Visitors since 1929, died on December 20 of angina pectoris. His presence at the board meetings will be greatly missed as he was always interested in the welfare of the hospital.

During the holiday season many parties and entertainments were held, a number of which were provided through the kindness of organizations especially interested in the ex-service patients. The usual Christmas dinner was served on Sunday, December 25. Several Christmas trees were erected and decorated with ornaments and lights which added much to the Christmas spirit and the enjoyment of the patients. On Monday evening, December 26, Christmas carols were sung outside the wards by a group of singers under the direction of Professor C. Raffaelli. One organization donated \$50 for the purchase of gifts for the young patients on parole. Other organizations gave articles of clothing, dinners, coal, books, etc., for the patients on parole.

#### MARCY

Dr. Charles W. Hutchings, senior assistant physician, attended the course at the Psychiatric Institute during the period from October 3 to December 10, 1932, inclusive.

Dr. A. A. Kilpatrick, assistant physician, left the hospital December 3 for a period of two months to attend the child guidance course given by Dr. Pratt, medical director of the State Charities Aid Association.

On October 21 the formal opening of the assembly hall took place. Addresses were given by Dr. W. W. Wright, superintendent, and Dr. Ryan of Kingston, Ontario. Dancing and refreshments were enjoyed by all.

On November 22 a meeting of the visiting, consulting and resident staff was held in the hospital. Dr. William Hale read a paper on the treatment of fractures of the skull resulting in psychoses.

Dr. Neil D. Black, senior assistant physician, who developed pleurisy with effusion during his vacation the latter part of July, returned to the hospital on December 4 and although he is making a satisfactory convalescence, he has not yet returned to duty.

On December 9 the first performance of sound pictures with the new motion picture machine was held for the patients.

The second annual bazaar of the occupational therapy department was held in the assembly hall from December 6 to 8, inclusive. A little over

\$600 was realized and this money will be used as a revolving fund for the work of the occupational therapy department.

On December 22, an entertainment was given for the patients in the assembly hall by the pupils of Smith's dancing school.

On December 27, a party was given by the women's auxiliaries of the Veterans' Posts of Utica and Rome under the direction of Mrs. Tom Johnson, to the veterans at this hospital. A special program was given by Al Sittig, entertainer of Utica. After the entertainment, Christmas gifts were distributed.

#### PILGRIM

Drs. Lyall and French of New York State Department of Health visited the hospital November 9, 1932, and subsequently for the purpose of immunizing our patients against diphtheria.

Clinic activities outside the hospital were initiated December 5 by attendance of members of the staff at a child guidance clinic at Bay Shore. Clinic will be held each month hereafter.

The field office of the Cauldwell-Wingate Company was destroyed by fire on the morning of December 9.

Alberta Boyd, a night attendant at this hospital, who was transferred from Kings Park State Hospital on April 1, 1932, was injured in an automobile accident on the morning of December 15, and died December 18.

#### ROCHESTER

On November 12, 1932, Commissioner Parsons came to the hospital for the purpose of discussing some of the details in connection with the new construction.

On December 1, Anna L. MacPherson, principal, school of nursing, retired after 30 years of service at this hospital.

#### ROCKLAND

Our first annual field day was held on the afternoon of October 7, 1932. The program included field sports, drills, presentation of trophies, and a baseball game between patients' teams of Letchworth Village and Rockland State Hospital.

Dr. F. H. Arestad, representing the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, visited and inspected the hospital on October 7, 1932.

Miss Helen Howell was appointed assistant social worker, October 17.

## ST. LAWRENCE

On October 4, 1932, the St. Lawrence County Medical Society held its fall meeting at Curtis Hall.

On October 31, a letter was received from the secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association advising that at a meeting of the council it was voted that the St. Lawrence State Hospital be included on the list of institutions approved as providing satisfactory residencies in neuropsychiatry.

On November 11, Coach Willard Anderson of Fulton, N. Y., with 40 students of the Fulton High School, visited and went through the hospital. They were given a lecture by Dr. Harry J. Worthing, first assistant physician.

On November 11, a check for \$500 was sent to the Mayor's Relief Committee and one for \$150 to the superintendent of schools of Ogdensburg as a voluntary contribution from employees and officers of the hospital to be known as the St. Lawrence State Hospital Fund and representing 2 per cent of each employee and officer's pay check wishing to give. The money was to be used without discrimination as to race, color, religious belief or political affiliation, and none of it for salaries or disbursements for any personal services rendered. The money to the superintendent of schools was to be used in the public and parochial schools of the city to provide milk and food for such school children as required the same; and the money to the Mayor's Committee for general use to those in need. It is expected that this fund will be available for six months if necessary.

On December 10, Professor John W. Maxey of the department of sociology, Potsdam State Normal School, came to the hospital with his class of students who were given lectures and clinic on mental diseases. They were conducted through the various wards, occupational classes and industries of the hospital.

## UTICA

The annual meeting of the Oneida County Mental Hygiene Committee was held on October 5, 1932, at the Civic Club, Utica, N. Y. Miss Elizabeth Allen, visiting teacher in the public schools in Syracuse, formerly a member of the social service department of the Utica State Hospital, addressed the meeting on the subject of "Social Work in the Public Schools in Syracuse." The following officers were elected: Prof. Milledge L. Bonham of Clinton, N. Y., chairman; Dr. Robert Sloan and Miss Mary Evans, of Utica, N. Y., vice-chairmen; Miss Ida Henry, of Utica, N. Y., treasurer; Miss Eva Schied, head social worker, Utica State Hospital, secretary; and Miss Inez Stebbins,

social worker, Rome State School, assistant secretary. The following were elected as an executive committee: Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, Dr. Charles Bernstein, Dr. William W. Wright and Leonard Ferris.

The Oneida County Medical Society held a meeting at this hospital on October 11, at which Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, superintendent, Dr. Clarence H. Bellinger, first assistant physician, and Dr. Ross D. Helmer, director of clinical psychiatry, contributed to the program.

A series of 9 lectures prepared especially for religious and educational leaders were given under the auspices of the Oneida County Mental Hygiene Committee, beginning October 21 and ending December 16, at the Utica State Hospital study hall. The first four and ninth lectures were given by Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, superintendent of the Utica State Hospital; and the fifth to the eighth lectures were delivered by Rev. Prof. J. Howard Howson, head of the department of religion, Vassar College.

On October 25, Dr. Anna J. Gosline, assistant physician at the hospital, began a series of lectures on "Child Psychology and Family Relationship" for the affiliated students of Smith College, school of social work. Seventeen social and public health workers from the city have also attended these lectures.

Miss Marion Sheehan, director of public health nursing, State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y., visited the hospital on November 7, and addressed the members of the social service departments of the Marey State Hospital, Rome State School, Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital, Syracuse State School and the Utica State Hospital on the subject of "Some Aspects of the State Public Health Program."

The Utica visiting nurse and child health association has arranged an affiliation with the social service department of the hospital whereby its members may receive courses of intensive training in the department.

On November 30 and December 1, the occupational therapy department of the Utica State Hospital held its annual bazaar in the assembly hall. The bazaar was well attended and liberally patronized.

On the afternoon of December 23, the annual Christmas entertainment was held in the assembly hall which was filled to capacity. This entertainment which was greatly enjoyed by the patients was arranged for by the occupational therapy department of the hospital. It consisted of vaudeville acts together with song and dance numbers. Christmas music was furnished by one of the local orchestras.

On the evening of December 23, the ex-service patients in the hospital were given an entertainment and Christmas tree. Mrs. Tom Johnson, Washington Mills, N. Y., had charge of the entertainment and was assisted by a

number of ladies from the American Legion Auxiliary Post, No. 229, Utica. The entertainment was appropriate for the occasion and was much enjoyed by all of the ex-service men.

On the evening of December 27, the Utica Council of Social Agencies held a Christmas party in the rooms occupied by the social service department of the hospital. This party, which was well attended by representatives of all the social agencies in the city, proved most successful.

#### WILLARD

The ex-service patients were visited by the following organizations:

October 9, 1932, the Bloomfield-Savage Post Auxiliary of the American Legion, Holcomb; November 6, American Legion Auxiliary Unit of Canandaigua, Post No. 256; November 11, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Warner-VanRiper Unit, No. 435, Waterloo; November 30, Ladies' Auxiliary of the Turner-Schrader Post, No. 34, Shortsville; December 18, Representatives of the American Legion Auxiliary of Ontario and Seneca County, Seventh District. Refreshments were served at the time of each visit and gifts were distributed to the ex-soldiers.

Dr. Charlotte B. MacArthur and five nurses appeared before the Court of Claims in Syracuse as witnesses on October 11 in an action for damages brought by the father of Carrie M. Allen, a former patient at the hospital.

The Seneca County Medical Society held its annual meeting at the hospital, October 13.

Dr. Ross E. Herold attended Supreme Court in Ithaca on October 15 and 29 for habeas corpus proceedings in the case of George Phillips, who eloped from the hospital September 12.

The annual meeting of the Willard Committee on Mental Hygiene and After-Care was held at the hospital, October 19. The afternoon session was devoted to a talk on mental disorders by Dr. Robert M. Elliott, and clinical demonstrations by Dr. Ross E. Herold.

Clinics were held at the hospital for groups as follows: A party of pupil nurses from the Auburn City Hospital, November 15; students from Elmira College, October 29; and students from Cornell University, December 14.

On November 26, Mrs. Susie E. Eck, charge nurse at Grand View, was riding in a Ford car with patients who were being taken to an entertainment at Hadley Hall. They had started from the rear of the building, where the patients got into the auto and after reaching the main driveway a collision occurred with another car going in the opposite direction, owned and driven by a hospital employee. The collision caused the Ford

car to tip over on its side and Mrs. Eck sustained injuries from which she died in the course of a few minutes. The coroner, Dr. John G. Gordon of Ovid, was called, investigated the scene of the accident and made an examination of the body. A coroner's inquest was held on November 30.

#### NEW YORK PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL

The ten weeks' graduate course in neurology and psychiatry given under the auspices of Columbia University was completed December 10, 1932.

In attendance at the course were the following members of the medical staffs of the institutions under the Department of Mental Hygiene.

Dr. N. J. T. Bigalow	Utica State Hospital
Dr. Murray Bergman	Middletown State Hospital
Dr. William E. Cudmore	Buffalo State Hospital
Dr. John Notkin	Manhattan State Hospital
Dr. John L. Smalldon	Hudson River State Hospital
Dr. Eugene W. Martz	Letchworth Village
Dr. Jacob Cohen	Central Islip State Hospital
Dr. Charles Buckman	Brooklyn State Hospital
Dr. Robert M. Ross	Rockland State Hospital
Dr. George F. Etling	Rockland State Hospital
Dr. Thomas J. Dredge	Harlem Valley State Hospital
Dr. Reginald R. Steen	Kings Park State Hospital
Dr. John C. Hoeffler	Newark State School
Dr. Charles W. Hutchings	Marcy State Hospital
Dr. George M. Doolittle	Craig Colony
Dr. Harry A. LaBurt	Department of Mental Hygiene

The quarterly conference of the Department was held at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital on December 10, 1932.

The Psychiatric Institute has provided facilities for the Rockland State Hospital parole clinic. The clinic is held once a week by a physician and social worker from the Rockland State Hospital on Friday afternoons and evenings.

Dr. Margaret Upton resigned as research assistant in serology on November 15, 1932.

Miss Leona M. Hambrecht was appointed chief social service worker on December 12.

Miss Sybil Lynn was appointed assistant social service worker on December 22, 1932.

Miss Elizabeth Brockett resigned as chief social service worker on October 21.

## SYRACUSE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

A meeting of the executive committee of the Onondaga Mental Hygiene Committee was held at the hospital, October 6, 1932.

Mrs. Mildred Curtiss Cline, chief social worker, resigned October 31, 1932.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

## CRAIG COLONY

Dr. George M. Doolittle, senior assistant physician, has recently completed a course at the Psychiatric Institute.

On October 11, 1932, the graduating exercises of the Colony's training school for nurses were held in the assembly hall. Nine received diplomas. Rev. Dr. George D. Miller of Warsaw, delivered the address on this occasion.

On November 21, the senior class of the Mount Morris High School presented a play at the Colony's assembly hall.

On November 22 the patients in the occupational therapy classes presented a play at the Scottsburg Grange Hall.

On November 30, the Mount Morris Rotary Club presented a minstrel show at the Colony's assembly hall.

## LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Letchworth Village lost a valuable member of its Board of Visitors in the death of Mrs. Mary A. Harriman on November 7, 1932. Mrs. Harriman had been a member of the Board for 19 years and it was largely through her efforts and generosity that our research department was established and maintained for several years, until taken over by the State Department of Mental Hygiene.

Over eight hundred dollars was realized from the Christmas bazaar, held in Vanderlip Hall on December 9.

Miss Mildred Borst has been appointed psychologist to succeed Mrs. Blanche Minogue Camp.

Dr. Eugene W. Martz, clinical director, was selected by Dr. Little to attend the three months' post-graduate course in neuropsychiatry offered by Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Among the guests entertained at Letchworth Village during this period were:

Miss Yueh-Chen Liu of China, who has spent sometime in child welfare work in that country and is now a student in the New York School of Social Work.

A group of students from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

Members of the Orange County Social Workers' Club.

#### NEWARK STATE SCHOOL

Dr. J. C. Hoeffler, senior assistant physician, took a ten weeks' graduate course in psychiatry, given under the auspices of Columbia University, at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, from October 3 until December 10, 1932.

Burnette Porter, formerly of the Middletown State Hospital, was appointed laundry overseer at this school on October 16.

Jerry Vogel of the Plaza Music Company, New York City, donated 1,500 packages of "life savers" to our patients as a Thanksgiving treat.

Books for children, with special popp-up illustrations, were donated to this school by B. Forman of Rochester.

Application has been made through the Rochester Area Council for the organization of a Boy Scout troop at this school through Stanley Murdock, county scout executive. This troop is composed at present of 10 boys, and troop installation took place on December 22, at 4:00 p. m., at the school. The troop number is 147, and the Scout leader is Albert Cowles. The troop committeemen are William Brown, Fred Niles and Joseph Drake, department heads at the school.

Dr. E. A. Baumgartner, for many years associate pathologist at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium and Clinic, took up his duties as pathologist at this school on December 28. Dr. Baumgartner obtained his medical degree at the Washington University, St. Louis, in 1919; the degree of Ph. D from Minnesota University, and the degree of A. M. from Kansas University.

#### SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL

A considerable number of children at the school were found who had completed fourth grade work. In order to facilitate further educational pursuits fifth and sixth grades were inaugurated in the school system both at the Fairmount colonies and at the school proper.

On December 17 an epidemic of influenza of a mild nature broke out at the school. About 350 of the children have been afflicted with the disease and confined to bed, and over 30 employees were similarly afflicted. Due to the fact that the epidemic occurred at the Christmas season it was necessary to postpone all entertainments and other activities with the exception of having the usual Christmas dinner and the giving of presents.

## CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE

- Alleksaht, Dr. William J., senior assistant physician in Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, was promoted to pathologist, first assistant, July 16, 1932.
- Baer, Dr. Victor, medical interne in Hudson River State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, October 20, 1932.
- Baumgartner, Dr. E. A., was appointed medical interne in Newark State School, December 28, 1932.
- Briggs, Dr. Edward, Jr., medical interne in Harlem Valley State Hospital, resigned December 31, 1932, to take up an internship in Chicago, Ill.
- Casey, Dr. Robert B., was appointed medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, October 4, 1932.
- Coreoran, Dr. David, first assistant physician in Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, resigned December 31, 1932, to accept appointment as superintendent of Central Islip State Hospital.
- Crane, Dr. Albert L., assistant physician in St. Lawrence State Hospital, resigned November 30, 1932.
- Cummings, Dr. Robert, medical interne in Hudson River State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, July 26, 1932.
- Currie, Dr. Thomas J., first assistant physician in Willard State Hospital, retired December 1, 1932, after completing 41 years of continuous service.
- Cutler, Dr. Harry, was appointed assistant physician in Rome State School, July 5, 1932.
- Dake, Dr. Edward D., was appointed assistant physician in Rome State School, July 1, 1932.
- Davis, Dr. Gilbert Bruce, medical interne in Binghamton State Hospital, was transferred to Wassaic State School, October 1, 1932.
- Evans, Dr. David S., was appointed medical interne in Willard State Hospital, November 1, 1932.
- Fish, Dr. J. E., assistant physician in Rome State School, resigned October 31, 1932.
- Foxe, Dr. Arthur N., assistant physician in St. Lawrence State Hospital, resigned December 31, 1932.
- Franklin, Dr. Robert B. C., medical interne in Binghamton State Hospital, resigned October 27, 1932.

- Glauber, Dr. Israel, was appointed psychiatric interne in the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, November 1, 1932.
- Gosline, Dr. Anna J., medical interne in the Utica State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, October 21, 1932.
- Greenberg, Dr. Morris, resident physician in the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital, resigned December 31, 1932.
- Grunfeld, Dr. Rudolph, assistant physician in Craig Colony, resigned October 31, 1932.
- Guthiel, Dr. George N., was appointed medical interne in Willard State Hospital, November 1, 1932.
- Herold, Dr. Ross E., senior assistant physician in Willard State Hospital, was promoted to clinical director, January 1, 1933.
- Hickey, Dr. James F., medical interne in Willard State Hospital, resigned November 1, 1932.
- Hiett, Dr. Carey, was appointed medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, October 27, 1932.
- Howard, Dr. Clifford E., medical interne in Binghamton State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, November 1, 1932.
- Hurdum, Dr. Herman M., was appointed medical interne in Binghamton State Hospital, October 1, 1932.
- Laatsch, Dr. Christian E. F., was appointed assistant physician in Craig Colony, November 1, 1932.
- Lentini, Dr. Vincent C., was appointed medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, October 1, 1932.
- Lindsay, Dr. Kenneth M., medical interne in Buffalo State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, November 15, 1932.
- Malamud, Dr. Nathan, was appointed medical interne in Pilgrim State Hospital, November 15, 1932.
- McCulloch, Dr. Warren S., was appointed medical interne in Rockland State Hospital, October 25, 1932.
- Mintzer, Dr. Harry, dental interne in St. Lawrence State Hospital, resigned November 15, 1932.
- Pamphilon, Dr. Walter M., senior assistant physician in Manhattan State Hospital, resigned December 31, 1932, and was appointed first assistant physician in Willard State Hospital, January 1, 1933.
- Parr, Dr. Robert G., was appointed dentist in St. Lawrence State Hospital, December 1, 1932.

- Potts, Dr. Helen D., psychiatric interne in the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, resigned October 31, 1932.
- Reed, Dr. Ralph G., senior assistant physician in Rockland State Hospital, retired October 1, 1932.
- Rickless, Dr. Herman, medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, was promoted to assistant physician, November 9, 1932.
- Rosolia, Dr. Salvatore, medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, resigned October 15, 1932.
- Seldeen, Dr. William, medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, resigned October 1, 1932, to enter private practice.
- Singer, Dr. David, assistant physician in Rome State School, resigned August 1, 1932.
- Smith, Dr. Alonzo E., was appointed medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, October 24, 1932.
- Stone, Dr. Leo, was appointed medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, December 1, 1932.
- Thaw, Dr. Daniel, medical interne in Binghamton State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, October 15, 1932.
- Thompson, Dr. Ernest E., medical interne in Rochester State Hospital, resigned to accept a position as assistant physician in St. Lawrence State Hospital, December 1, 1932.
- Turner, Dr. R. Gleason, senior assistant physician in Brooklyn State Hospital, resigned October 31, 1932.
- Victor, Dr. Simon, was appointed assistant physician in Rockland State Hospital, October 1, 1932.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

### STATE HOSPITALS

#### BINGHAMTON

Oswald H. Boltz, M. D., clinical director.

"The Traumatic Neurosis." Critical Abstract from Riese, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Vol. 70, No. 76, October, 1932.

"Progress in the Treatment of Tabes." Abstract in *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, Vol. 28, No. 5, November, 1932.

"The Results of Animal Experimentation in Acute Infections of the Central Nervous System." Abstract in *Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry*, Vol. 28, No. 6, December, 1932.

Hugh S. Gregory, M. D., pathologist.

"The Pathology of Cerebral Arteriosclerosis." Address before the Binghamton Psychiatric Society, Binghamton State Hospital, November 4, 1932.

"Mental Hygiene Problem." Address before a group of 40 students from the Elmira Business Institute, given at Binghamton State Hospital, November 15, 1932.

"Mental Hygiene." Address before Twentieth Century Club, New Berlin, N. Y., December 9, 1932.

#### BROOKLYN

F. Ross Haviland, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Organic Psychoses." Nine lectures to pupil nurses from general hospitals during October.

Lectured on psychiatry and clinics to the senior students of Long Island Medical College.

August E. Witzel, M. D., clinical director.

"Normal and Abnormal Human Behavior." Twenty lectures during October and November to training school of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.

"Functional Psychoses." Ten lectures during November to pupil nurses of general hospitals.

## BUFFALO

J. A. Pritchard, M. D., superintendent.

"Mental Hygiene." Address before Gowanda Literary Society, December 5, 1932.

H. L. Levin, M. D., clinical director.

"Mental Hygiene in Everyday Life." Address to Temple Beth El Women's Club, October 12, 1932.

"Mental Hygiene in the Public School." Address to Elementary School Principals' Association, October 17, 1932.

"Educating the Whole Child." Address to health and physical education section, New York State Teachers' Association, Rochester, October 28, 1932; also to Parent-Teachers' Association, Bolivar, November 14, 1932.

"The Psychiatric Aspects of Illegitimacy." Address to Board of Managers, Ingleside Home, Buffalo, November 17, 1932.

Clinical demonstrations of the major psychoses to psychology and sociology students of Alfred University, November 7, 1932.

Contribution to a symposium on Social Planning for Youth, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, November 11, 1932.

"Malaria Treatment of Paresis." Address to Buffalo Medical Union, November 16, 1932.

Course of lectures on Mental and Nervous Diseases to pupil nurses of the Children's Deaconess and Millard Fillmore Hospitals, Buffalo.

Marguerite Runstadler, M. D., assistant physician.

"Emotional Control in Children." Address before Kensington Child Study Group, November 21, 1932.

Harry E. Faver, M. D., assistant physician.

Clinical demonstrations of major psychoses to pupil nurses of St. Mary's Memorial Hospital, Niagara Falls, December 3, 1932.

## CENTRAL ISLIP

D. D. Durgin, M. D., first assistant physician.

"The Hospital and Service Rendered." Paper read at Men's Club, St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Sayville, L. I., December 2, 1932.

Frederick Rosenheim, M. D., assistant physician.

- "Child Guidance and the Teacher." Address to the Suffolk County Schoolman's Council at Eastport, L. I., N. Y., November 10, 1932.
- "Child Guidance." Address to the Suffolk County Nurses' Association at Riverhead, L. I., November 21, 1932.
- "Parent Child Relationships." Address to the Teachers' Association at Patchogue, L. I., November 22, 1932.
- "Parents and Children." Address to the Parent Teachers' Association at Patchogue, L. I., December 15, 1932.
- "Child Guidance and Mental Hygiene." Address to the Parent-Teachers' Association at Patchogue, L. I., December 20, 1932.

#### GOWANDA

Earle V. Gray, M. D., superintendent.

- "The Care and Treatment of Patients Under the Management of the State Department of Mental Hygiene." Address to West Side Business Men's Club, Buffalo, November 15, 1932.
- "Methods of Care of Patients in State Hospitals." Address to the Olympic Club of Cattaraugus, December 5, 1932.

#### HUDSON RIVER

Ralph P. Folsom, M. D., superintendent.

- "Social Implications of Mental Hygiene." Address delivered at the meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association of the Poughkeepsie High School, held on December 1, 1932.
- Discussion of "The Neurasthenic Syndrome as Seen in Various Mental Illnesses" at a staff conference held in Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, on December 12, 1932.

James P. Kelleher, M. D., clinical director.

- "Nervous Disorders." Address given before the Warren D. Harding Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on October 6, 1932.
- "Health Habits in the Home in Relation to Character Development." Address given before the Parent-Teachers' Association of Viola School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on October 19, 1932.
- Sixteen lectures on clinical psychiatry to students of nursing school of St. Francis Hospital, Poughkeepsie, during November and December, 1932.

## KINGS PARK

John L. Haskins, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Catatonic Praecox." Address before the annual meeting of the New York State Association of Occupational Therapists in New York City.

"Nervous and Mental Diseases." Series of lectures to the pupils of the nurses' training school, Southampton, N. Y.

A. C. Matthews, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Nervous and Mental Diseases." Completed series of lectures to the pupils of the nurses' training school, Nassau Hospital, Mineola, N. Y.

"The Problem Child in School." Address to the Rotary Club, Huntington, November 1, 1932.

"Some Conditions Leading to Truancy and Delinquencies in Our Schools." Address to the Nassau Division of the Nassau-Suffolk Association for Attendance and Child Adjustment Workers, Mineola, November 10, 1932.

"Selective Sterilization." Address to the Rotary Club, Bayshore, November 15, 1932.

"The Problem Child in School." Address to the Parent-Teacher Association at Patchogue, N. Y., November 16, 1932.

Patricia Steen, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Sex Education and Mental Conflicts." Published in the *Mental Hygiene News*, December, 1932.

Louis R. Wolberg, M. D., medical interne.

"A Quick Recovery from Mental Disease." Published in the *Mental Hygiene News*, December, 1932.

## MANHATTAN

Michael P. Lonergan, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstrations to a class of students from the Fordham school of sociology and social service Monday evenings and Wednesday mornings during the quarter.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstrations to a class of students from the department of psychology, Columbia University, Tuesday afternoons during the quarter.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstrations to a class of students from Cornell Medical College, Saturday mornings during the quarter.  
Gave talks on "Child Guidance" to a group of candidates for attendance officers from the Fordham school of sociology and social service Tuesday evenings during the quarter.

John Notkin, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Completed a nine weeks' course in neuropsychiatry at the Psychiatric Institute on December 10.

Nobe E. Stein, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstrations to a class of students from the New York University on December 15 and 16, 1932.

Lectured and gave a clinical demonstration to a class of students from the Brooklyn Teachers' Association on December 17, 1932.

Maxwell I. Bloomfield, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Held clinics at the Morrisania City Hospital, Friday afternoons during the quarter.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstrations to 35 crime prevention officers of the police department on October 26, 1932, and on Wednesday mornings during November. A paper on "The Etiology of Mental Diseases, Mental Hygiene and Treatment of Mental Diseases" was read to these officers.

Lectured and gave a clinical demonstration to a group of school teachers, members of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, on November 12, 1932.

Lectured and gave a clinical demonstration to a group of students from Yale University on November 26, 1932.

Ralph Harlow, M. D., assistant physician.

Held a clinic for a class of students from Cornell Medical College, Saturday mornings during November and December.

#### MARCY

William W. Wright, M. D., superintendent.

"Modern Business Methods as Applied to State Hospitals." Address before members of the Exchange Club, Herkimer, November 16, 1932.

"The Role of the State Hospital in Community Life." Address before the Chevalier Club of Westminster Church, Utica, December 5, 1932.

H. Beckett Lang, M. B., clinical director.

"Major Psychoses with Clinical Demonstrations." Weekly lectures to class in abnormal psychiatry from Colgate University at the Marcy State Hospital from October 13 to November 25, 1932.

"Organic and Functional Syndromes in Psychoses." Lecture given to the senior class of nurses of the Oneida General Hospital, Oneida, December 8, 1932.

#### MIDDLETOWN

Robert Woodman, M. D., superintendent.

"Psychosis from Head Injury." Paper read before the meeting of the Eastern and Southern Homeopathic Medical Associations, held in Baltimore, Md., on November 15, 1932. This will be published in the Hahnemannian Monthly.

#### ROCHESTER

J. L. Van de Mark, M. D., superintendent.

"Evolution in the Care of the Insane in New York State." Address to Luncheon Club at Chamber of Commerce, November 15, 1932.

#### ROCKLAND

R. E. Blaisdell, M. D., superintendent.

"Recent Progress in Psychiatry." A talk given before the Lions Club of Nyack, October 20, 1932.

Eilhard von Domarus, M. D., medical interne.

"Social Attitudes of the People of America." Address given before the Nyack Rotary Club, Nyack, November 29, 1932.

Frank F. Tallman, M. D., assistant physician.

"Types of Conditions in School Children Who May Be Helped in a Child Guidance Clinic." Two talks given before the teachers of Nyack High School, Nyack, October, 1932.

"The Clinic and the Community." Paper read at the district conference on mental hygiene held at Harlem Valley State Hospital, Wingdale, N. Y., October 25, 1932.

## ST. LAWRENCE

Harry J. Worthing, M. D., first assistant physician.

"The Work of the State Hospital in the Community." Talk before the members of the Kiwanis Club, Ogdensburg, on October 24, 1932.

"Why Should High School Boys Be Interested in Mental Hygiene." Lecture to the students of the Fulton High School, at the St. Lawrence State Hospital on November 11, 1932.

"Why Should Teachers Be Interested in Mental Hygiene." Lecture to the students of Professor John Maxey's class in sociology of the Potsdam State Normal School at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, December 10, 1932.

Harold H. Berman, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Clinic on mental diseases to the students of Professor John Maxey's class in sociology of the Potsdam State Normal School at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, December 10, 1932.

## UTICA

Richard H. Hutchings, M. D., superintendent.

"Alcohol and Mental Diseases." Address before the conference for Methodist clergymen of Central and Western New York at the Central M. E. Church, Utica, October 10, 1932.

"Educational Activities of the Utica State Hospital." Address before the Oneida County Medical Society at the meeting held in the assembly hall of the Utica State Hospital, October 11, 1932.

Five lectures before a group of religious and educational leaders and others interested in social service at the Utica State Hospital study hall, as follows:

"An Introduction to Mental Hygiene by a Review of the Development of the Scientific Approach from Early Times," October 21, 1932.

"Heredity," October 28, 1932.

"Mental Physiology of Childhood and Youth," November 4, 1932.

"Application of Mental Physiology to Mental Hygiene," November 11, 1932.

"General Summary of What Science and Religion Contribute to Wholesome Living," December 16, 1932.

Clarence H. Bellinger, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Encephalitis Lethargica." Clinical presentation before the Oneida County Medical Society at its meeting held at the Utica State Hospital assembly hall, October 11, 1932.

"Mental Hygiene and Social Progress." Address before a group of young business men at the Y. M. C. A., Utica, October 30, 1932.

"Interpretation of Dreams." Address before the psychology group of the American Association of University Women, at Utica, November 7, 1932.

"Education for Character." Address before the boy scout leaders, assistants and others interested in the boy scout movement in Madison County, at the Morrisville High School, Morrisville, November 9, 1932.

"Care of the Mentally Ill in New York State." Address before the Tau Delta Club at the Y. M. C. A., Utica, November 11, 1932.

"Mental Hygiene and Nursing." Address before principals, and assistant principals of the school of nursing, and graduate nurses of the various general hospitals in the city of Utica, at the auditorium of the Educational building, Faxon Hospital, Utica, November 14, 1932.

"Mental Hygiene in Everyday Life." Address before the Phi Beta Sigma Club at the Y. M. C. A., Utica, November 18, 1932.

"Mental Hygiene in the Home and School." Address before the Men's Club of Holy Trinity Church, Utica, December 2, 1932.

"Development of Personality and Character Traits." Address before the Lion's Club at Hotel Martin, Utica, December 19, 1932.

Ross D. Helmer, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

"Dementia Præcox." Clinical presentation before the Oneida County Medical Society at its meeting in the assembly hall of the Utica State Hospital, October 11, 1932.

"Mental Hygiene in State Hospitals." Address before the Twenty Club, Olivet Presbyterian Church, Utica, November 27, 1932.

Anna J. Gosline, M. D., assistant physician.

"Child Psychology and Family Relationship." Ten lectures to a group of social workers and students in social work, at the Utica State Hospital, during October, November and December, 1932.

Eva M. Schied, R. N., head social worker.

- "The Origin of the Term Mental Hygiene." Address before the Psychology group of the American Association of University Women, Utica, October 7, 1932; also before the members of the Century Club, at Utica, October 27, 1932.

#### PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL

Clarence O. Cheney, M. D., director.

- "Psychiatry and the General Practitioner." Read before the Southern Medical Association at Birmingham, Alabama, November 18, 1932.

- "A Review of the Work of the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital During the Past Year." Read before the quarterly conference at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, on December 10, 1932. Published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, January, 1933.

Howard W. Potter, M. D., assistant director.

- "Mental Deficiency." A chapter in Nelson's Loose Leaf System of Medicine.

Armando Ferraro, M. D., Research Associate in Neuropathology.

- "Experimental Toxic Approach to Mental Diseases." (The reaction of the brain tissue to subcutaneous injection of enterogenous toxic substances—indol and histamin.) In collaboration with Dr. J. E. Kilman. Part I—*PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, October, 1932. Part II—*PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, January, 1933.

- "Experimental Toxic Encephalomyelopathy." (Diffuse sclerosis following subcutaneous injection of potassium cyanide.) Read at the meeting of the section of neurology and psychiatry of the New York Academy of Medicine, October 11, 1932.

Nicholas Kopeloff, Ph. D., research associate in bacteriology.

- "Typhoid Agglutinins as Influenced by the Conditioned Reflex in Man." In collaboration with M. F. Upton, M. E. Raney and Lenore M. Kopeloff. *Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine*, 1932, Vol. 31, pp. 11-12.

- "Lysozyme in Saliva." In collaboration with M. M. Harris and B. McGinn. *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, November, 1932, No. 5, Vol. 184, p. 652.

Joseph R. Blalock, M. D., senior psychiatrist.

"Personality and Catatonic Dementia Præcox." *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, Vol. VI, No. 4, October, 1932, pages 625-641.

Siegfried E. Katz, M. D., senior psychiatrist.

"The Colonization of the Insane at Gheel" (Belgium). A lecture with moving pictures given at the Long Island Psychiatric Society on November 8, 1932.

William J. Spring, M. D., junior psychiatrist.

Translation of Paul Federn "Das Ichgefühl in Trauma." *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, Vol. 1, November 3, 1932, pages 511-542.

Richard J. Block, Ph. D., fellow in the department of chemistry, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons and voluntary assistant in the department of chemistry of the Psychiatric Institute.

"The Antineuritic Vitamin." The preparation of a highly potent concentrate, in collaboration with G. R. Cowgill, *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, Vol. 98, pages 637, 1932.

T. W. Forbes, Ph. D., assistant in psychology.

"A Systematic Investigation of Methodology in the Measurement of Electrical Phenomena of the Skin," in collaboration with C. Landis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 1932 (November), 29, (No. 9), 675-676.

Carney Landis, Ph. D., research associate in psychology.

"A Systematic Investigation of Methodology in the Measurement of Electrical Phenomena of the Skin," in collaboration with T. W. Forbes, *Psychological Bulletin*, 1932 (November), 29 (No. 9), 675-676.

Harry A. Steckel, M. D., director.

A course of lectures in mental hygiene under the auspices of Syracuse University, school of extension teaching and of adult education, at Endicott, was begun October 4, 1932.

"Functional Psychoses." Informal talk and demonstration clinic given at the hospital for the mental hygiene class of the Auburn Seminary School of Religious Education, November 11, 1932.

"Mental Hygiene in the Home and School." Address before the Mother's Club of Bellevue School, Syracuse, November 14, 1932.

"The Syracuse State Psychopathic Hospital." Address before the League of Nursing Education at Syracuse, November 15, 1932.

"Mental Causes of Maladjustment." Address before the Psi Chi Honorary Fraternity at Syracuse, December 18, 1932.

Mary G. Dempsey, assistant social worker.

"The Development and Accomplishments of the Mental Hygiene Movement in New York State." Talk given at a luncheon of the Federation of Women's Clubs at Whitney Point, October 11, 1932.

"Activities of Mental Hygiene Program in New York State." Discussed before the Civic Club, Pulaski, November 3, 1932.

#### LETCWORTH VILLAGE

Eugene W. Martz, M. D., clinical director.

Book review: "Mental Deficiency Due to Birth Injuries," by Doll, Phelps and Melcher. Appeared in The Training School Bulletin, November, 1932.

James K. Pettit, M. D., first assistant physician.

Demonstration clinic for medical students from Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

A. N. Bronfenbrenner, M. D., pathologist.

"A Case of Skull Deformity Related to the So-called Acrocephalosyndactylia." Published in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY, October, 1932.

E. W. Gray, M. D., medical interne.

"A Simple Photographic Kymograph and Time Recording Method." Appeared in The Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, October, 1932.

Elizabeth McKay, assistant psychologist.

"The Emotional Life of the Child." Paper read at Spring Valley before the Parent-Teachers' Association, December 8, 1932

#### NEWARK STATE SCHOOL

H. G. Hubbell, M. D., clinical director.

Demonstration of clinical material before a group of Elmira College students, October 29, 1932.

Rose R. Donk, M. D., medical interne.

"Conduct Problems in the Education of Girls." Address before the Parent-Teachers' Association, Shortsville, November 1, 1932.

#### SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL

S. D. Deren, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Education and Training of Special School Children." Three lectures to 170 students of educational psychology, Teachers' College, Syracuse University, October 25, 27, 28, 1932.

"Feeble-mindedness from a Social Point of View." Address to 33 students in sociology from Cornell University, October 26, 1932.

"Mental Deficiency, Its Causes and Consequences," and "Methods of Training and Educating the Mentally Defective." A lecture to 18 senior students of public health nursing, Good Shepherd Hospital, Syracuse, November 10, 1932.

"Child Psychology." Address to the Parent-Teachers' Association, Syracuse, on November 15, 1932.

"Discussion of the Factors Involved in the Causation of the Psychic and Motor Disturbances Met in Epilepsies." A lecture to 22 members of the Syracuse Chapter (Tau) of the Phi Delta Epsilon medical fraternity, December 13, 1932.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Frederick W. Parsons, M. D., commissioner.

Presided at conference on juvenile delinquency in Buffalo, November 11, 1932.

"A Christmas Message from the State Hospital Patients." Radio address from Station WGY, December 26, 1932.

"Pilgrim State Hospital." Illustrated article published in the *American Journal of Psychiatry* for November, 1932, and in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for January, 1933.

Sanger Brown, II, M. D., assistant commissioner.

"Types of Patients Requiring Mental Examination." Address given at the district conference on mental hygiene held at the Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, Helmuth, on November 29, 1932.

"The Social Side of Life." Radio talk given over Station WGY, Schenectady, on January 23, 1933.

Horatio M. Pollock, Ph. D., director of mental hygiene statistics.

"Family Care and the Institution Problem." Paper presented at the quarterly conference of the Department at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, December 10, 1932. Published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for January, 1933.

"Report of Committee on Institutional Statistics." Presented at annual meeting of American Statistical Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1932.

"Prevalence of Mental Disease Due to Alcoholism." Chapter in book on "Alcohol and Man," published by The Macmillan Company, New York, November, 1932.

Eleanor C. Slagle, director, bureau of occupational therapy.

"Occupational Therapy as Organized in the State Department of Mental Hygiene." Address to Woman's City Club, Poughkeepsie, November 12, 1932.

"Games and Field Day Programs." Compiled for use in occupational therapy departments.

Donald W. Cohen, M. D., assistant child guidance psychiatrist.

"The Role of the Mental Hygiene Clinic in Social Case Work." Address at district conference on mental hygiene at Gowanda State Hospital, November 10, 1932.

Hester B. Crutcher, supervisor of social work.

"The Problem of Discipline." Address at district conference at Gowanda State Hospital, November 29, 1932.

"Social Work in the Department of Mental Hygiene." Address to Catholic Women's Service League, Albany, January 9, 1933.

James L. Tower, M. D., child guidance psychiatrist.

"The Emotional Life of the School Child." Radio talk over Station WGY, November 28, 1932.

"Mental Health of School Children." Address to Parent-Teachers' Association, Lansingburg, January 24, 1933.

# GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO STATE HOSPITALS, STATE SCHOOLS AND CRAIG COLONY

CENSUS OF JANUARY 1, 1933

## Patient population:

Civil State hospitals:	
In hospitals .....	53,829
On parole .....	4,476
	<hr/> 58,305
Dannemora and Matteawan .....	2,014
Committed patients in licensed institutions (insane) .....	2,100
Institutions for mental defectives:	
In institutions proper .....	8,905
In colonies .....	1,558
On parole .....	942
	<hr/> 11,405
Licensed institutions for mental defectives .....	357
Institutions for defective delinquents .....	1,096
Craig Colony for epileptics .....	1,923
	<hr/>
Grand total .....	77,200
Certified capacity of civil State hospitals .....	47,638
Certified capacity of Dannemora and Matteawan .....	1,791
Certified capacity of institutions for mental defectives .....	7,734
Certified capacity of Craig Colony for epileptics .....	1,750
Medical officers in civil State hospitals .....	336
Medical officers in Dannemora and Matteawan .....	12
Medical officers in institutions for mental defectives .....	38
Medical officers in Craig Colony for epileptics .....	11
Employees in civil State hospitals .....	10,901
Employees in Dannemora and Matteawan .....	510
Employees in institutions for mental defectives .....	1,754
Employees in Craig Colony for epileptics .....	320

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932, AS REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS, AND STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING, DECEMBER 31, 1932

STATE HOSPITALS	Census, Oct. 1, 1932	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES								Census, Dec 31, 1932	Certified capacity	OVERCROWDING	
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Recovered	Much improved	Improved	Unimproved	Not insane	Died	Transferred	Total			Number	Per cent
Binghamton.....	3,034	86	28	..	114	27	11	17	4	3	52	1	115	3,033	2,391	447	18.7
Brooklyn.....	1,981	429	90	21	540	60	36	55	13	2	168	458	782	1,739	1,097	270	24.6
Buffalo.....	2,663	111	20	7	138	17	15	15	9	1	50	2	109	2,692	1,927	499	25.9
Central Islip.....	7,074	471	85	22	578	57	83	56	25	4	103	477	805	6,847	5,712	499	10.1
Creedmoor.....	2,539	1	..	560	561	6	9	29	5	..	76	26	151	2,949	3,319	520	..
Gowanda.....	1,338	53	13	1	67	15	5	5	7	6	18	2	58	1,347	920	294	32.0
Harlem Valley.....	1,746	86	13	4	103	2	2	4	3	..	17	4	32	1,817	1,370	393	28.7
Hudson River.....	4,654	99	49	1	149	48	13	15	13	1	81	6	187	4,616	3,460	863	24.9
Kings Park.....	4,868	214	81	21	316	63	53	56	17	2	71	566	828	4,356	3,595	364	10.1
Manhattan.....	5,473	358	43	19	420	114	46	30	39	..	137	452	818	5,075	3,741	641	17.1
Marcy.....	2,522	68	17	9	94	8	6	8	3	4	54	7	90	2,526	2,140	306	14.3
Middletown.....	3,246	57	20	4	81	14	15	12	5	2	42	..	90	3,237	2,800	256	9.1
Pilgrim.....	2,683	..	..	1346	1,346	..	1	2	2	..	29	23	57	3,972	3,924	..	..
Psy. Inst. and Hosp.	183	88	8	6	102	12	13	16	10	10	1	11	80	205	210	28	..
Rochester.....	2,671	104	28	3	135	17	12	10	12	1	67	..	119	2,687	2,192	285	13.0
Rockland.....	3,917	301	62	17	380	17	10	19	20	1	80	13	160	4,137	3,750	158	4.2
St. Lawrence.....	2,369	67	11	..	78	21	1	9	4	1	32	3	71	2,376	1,721	504	29.3
Syracuse Psy. Hosp.	55	109	36	..	145	21	13	10	6	37	4	51†	141	59	60	-13	..
Utica.....	1,879	108	22	3	133	25	16	9	4	4	47	4	109	1,903	1,336	312	23.4
Willard.....	2,759	58	26	..	84	21	13	9	7	..	60	1	111	2,732	2,243	315	14.0
Total.....	57,654	2,868	652	2,044	5,564	565	373	387	214	79	1,188	2,107	4,913	58,305	47,908	5,962*	12.5*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

† Committed to other institutions.

# GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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## MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932

STATE HOSPITALS	In service October 1, 1932			Engaged			Left service			In service December 31, 1932			Vacancies December 31, 1932			Number of patients, excluding paroles, December 31, 1932, to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officer	Ward employee	Employee
Binghamton .....	15	316	242	1	3	3	2	11	3	14	308	242	4	9	8	202.7	9.2	5.0
Brooklyn .....	18	226	213	2	10	10	1	41	12	19	195	211	..	..	7	71.9	7.0	3.2
Buffalo .....	15	225	209	..	24	4	..	18	6	15	231	207	..	25	15	161.7	10.5	5.4
Central Islip .....	31	690	378	3	30	11	3	39	11	31	681	378	7	48	23	202.8	9.2	5.8
Creedmoor .....	10	261	224	..	106	38	1	60	25	9	307	237	4	3	7	311.0	9.1	5.1
Gowanda .....	8	125	146	..	2	2	..	3	2	8	124	146	..	15	6	151.8	9.8	4.4
Harlem Valley .....	12	198	165	..	12	9	1	16	7	11	194	167	1	7	3	160.3	9.1	4.7
Hudson River .....	28	460	385	..	35	28	..	36	27	28	459	386	..	14	7	154.0	9.4	5.0
Kings Park .....	32	544	477	..	25	21	..	95	25	32	474	473	..	..	..	123.7	8.4	4.0
Manhattan .....	27	530	415	..	2	14	1	15	16	26	517	413	..	..	..	168.5	8.5	4.6
Marcy .....	13	257	240	..	10	9	..	11	11	13	256	238	5	..	12	188.2	9.6	4.8
Middletown .....	19	336	244	1	11	5	1	12	7	19	335	242	2	3	8	160.8	9.1	5.1
Pilgrim .....	11	293	144	1	142	30	..	70	13	12	365	161	..	..	..	327.0	10.8	7.3
Psy. Inst. and Hosp. ..	23	76	131	1	8	2	8	9	8	22	75	131	1	4	3	8.3	2.4	0.8
Rochester .....	15	263	202	1	2	..	..	5	2	15	260	200	..	9	6	165.1	9.5	5.2
Rockland .....	21	508	296	2	58	24	..	61	20	23	505	300	..	28	39	169.9	7.7	4.8
St. Lawrence .....	13	248	202	1	13	7	2	14	10	12	247	199	4	27	15	185.4	9.0	4.9
Syracuse Psy. Hosp. ...	3	48	21	..	3	1	1	2	1	2	49	21	..	2	2	23.5	1.0	0.7
Utica .....	12	193	219	..	4	6	..	14	4	12	183	221	..	2	9	137.3	9.0	4.0
Willard .....	14	292	270	2	10	17	3	13	13	13	289	274	5	11	5	196.8	8.9	4.4
Total .....	340	6,089	4,823	15	510	247	19	545	223	336	6,054	4,847	33	207	175	171.8*	9.0*	4.9*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 1932, AS REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING ON DECEMBER 31, 1932

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Census, Oct 1, 1932	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES							Certified capacity	OVERCROWDING IN INSTITUTIONS	
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Not mentally defective	Not epileptic	Died	Transferred	Total		Number	Per cent
State Schools for Mental Defectives															
Letchworth Village.....	2,908	55	2	..	57	30	16	..	..	10	..	56	2,909	715	34.0
Newark .....	1,705	76	5	3	84	15	5	..	..	2	1	23	1,766	1	0.1
Rome .....	3,348	74	7	..	81	30	23	..	..	11	6	70	3,359	449	29.2
Syracuse .....	1,267	20	..	..	20	4	..	..	..	2	..	6	1,281	6	1.1
Wassaic .....	1,905	187	11	32	230	12	18	1	..	14	..	45	2,090	..	...
Total .....	11,133	412	25	35	472	91	62	1	..	39	7	200	11,405	1,171	15.1
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	2,066	95	3	..	98	5	27	..	..	14	..	46	2,118	173	9.9

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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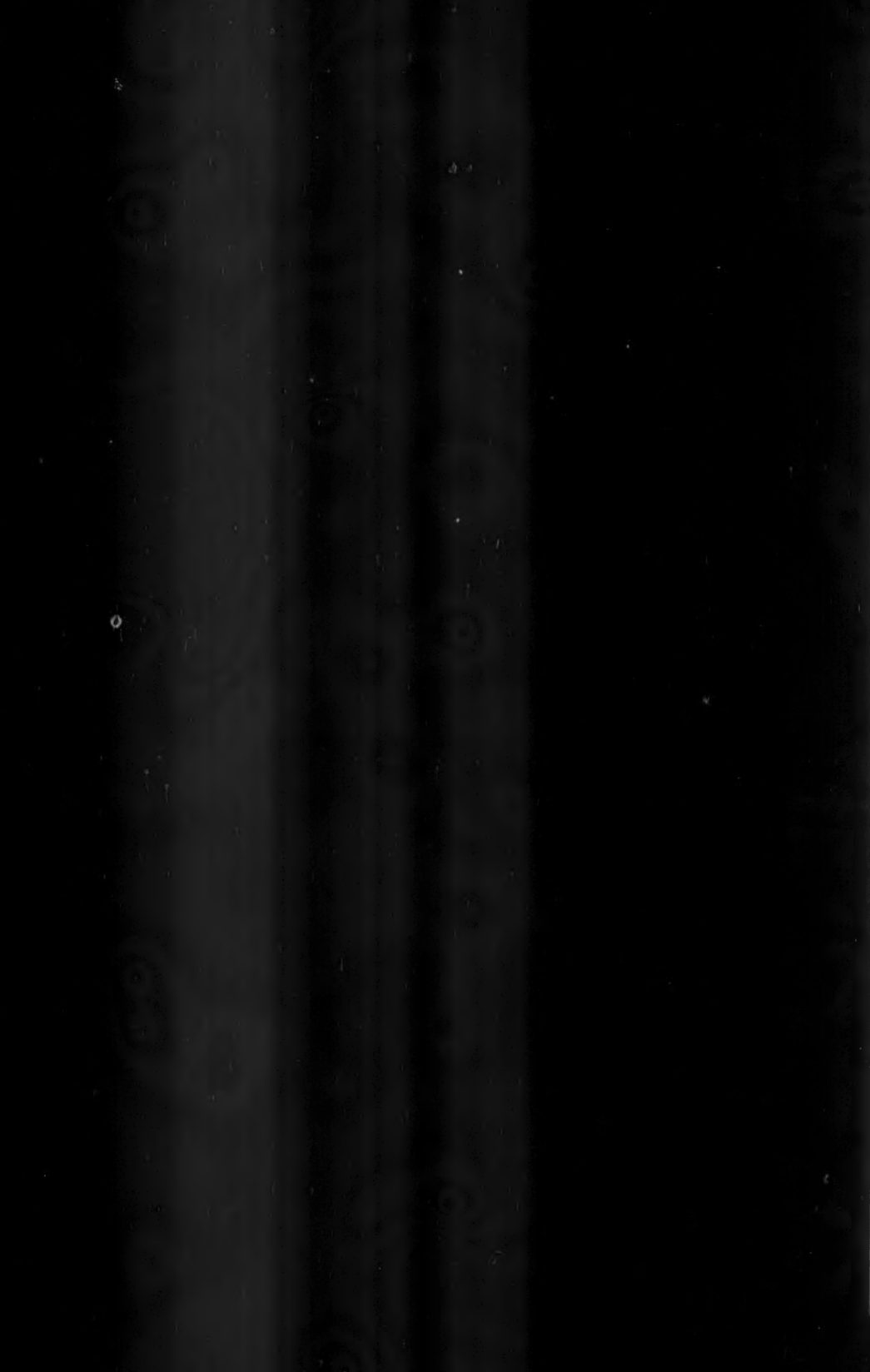
MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE THREE MONTHS  
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1932

STATE INSTITUTIONS	In service October 1, 1932			Engaged			Left service			In service Dec. 31, 1932			Vacancies Dec. 31, 1932			Number of patients, excluding paroled, December 31, 1932, to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officer	Ward employee	Employee
State Schools for																		
Mental Defectives																		
Letchworth Village.....	10	255	170	..	12	7	..	13	7	10	254	170	..	32	9	281.5	11.1	6.5
Newark .....	6	154	125	1	6	4	..	12	5	7	148	124	..	9	8	223.7	10.6	5.6
Rome .....	11	342	169	1	13	1	1	22	13	10	333	157	2	27	33	302.0	9.1	6.0
Syracuse .....	5	105	131	..	1	4	..	5	3	5	101	132	..	6	2	196.4	9.7	4.1
Wassaic .....	6	214	100	1	55	11	1	42	3	6	227	108	1	62	34	346.7	9.2	6.1
Total .....	38	1070	695	2	87	27	2	94	31	38	1063	691	3	136	86	275.3	9.8	5.8
Craig Colony for																		
Epileptics .....	11	156	163	1	2	..	1	1	..	11	157	163	1	8	4	174.8	12.2	5.8



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## MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

MARCH 15, 1933

The Quarterly Conference of the State institution visitors and superintendents with the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, was held at the State Office Building, Albany, N. Y., March 15, 1933.

### Present—

FREDERICK W. PARSONS, M. D., Commissioner of Mental Hygiene.

SANGER BROWN, II, M. D., Assistant Commissioner of Mental Hygiene.

LEWIS M. FARRINGTON, Secretary, Department of Mental Hygiene.

HORATIO M. POLLOCK, Ph. D., Director, Mental Hygiene Statistics.

Z. FRANCIS SHAFER, Chief Auditor, Department of Mental Hygiene.

WALTER L. HUTCHINS, Assistant Secretary, Department of Mental Hygiene.

HESTER B. CRUTCHER, Supervisor of Social Work, Department of Mental Hygiene.

HELEN A. COBB, Head Clerk, Department of Mental Hygiene.

BENJAMIN MALZBERG, Senior Statistician, Department of Mental Hygiene.

CHARLES B. DIX, M. E., Supervising Power Plant Engineer, Department of Mental Hygiene.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. THOMPSON, Supervising Worker, Department of Mental Hygiene.

Mrs. ELEANOR C. SLAGLE, Director, Bureau of Occupational Therapy.

PHILIP SMITH, M. D., Medical Inspector.

H. A. LABURT, M. D., Deputy Medical Inspector.

SPENCER L. DAWES, M. D., Special Psychiatric Examiner.

WM. C. GARVIN, M. D., Superintendent, Binghamton State Hospital.

EDWARD S. GRANNEY, Steward, Binghamton State Hospital.

GEORGE W. MILLS, M. D., Superintendent, Brooklyn State Hospital.

F. ROSS HAVILAND, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Brooklyn State Hospital.

JOHN A. PRITCHARD, M. D., Superintendent, Buffalo State Hospital.

DAVID CORCORAN, M. D., Superintendent, Central Islip State Hospital.

Mrs. EDWARD E. HICKS, Visitor, Central Islip State Hospital.

Mrs. ARTHUR F. J. REMY, Visitor, Central Islip State Hospital.

EARLE V. GRAY, M. D., Superintendent, Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.

JOHN R. ROSS, M. D., Superintendent, Harlem Valley State Hospital.

RALPH P. FOLSOM, M. D., Superintendent, Hudson River State Hospital.

JOHN H. FLINN, Steward, Hudson River State Hospital.

WILLIS E. MERRIMAN, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Hudson River State Hospital.

CHARLES S. PARKER, M. D., Superintendent, Kings Park State Hospital.

I. J. FURMAN, M. D., Superintendent, Manhattan State Hospital.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, M. D., Superintendent, Marcy State Hospital.

ROBERT WOODMAN, M. D., Superintendent, Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.

ROBERT H. CLARK, Visitor, Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.

WM. J. TIFFANY, M. D., Superintendent, Pilgrim State Hospital.

JOHN L. VAN DEMARK, M. D., Superintendent, Rochester State Hospital.

RUSSELL E. BLAISDELL, M. D., Superintendent, Rockland State Hospital.

LOWELL J. GREENIER, Assistant Steward, Rockland State Hospital.

P. G. TADDIKEN, M. D., Superintendent, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

HELEN V. CLUNE, R. N., Principal, School of Nursing, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Mrs. GEORGE D. HEWITT, Visitor, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Mrs. JULIUS FRANK, Visitor, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

J. L. O'CONNOR, Visitor, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Mrs. VIRGINIA A. SPENCER, Visitor, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

RICHARD H. HUTCHINGS, M. D., Superintendent, Utica State Hospital.

Mrs. FREDERICK S. KELLOGG, Visitor, Utica State Hospital.

ROBERT M. ELLIOTT, M. D., Superintendent, Willard State Hospital.

Mrs. ADELAIDE F. EARLEY, Visitor, Willard State Hospital.

CLARENCE O. CHENEY, M. D., Director, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital.

HOWARD W. POTTER, M. D., Assistant Director, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital.

JAMES D. EDWARDS, Steward, Syracuse State School.

CHARLES S. LITTLE, M. D., Superintendent, Letchworth Village.

CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D., Superintendent, Rome State School.

Mrs. ABBIE A. HAMMANN, Visitor, Rome State School.

R. W. FOLEY, Visitor, Rome State School.

CHARLES L. VAUX, M. D., Superintendent, Newark State School.

C. E. ROWE, M. D., Superintendent, Syracuse State School.

HARRY C. STORRS, M. D., Superintendent, Wassaic State School.

B. S. BEUERLEIN, Visitor, Craig Colony.

FREDERICK L. PATRY, M. D., Department of Education.

R. L. LEAK, M. D., Connecticut State Hospital, Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. MYRTLE B. FARRINGTON, Albany.

CLARA QUEREAU, Secretary, State Board of Nurse Examiners.

ADA D. COFFEY, State Department of Health.

C. H. CAMP, M. D., Fairfield State Hospital, Newton, Conn.

Commissioner Frederick W. Parsons in the chair.

The conference was called to order at 1:00 p. m. The chairman welcomed the group, reported the progress of the budget through the Legislature and complimented the superintendents and stewards on their fine cooperation in the Department's efforts to return unspent as much of this year's appropriation as possible.

The chairman asked for a continuance of that effort and called the attention of the superintendents to the necessity of scrutinizing every estimate from the standpoint of necessity, the quantity, the quality and the estimated price.

The CHAIRMAN: With this preliminary, we will proceed with the program. The first paper is one by Miss Clara Quereau, secretary of the State Board of Nurse Examiners. The title is: "The Preparation of Nurses for Community Service."

May I say before Miss Quereau addresses you that the conference is greatly obliged to Miss Quereau for coming today. She is to talk about a matter of great interest and it is with very decided satisfaction I present Miss Quereau.

(Miss Quereau's address appears in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY for April, 1933.)

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Quereau's thought provoking paper is before you for discussion. I expect that members of the Training School Committee will feel disposed to discuss Miss Quereau's paper and I will call on Dr. Taddiken, chairman of that committee.

Dr. TADDIKEN: The Department of Education through its nursing division has at all times been ready to cooperate with the State hospital schools of nursing, and has made many excellent suggestions which we have endeavored, as far as our facilities would permit, to carry out. I think that the success of our schools, and I believe we are reasonably successful, has been due to a considerable extent to this excellent cooperation.

In my contacts with Miss Quereau and her predecessors we requested modification of a mandatory regulation. They always regretted their inability to comply with our requests; whenever the matter, however, was discretionary that discretion was almost invariably used in our favor.

Our schools have shown continuous improvement; many now admit only those eligible for registered nurses. It is the hope that after a time the trained nurse group will be considered not necessary in our hospitals.

We are very much interested in the propositions contained in Miss Quereau's paper. We hope we will be able in a measure at least to carry out some of her more important suggestions. Whether or not we will be able to proceed as rapidly as she would like to have us I am not quite certain. I believe with our type of patient and our type of hospital we, of necessity, must go a little slower than the general hospital would, in bringing about the particular result that Miss Quereau calls for in the paper read today.

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. Hutchings, as a member of the committee, will you comment on Miss Quereau's paper?

Dr. HUTCHINGS: I must first compliment Miss Quereau upon her paper, and thank her for coming before us to, I suppose, get our reaction on it partly. It has opened my eyes and given me an idea of what evidently is to be the future of nursing.

I was talking with a physician who has a consulting practice in Central New York, and the matter of unemployment of nurses came up. He said there was no occasion for nurses to be unemployed if they would go out in the country districts and nurse in villages and farm houses. It was indicated from his remarks that the nurses are not willing to put up with primitive conditions which one finds in those homes and perhaps the remuneration those people are able to afford is not satisfactory. I don't know that that situation is going to be helped by nurses having degrees from universities. Perhaps they would feel the lack of modern conveniences even more than they do now. As I remember it, in my early days when nursing schools were still somewhat of a novelty in small cities—and I can look back for quite a number of years—my impression was at that time that schools, so-called training schools for nurses, were organized and carried on largely for the purpose of improving our hospitals. The benefit to the community was foreseen as worthwhile but it was not the primary object. We all know, from reading, of the deplorable condition of hospitals in the olden days, Bellevue in particular. The Bellevue school which I believe was the first to be organized in this country by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler in 1872, was planned upon the suggestion of the physicians attending at Bellevue for the sole purpose of cleaning up the place, of improving sani-

tary conditions of the wards and personal conditions of the patients and it was thought of primarily as something that would benefit the institution. It has had a great development and it goes without saying that all of it was justified. When physicians began to depend upon the reports of nurses, their observation of symptoms and their ability to meet and understand the situations that arose in the care of patients more and more, the need seemed to be to add to the nurse's knowledge of medicine and hygiene, and the development of the nurse has been away from the training idea and into the field of education. At first, they were trained nurses, they were taught to be useful, to make beds, give hypodermics, take temperatures, etc. They were only trained then. Now we are educating them and I am wondering if the movement goes on as it is now going whether we will not have to provide some one who will take care of patients who are living in remote sections of the country who are in moderate circumstances, and yet who need help in their homes; some one perhaps who will serve as assistant to the nurse because there will be some menial duties. I think a doctor would hardly ask, to perform such duties, a nurse who has had a university degree equal to his own and who has dignity and learning. I almost think she would be an embarrassment to him instead of an aid. I am wondering what we will do in our hospitals when the university sends us a student nurse to receive certain instruction and what will be the profit if any to the institution. The university will be paid for quite a while and yet the hospital will receive nothing, and I wonder how the hospital is going to take to that idea. That finally is really where the rub would come. Will hospitals be willing to affiliate with universities without cost and affording no profits? It would be difficult to estimate where any profits would be. The hospital will want to charge quite a sum to the university for giving this part of the education. If the university can charge for its work, why should the remuneration cease when the nurse comes to the hospital.

Those are theoretic situations. Perhaps we shall never have to face them. Perhaps a plan can be worked out which will avoid those difficulties and make it easier than anticipated. At any rate, Miss Quereau has given us something that makes us think and it is always good to think, and I for one, am very grateful for the presentation of this paper which is very interesting and enlightening.

**THE CHAIRMAN:** The question is still open for discussion. There are other members of the Committee on Nursing who may wish to discuss this paper. Has Miss Clune any comments to make?

**MISS CLUNE:** I feel that the importance of practical instruction in psychiatry in the training of every nurse is outstanding. It gives the nurse a

clearer understanding of all illnesses and thus enables her to render better nursing care to her patients in the hospital and to be a valuable asset to the community.

We all realize that the recognition of mental symptoms in the early stages is of vital importance; this necessitates practical instruction in psychiatry. Teaching psychiatry without clinical material is very much like attempting to teach bedside nursing by means of a correspondence course. Can it be done? My answer is "no."

The Department of Education feels that in giving theoretical instruction we are at least giving the nurses some knowledge of psychiatry. In the past few years we have made great advances in psychiatric training. Much of this progress is due to the cooperation of our Commissioner, to an active Committee on Nursing and to the trend of the times. It is my opinion that with one exception we are in a position to give a very thorough course both theoretically and practically in psychiatry to general hospital nurses, seeking such instruction. Our great disadvantage is limited housing accommodations.

Miss Quereau states that the time is undoubtedly coming when the nurse will receive her scientific instruction in a college. This question of separating the theoretical instruction of the nurse, from the practical application in the hospital, is so new that its advantages and disadvantages should be carefully considered. It has given us much food for thought.

I agree with Dr. Hutchings that we need in our hospitals, the nurse who will give good bedside nursing care. To train such nurses, we need good instructors. In addition to being well trained in nursing, instructors should have a good educational background and some special training in teaching. We know that we cannot separate the sick mind from the sick body, therefore, our aim is to train thoroughly the nurse who nurses the sick, mentally and physically.

The CHAIRMAN: The paper is before you for general or special discussion.

Dr. POLLOCK: I was much interested in Miss Quereau's paper. It is a communication which presents many debatable propositions. I wish to discuss only one or two of these.

The present status of the nursing profession is not unlike that of several other professions. We are told that there are too many nurses. We are also told that there are too many doctors, ministers, lawyers, social workers, engineers, architects, osteopaths, chiropractors, statisticians and so on down the line. Likewise we are told that we have too many farmers, merchants, manufacturers, politicians and peddlers. In the same strain we are told that we have too many houses, office buildings, theaters and churches; too

much clothing, fuel, food and drink; too many railroads, automobiles, perambulators and push-carts. In the midst of this general abundance a large part of our population lack the necessities of life and many more are unable to procure and pay for professional service.

All of us would like to have a beautiful, smiling nurse around when we are sick. We might even get sick for that purpose if we could afford it. But as the high authority that fixes the compensation of nurses has decreed that the nurse shall receive more than we can pay, we keep as well as we can and inhibit our esthetic urges. In the meantime the nurse is out of a job.

Instead of reducing the number of nurses, I would suggest that a better remedy would be to give the rest of us more money so that we might enjoy nurses when we need them. This much is certain, if nurses are to be employed they must render service that people want at rates that people can pay. To reduce the number of nurses by making it difficult or impossible for eligible students to obtain a nursing education will not solve the problem.

I sympathize with the high school or college graduate who wishes to get a professional education so as to be ready to share the good times that are surely coming. I think it is hardly fair for those on the inside to shut the door of opportunity against those on the outside.

In whatever action may be taken with reference to schools of nursing, the interests of the general public, the interests of the hospitals and the interests of present and would-be nurses should be taken into consideration. If we hitch our nursing wagon to too high a star our nurses may be lifted far beyond the reach of the common people.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there further discussion?

Dr. ROSS: As I listened to Miss Quereau's paper, I have been wondering whether in our efforts to improve a program for the education of nurses we are not losing sight of the chief function of our hospitals. It seems to me that our first and most important duty is to hasten recovery in our patients, and the education of nurses should fit into our program only so far as such training will bring this result to pass. I believe the schools of nursing should be divorced from the hospitals in so far as considering students in training as employees. What I have to suggest may or may not be possible. It may not even be practicable, but I offer it for what it may be worth.

I would suggest that in the State hospital schools we limit the number of individuals in each class to 10; consider them students in training rather than employees; have them work shorter hours and make their compensation during their training period considerably less. It might be possible to get an appropriation under a special heading of "Schools for Nurses." If we

are going to compete with the schools of general hospitals and provide nurses who are qualified to do general nursing, I think it essential that we actually have our students devote themselves to the study and practice of nursing.

Next September, I will be unable to start a class in nursing at the Harlem Valley State Hospital, because I will have no vacancies. Existing conditions are such that vacancies are filled as fast as they occur and we have a long waiting list. At this time, I cannot see a possibility of starting a class in September. If it were possible to take on 10 students and not consider them employees, pay them \$20 a month (and I would not limit this for six months but make it for the entire course of instruction), I believe we would get better nursing and far better service in the hospitals. How will it be possible for a poor person or even a person of moderate means to pay for nursing service if we are going to raise the standards of education so that qualified nurses will have to be university graduates. It would be almost impossible to get any who would work in rural communities under the conditions they would have to meet. I would also ask whether the nursing group, if graduated from universities, would take the same attitude toward their profession as the physician. In other words, would a considerable amount of their service be charitable? I doubt it.

Dr. GARVIN: Miss Quereau has presented a well prepared paper, viewed from the standpoint of the education of the nurse. The emphasis she has laid on selecting nurses with the proper sort of personality is well taken. This applies, not only to the nursing profession, but also to all walks of life. The American Institute of Engineers, in a recent survey, laid similar emphasis upon personality as the most outstanding requisite for success in the engineering field. Dr. V. V. Anderson, in an article on mental hygiene, relating his experiences in selecting college graduates for training in the R. H. Macy store, made a similar statement. I am inclined to think that both general hospitals and our own hospitals do not pay sufficient attention to the personality of candidates for training in nursing. Perhaps an aptitude and personality test, especially designed to meet our needs, might be of some value.

I think it would be an excellent idea if nurses in general hospitals were sent to us for a period of psychiatric training. In order that it might be made most effective, we would have to arrange for them a special course of theoretical and practical work, including assignments of practice work in occupational therapy.

One of the great problems in connection with our training schools is the difficulty we are having in securing principals and assistant principals having the requisite personality, executive and teaching qualifications. Bing-

hamton has been endeavoring, since last August, to secure a principal who possessed the necessary qualifications, but there are only three names on the eligible list and none of them seem suitable. We would be very pleased, indeed, if we were able to secure, for the position of principal, one of the super-nurse type mentioned by Miss Quereau.

Dr. BLAISDELL: I have been wondering if there is a tremendous over-supply of nurses. We all agree there is an over-supply, I think, but is it as serious as it has been said? These are times when people are less inclined to employ nurses. We can all remember when it was difficult to find nurses; also it was quite difficult to find candidates properly qualified to enter training schools, particularly for the registered nurse group.

Last fall when I organized a training school and since then I have learned more about schools of nursing than I ever knew before; I found it was very difficult to meet the requirements of the Department of Education and one of the chief difficulties was to find registered nurses to put in charge of wards where the pupil nurses received training; and only within a week or two have I been able to get sufficient registered nurses to cover that requirement. We have been to New York personally and visited several registries to try to secure some nurses and I have written some of the super-intendents; fortunately, I have been able to get a few nurses from Dr. Hutchings because he did not have items enough to take care of his graduates this past year.

Miss Quereau gave some figures to show how the percentage of registered nurses increased within the past two or three years. Is the increase not partly due to the rush of nurses to get registered under the waiver?

One thing I think we should keep in mind and that is that we have been trying in the last few years to raise the standard of nursing in our State institutions, and there is nothing that will increase the standard of nursing in State institutions like training. Our principal is going about the services and checking up on nursing technique. Unless she does that the nurses, and this applies to both the general hospital and the State hospital nurses, will be found to be slipping in technique. They have to be kept up to the mark and I think that nursing standards will decline materially unless we have a school of nursing. We all know that teaching helps us improve in any line of work since it brings out the points on which we are weak.

The CHAIRMAN: The subject is still before you.

Dr. WOODMAN: Others have already referred to the many good points in Miss Quereau's paper, so I may proceed at once to point out what appears to me to be some of the fundamental defects of the project of nurse education that she proposes. There is, and so long as people are ill, there will

continue to be a great deal of work to be done—bedside work comparable to the regular work in other occupations, to that in the shop, the factory or building trades, for example. Her program of education calls for professional education comparable to that given to architects and engineers. But work will always require more mechanics than engineers and we can expect only a limited demand for nurses to take the supervisory ground in the care of the sick. That field is mostly pre-empted by doctors whose training goes beyond theirs. In the second place while a limited number of nurses are being educated in the universities there will continue to be a great deal of nursing to be done in the hospitals and those who do that work cannot fail to get some nursing instruction and practice. Inevitably many will learn the technique of nursing much as mechanics learn a trade. Indeed, I think nursing is a trade more than it is a profession although I know that such a view is not popular with those who are setting the pace in nursing education. The point is, that in any event, many will get experience that will enable them to recruit the ranks of practical nurses making vain the hope that this program will eliminate the practical nurse or reduce her numbers.

Dr. Horner has been quoted as telling how a nurse should be educated, but I wonder when he, representing the average citizen, is sick himself and when sometimes he needs a nurse by his bed to care for his recurring needs if the nurse so educated is the one who will come in and be willing to stay by his bedside for long hours, look after his minor comforts and minister to his wants, or if he will have to look elsewhere and to a different preparation to find the soft-handed woman that his case demands.

The assumption that runs all through the paper is that the kind of education advocated will make a better nurse for community service but that assumption is largely unsupported by experience and there is experience against it. The good reputation of the trained nurse was made by well-disposed young women whose formal instruction was limited to a few lessons from a textbook on nursing and some think that reputation has been in recent years definitely impaired by those whose schooling has more nearly approximated to the later ideal.

Miss Quereau's paper recognizes that there is much criticism of the trained nurse in the family, while her remedy is more of the same kind of education we have had and training the nurse still further from her job. Community service consists chiefly of bedside care of the sick.

Miss COFFEY: I want to be sure that this group does not forget that public health nurses are still functioning and that they are trying to take care of just such situations as Dr. Hutchings has brought up; i. e., the care of persons in the rural community who are not able to afford the full-time service of a nurse.

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In my experience of some 15 or 16 years of public health work, I have not found that the poorer families ever employ special nurses except in very rare instances. Public health nursing has been extended rapidly in the counties, villages and towns and bedside care is becoming available for the rural families as never before and the better qualified the nurse is, the more she has to bring into the home; the better education she has, the more appreciated she is.

It has also been my experience that education does not make one feel above the poor people; that one who has been to college frequently appreciates the family situations better than those who have not had a college education. I don't believe you will find the college graduate nurse will "high-hat" the poor families. I think it is more likely to work in exactly the opposite direction.

Community visiting nursing service is organized to give proper bedside care to the sick poor and those who cannot pay for private nursing, or where hourly nursing is all that is needed. I do think that the education of the nurse has decided advantages.

This type of service is extending rapidly and I think will be available to most people in a short time. These nurses need an understanding of mental hygiene and they need as much cultural background as possible.

Dr. PHILIP SMITH: We have been reading a great deal lately about technocracy and that this is, in a large degree, responsible for the unemployment which exists at the present time. I do not know just how that applies to the nursing profession, but we are informed that there is an over-production of nurses and lack of employment for them. Recently one of the large hospitals in New York City discontinued its training school on the ground that it was not a necessity for that institution.

The matter of the care of the sick patients is always one of great importance and we must have someone to do the work in order to give them adequate care and attention. One of the speakers stated that in the country there is plenty of nursing to be done in the farm houses and that employment can be found for nurses if they take up this work. However, I do not think that the average trained nurse of today would like this kind of work as there is other work to be done there which is not exactly of a nursing character. Formerly, the practical nurse, when entering a home, assisted, in some measure, with the work of the household in addition to caring for the patient, but at the present time, the trained nurse, when entering a home, performs no other work than that directly connected with the patient, and often the whole routine of the family moves around the nurse after she once takes up her duties.

There has been considerable discussion at times in regard to over-specialization in different lines of work and activity. In the medical profession, it is deplored that the family doctor has, to a large measure, passed out of existence, and that there is too much specialization. Also in lines of industry, there is considerable over-specialization and the cry here again of "Back to the Farm" is oftentimes voiced because there is an over-production of what are termed "white-collar men."

In advising higher education for our nurses, I think we ought to take into consideration the matter of over-specialization and over-education. While it is essential that a nurse should have a good degree of medical knowledge, still I do not think that this should approximate that of the physician. It should be more concerned with the physical care and comfort and the proper observation of symptoms which the patient manifests so that when presented to the physician who is in charge of the case, he is able to formulate a definite line of treatment which should be carried out.

I think that Miss Quereau's paper is very highly to be commended for the educational advantages which she advocates, still I feel that we should not lose sight of the practical side of nursing and go too far in the line of specialization and over-education of our nurses.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there further discussion of this paper?

The fact that Miss Quereau's paper has been so widely discussed is very gratifying to me and I am sure it is to Miss Quereau.

MISS QUEREAU: There is so much I would like to say in answer to this discussion that I believe it would take the remainder of the afternoon to answer each question adequately. I am very grateful to the speakers for their comments because it helps us to understand where we have not made our statements sufficiently clear. Many of these questions can be easily explained.

Please do not let me leave you with the idea that we expect every nurse to be a college graduate. If you will remember, in my paper I stated that we hoped to have a diploma course as well as a degree course. The diploma course would prepare the nurse for bedside care of the patient, whereas the degree course would probably be developed to prepare nurses for supervision and teaching. Our chief concern is to prepare better nurses for all community illness, and we wish to give the student nurse ample academic instruction and clinical experience to prepare her for that service. As Miss Coffey has stated, it is not the superior person with a sound academic and professional background who develops the so-called "high-hat" attitude toward the patient. Such a characteristic is rather the mark of an inferior person who does not belong in nursing.

Several speakers have mentioned that the highly educated nurse will not go into country districts to care for patients in their homes. Undoubtedly it is true that nurses at present refuse to give such service, but is this not an indication of the inadequacy in the preparation of the nurse of today? Does the present course in nursing prepare nurses to improvise equipment for the care of patients in the home? We must answer that it does not.

We are much interested in giving psychiatric nursing experience to all student nurses. In order that this may be done more affiliate courses must be developed. Every patient who is ill is somewhat abnormal mentally and we believe that nurses who have been prepared for the care of the psychiatric patient are much better qualified to make adjustments in all situations.

Providing nursing service to the patient at the price he can afford to pay is another matter. This question is being solved through hourly nursing, group nursing, visiting nurse service, etc. We cannot feel that cheapening the quality of nursing service is the answer to this question.

The statement has been made that over-production in nursing is due to the large number of persons registered under the waiver. Since the waiver ended 20,000 nurses have become annual registrants. The total number registered at the end of the waiver was 22,000.

The reason for advocating the science instruction to be given in a college or university is that these subjects may be better taught. At present most of the hospitals admitting students crowd as much as they can into the four months' period in order to get students on the wards of the hospital as early as possible. As the hospital is paying for maintenance and instruction of the student during this period they have every reason to complete this period of instruction in the shortest possible time. It must be remembered that hospitals are organized primarily for the care of the sick and not for the education of the student. Is there any reason why the hospital should spend its funds for this purpose? Is there any reason why the students should not pay for their science instruction? It would be possible to complete all of the necessary science instruction in two semesters or one college year. Two years of clinical instruction would follow, after which the student would earn a diploma. Then, as previously stated, if she wishes to prepare for supervision, teaching or administration she could return to college to work for a degree, if she so desired.

Another point I believe should be considered,—it is quite possible that there should be another level of nursing. We must break down traditional ideas and build anew according to modern methods. Recently the question was asked: Why should not similarly trained ward helpers assist with the

care of women as orderlies do in the care of male patients? That was a new thought to us, but is there any reason why it should not be done? We have expected student nurses to carry many of the routine housekeeping responsibilities that might well be delegated to well-trained maids. Such work takes the student nurse away from the bedside of the patient in spite of the fact that the student nurse has entered the school to learn nursing. Furthermore, we wish the student nurse to learn the care of the whole patient. We do not want her to consider only the care of a fractured leg or an injured eye. We want her to understand every factor which must be considered and has any bearing on the recovery of the patient.

It has been stated that better nursing service is given in a hospital which has a school of nursing. It is undoubtedly true that a teaching institution is better qualified to give nursing service, but you may teach even though you do not have a school for under-graduates. When schools have been discontinued many hospitals find that the graduate service is much more acceptable than the student service. Graduate nurses are glad to return to a hospital to "brush-up" or to learn new and modern methods.

I visited a hospital recently where they wished to start school. They gave two reasons, first, that there was a community sentiment in favor of a school and secondly that the doctors like to teach. After some discussion they admitted that they were not justified in starting a school for the first reason, and in relation to the second—they were willing to admit their doctors would be as well satisfied to teach graduate nurses as to teach under-graduate students.

I have spoken of the economic liability of the school to the hospital. We have been studying for the past few months the cost to the hospital for maintenance of students who do not complete the course. Figures show that approximately 50 per cent of those who enter do not graduate. In a number of schools of average size the total cost of maintenance for such a group over a four-year period ranges from \$20,000 to \$30,000. In estimating the cost of a school in comparison with graduate service we find that this figure has rarely been taken into consideration. We, therefore, believe that a school costs the hospital much more than they have estimated in the past.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize that our whole purpose is to determine what the community needs in nursing service and then attempt to build a curriculum and organize a school which will achieve this end. The material discussed this afternoon includes a possible solution.

Many educators believe that such a course in nursing is entirely possible of development. Undoubtedly many obstacles would be met in attempting

to put such a plan into operation, but nothing will be accomplished unless some action is taken toward the correction of present problems. We must determine our goal and work consistently toward it. It is probable that we will find it necessary to change our ideas in many respects, but if we ultimately achieve our purpose of preparing a better nurse for the care of every patient who is ill and needs nursing service our efforts will be worth while.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Quereau, in behalf of the conference I thank you for your very interesting presentation.

We will proceed to the next paper on the program, entitled: "State Hospital Dietaries," to be read by Mr. Lewis M. Farrington, secretary of the Department.

(Mr. Farrington's paper appears in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY for April, 1933.)

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Farrington prepared his excellent paper at my suggestion. I don't know any one who has had greater experience with hospital dietaries than Mr. Farrington. I find his comments, as we go about the State, so helpful that I asked him to present to you his thoughts on this important topic.

The paper is now before you for discussion.

Dr. BLAISDELL: I think Mr. Farrington is to be commended for his very excellent paper. It is surely stimulating and gives us a good idea of what dietaries consist and of the service of food. It is truly remarkable that such an excellent paper should be prepared by one in the office of the Department rather than by one in an institution working with dietaries. I would suggest that the hospitals in the Department be provided with copies of this paper. It would be helpful in carrying out some of the various suggestions.

The CHAIRMAN: I wonder if the junior hospital physicians of today give much attention to the subject of dietaries. I remember in my early days one of my duties was to visit the dining room during some meal each day. Now, as I go about the State I have an interest in the dining room facilities but I rarely see the physicians there. With our psychiatric advance, we must not lose sight of the fact that the physicians might find that the preparation and service of food, and general housekeeping are still matters which requires medical supervision. I believe that institutional physicians should interest themselves in these matters because when the interest is at the top it will permeate to the bottom.

Dr. PHILIP SMITH: The question of food service in all of our institutions is an important one and always attracts a great deal of attention.

One of the first essentials that I feel is necessary in regard to the food service is that we should have good cooks to prepare the food. A poor cook in a kitchen can do a great deal of damage and spoil much food and be of very great detriment to the institution. I have visited many hospitals and often have seen food entering the kitchen in good condition, but after leaving the kitchen, there was a very marked difference in its appearance. Fine chops were charred and burned, and other food was raw and uncooked. Therefore, we should have good cooks. They should be adequately paid so that the work will attract an efficient class of people, and finally it might be stated that a general supervisor of food for our State institutions would result in the stimulation of better service, selection, and preparation of food generally throughout the institutions.

In regard to the dietaries in the institutions, I think that it can be stated that there is a greater variety in this respect in some locations of the State than in others. In the hospitals which have a considerable amount of farm space, the variety of ground vegetables is greater than those in which the amount of arable land is not very large. In general, however, my observation showed that all of our institutions have a good quality of food for both employees and patients and on the whole, if it is properly cooked, it cannot be criticized.

The cafeteria service of which Mr. Farrington has spoken very favorably, I might say, has had some criticism. I, myself, am very much in favor of cafeteria service due to the success which has attended its use in different institutions.

In the Veterans' Hospital at Northport, there is cafeteria service and it works very efficiently. There is very little waste, the patients, receive an adequate amount of food, and the general cleanliness throughout the dining room is good. The patients gradually adapt themselves and it is a good form of habit training for them. The same might be said of the hospital at Worcester, Massachusetts, under Dr. Bryan.

In some institutions, like Letchworth Village, under Dr. Little, there is no cafeteria service, but there is a very orderly arrangement of the food service for the children of that institution. This is largely due to the fact that each table usually has a well-trained boy or girl to serve the food and the children also adapt themselves to the orderly arrangement of food service.

Among psychotic patients, an orderly arrangement of the food service is oftentimes a difficult matter to accomplish. I remember at Kings Park State Hospital in Group 1, there was a large dining room in which about 1,700 patients took their meals at one time. Some of them were noisy and

they had to sit in crowded quarters. Food had to be passed from one to the other and it often resulted in upsetting the food and considerable untidiness and disorder. Dr. Tiffany, who was then superintendent, evolved a modified cafeteria system in this dining room. The patients came in smaller relays and gradually adapted themselves to taking their own food on trays and eating in an orderly manner. Some of them left the dining room earlier and the more noisy ones were segregated in smaller groups. The end result was there was much less noise and a much more orderly system of food service in this particular dining room.

The general points in regard to the cafeteria systems which may be favorably mentioned are that the food is served hot and usually in a more palatable condition than when it is allowed to become cold. There is less waste and this is especially noticeable among the disturbed patients.

However, the situation must be studied in each institution in regard to the class of patients who are regarded suitable for the cafeteria service.

Among the attendants in the State institutions, whom I have interviewed, cafeteria service has been regarded very favorably. The attendant can see the food at the cafeteria counter, he knows just exactly what he wants and how much he wants; also is able to take it himself and is not dependent upon service by patients who may be in a deteriorated mental state and who may be rather careless in regard to general cleanliness.

I, therefore, feel that in many respects the cafeteria system is one which should be developed in our State hospitals both on account of its economic as well as sanitary advantages.

Dr. WRIGHT: I am taken somewhat unawares. I had not thought of discussing this paper but I wish to say that I have benefited by this presentation. Parenthetically I may add that in the past I have received many excellent suggestions from Mr. Farrington which were not included in his article.

No one can question the soundness of the arguments which Mr. Farrington has presented today.

Doubtless, most of us realize, as he has stated, that food is often cooked a long time before it is served. This, of course, may be due to lack of proper kitchen equipment but if such a condition exists it ought to be corrected.

When this is done there will then be little excuse for cooking food, storing it away and serving it hours later. Food thus served is not appetizing and much of it is not eaten. This leads to waste.

The subject is too complex to discuss in very much detail, but there is one phase which I wish to consider rather briefly and that is the study of the waste of food. It is not alone important to know how much is wasted

but what is wasted, and why. If the food is not eaten we should aim to find out whether the fault lies in its preparation, in its quality, or whether there is too frequent repetition of the same article of diet.

Quite early I learned that I was mentally too incompetent to understand a menu. It would look all right to me but it would not be satisfactory. To overcome this difficulty I borrowed from Dr. Taddiken the idea of a food committee which is composed of medical officers, supervisors and others to whom patients and employees may make complaints. The first assistant physician is chairman of this committee which meets once a week. At these meetings the menu for the coming week is carefully studied as to balance of diet, combinations and frequency with which certain articles are repeated. If it is found, for example, that a certain kind of meat is repeated twice in succession, this is changed and the meat scheduled for another day is used in its place.

At this time also the menu of the preceding week is checked against the waste sheet.

The constant application of this principle has brought about a marked reduction in waste. Some of the farinaceous foods were not too well liked. This was reflected in the waste. There was one thing I learned in going about the State hospitals, namely, that a menu may be simply a mural decoration. The menu was made out for the week and then apparently was not used. In my own hospital I found no exception to this rule. On inquiry I learned that there was lack of coordinated effort in assembling foodstuffs, the result was that the chef, the farmer, the gardener or the storekeeper, each in turn, was regarded as at fault.

When a menu is made out, it ought, with few exceptions, to be followed. Of course, when foodstuffs which it is planned to use do not arrive on time, or when products of the farm are not available then substitutes are permissible.

In order to determine whether our patients were receiving sufficient food we took the weight of every tenth patient (excluding the sick) and found that at the end of a year there was very slight variation.

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. Wright did not mention all of his difficulties. As you know, he started out with a group of patients transferred to him. They were not new patients and some were very undesirable residents of the metropolitan district. They were in large groups transferred to his hospital and he had to organize quickly a dining room service. He went along as best he could for a time, then becoming convinced that there was room for improvement he introduced cafeteria service. Dr. Wright told me then of the comments he received and they came from sources not expected. The store-

keeper complained of the increase in supplies on hand, the baker said people were not eating his bread. He baked fewer loaves than previously. The farmer complained that he had no longer food enough for his pigs. It became obvious that there had been waste and that now there was a substantial saving.

I am glad to see the healthy interest manifested in this topic. It is tremendously important. About one-half of our maintenance and operation expenditures (excluding personal service) go into the food estimate. The large sums we spend for food make it one of our larger items of expense. Nothing contributes more to the well-being and comfort of the patients than good food and the service which should be made as nearly satisfactory as possible. No one anticipates that everyone is going to be satisfied.

The paper is still before you for discussion. Do members of the boards have anything to say in this respect?

Dr. GARVIN: Our hospitals owe a debt to Dr. Wm. A. Bryan, superintendent of the Worcester State Hospital, for his initiative in establishing a commercial-like cafeteria food service at Worcester, and for the courtesy he extended those in our department who have visited the institution. His visit to the Harlem Valley State Hospital, where Dr. Ross had abandoned food cart food service and instituted cafeteria service, and the paper which he read there, stimulated further our interest in the Worcester cafeteria plan. Since that time Worcester has been the mecca where many interested in cafeteria food service have visited and studied Dr. Bryan's system. A large number of mental hospitals throughout the country have now adopted the cafeteria system or a modification of it.

Dr. Bryan's hospital is constructed on the old style Kirkbride plan. It has a central kitchen and 44 dining rooms; food was brought to the dining rooms on food carts. Here the steward's work ended and dining room responsibility began. The result was, as is always the case where there is divided responsibility, more or less inefficiency in food service. Dr. Byran then centralized self-service in a group of dining rooms. This helped matters as the food ration could be served hot from the food containers to the plates, a great improvement over the old method. He then arranged for a greater variety and choice of dietary, and finally secured funds to erect a modern cafeteria building. After a further study of commercial cafeteria methods he "staggered" the inflow of patients at each meal, instituted continuous cooking during the meal hours, gave his patients and employees a considerable choice of well-cooked, hot and appetizing food and reduced waste to a minimum. He claims he can do this at no greater cost than under the old system.

There is a tendency for institutions to run in grooves and it is not an easy job to get people habituated to old methods to try new methods and make a success of them. Dr. Bryan found himself up against this problem, and in order to put his new plan into effect was compelled to discharge his whole kitchen personnel. He finds it necessary, even today, to make frequent changes in the supervision of the food service in order to keep it up to his required standard. He informs me that it is also necessary for him to make frequent visits to the kitchen and cafeteria, otherwise there is a slump in the food service. Superintendents who plan to go to the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Boston this year would profit by a visit to Worcester. They should also visit the Foxborough State Hospital where they will see 600 patients fed in one dining room by food carts. This is the best food cart dining room service that I have encountered anywhere.

Steward's departments are apt to think they are merely responsible for the cooking of the food and are not much concerned as to whether patients or employees eat the food or not. The preparation of menus are apt to degenerate into a routine. As Dr. Bryan says, they often look well on paper but not so good on the table. Cooks, as Mr. Farrington points out, have a tendency to cook the food too far ahead of the meal at which it is to be served. Their idea, it would seem, is to cook the dinner and get it out of the kitchen so as to have the job finished as soon as possible and then "beat it" out of the kitchen and return just in time to cook the evening meal, notwithstanding orders to the contrary. I encountered this situation with respect to the dinner in Broadmoor last Saturday.

Food service will not run itself, it must be constantly supervised by someone of intelligence interested in the problem, who can prepare the proper menus and supervise the preparation, cooking and service of the food. Food service should be the concern of the entire institution personnel, and as Mr. Farrington remarks, "Unless the interest comes from the top, it will not permeate the entire institutional personnel." Holding the steward's department responsible for the cooking and the dining room force for the serving of food does not make for good food service. Friction and lack of cooperation is inevitable, as we are dealing with the human equation. Some one person with intelligence and interest in the problem should be made responsible for the whole process, i. e., the preparation of the menus, the cooking, food service, and elimination of waste. Mr. Farrington is to be heartily commended for the time and study he has given to this economic and therapeutic phase of hospital administration.

Dr. Ross: I am not going to talk about the cafeteria. Mr. Farrington

has presented that phase of food service so much better than I can that I do not feel any further words from me are necessary.

To have good food service in any hospital it is essential that the superintendent, steward and chef must be interested and all play together. If the interest of these three is not maintained, the food service will deteriorate. The service requires constant supervision and there is no department in the hospital that will deteriorate so rapidly if neglected. The chef is the most important cog in the machine. Unless he has the same viewpoint as the superintendent relative to food service and the same enthusiasm for a proper service, it will not be successful. Fortunately, at Harlem Valley, the chef takes great pride in having the food well cooked and well served. He takes keen interest in the men in his department and sees that the food in their kitchens is properly prepared. On the other hand, if the superintendent and steward do not show an interest, the interest of the chef will soon "peter" out.

I think the preparation of a dietary that varies is one of the most difficult things with which we have to contend. Recently, I sent an estimate to the Department asking for chow mein with the idea of making a little variety in our dietary. The Department in its wisdom saw fit to deny it. It is difficult to vary the dietary from day to day and it needs a dietitian to do it. In our hospital we have a two weeks' dietary which we alternate. Minor changes are made depending on vegetables and other articles available at the time.

Our attitude toward complaints should be reasonable. While I was medical inspector, I heard a cook say in one of our institutions when a complaint was made, "It is better than he has ever had in his life and it is good enough for him." In my opinion, this is the wrong attitude. I do not believe in paying much attention to chronic kickers but a reasonable complaint which can be supported should have attention and should be welcomed. If we take the stand that the food preparation is always perfect and if we are unwilling to listen to constructive criticism we are very likely to have poor food service. I do not believe in the method they have adopted in one of our sister states where, in the words of the chef, "if anybody makes a complaint he gets the gate." It is very easy to see how complaints would not be made regardless of what food conditions were if that is to be our feeling towards employees or patients. I find at Harlem Valley that with the interest taken by the chef, steward and myself complaints are almost unknown.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there further discussion?

Dr. TADDIKEN: I should like to thank Mr. Farrington for the help which

he has given me personally, and to second his suggestion in the amount of sugar. I feel quite certain that we could improve our dietary if the sugar allowance were increased.

The CHAIRMAN: If Mr. Shafer were here he probably would say you were not using your sugar ration.

Dr. TADDIKEN: We used within 1,913 pounds of the ration allowance last year.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Farrington, will you please close the discussion?

Mr. FARRINGTON: Perhaps I should have explained that my comments and criticisms were largely based on State hospital conditions. We do not receive dietary reports from the State schools but I have seen the meals served at the latter and they generally seemed adequate and attractive. They are dealing with a different group and a different type of patient; they are more orderly, more responsive to training, and of course have different dietary requirements.

I tried to point out that the reduction in the number of complaints sustains our belief that the food service has much improved in the last few years. Dr. Philip Smith has spoken of that also. I see the dietary as it comes in on paper and as I go around with the Commission I see the meals which are actually served. As a result of these visits and observations in the last two or three years I am satisfied that the patients are getting ample food quite generally well prepared and adequately served.

I pointed out some of the difficulties that are inherent in the food problem and probably will be so long as human nature remains as it is, but I believe we have made progress. If we continue our efforts we shall be able in five or ten years to show decided improvement, and probably less relative expenditure of money.

There is considerable unavoidable waste in connection with food for mental patients. Some is spoiled in the preparation and that will not be eaten. On the other hand, some perfectly good food is well prepared, but improperly served and not all consumed. We all know that and I do not have to emphasize these everyday problems.

I would like to express my appreciation to the superintendents and stewards who have answered my many questions and pointed out things of interest. Also to those in the Department who assisted in checking reports, and to Mr. Hutchins who cooperated in checking up the complaints concerning food. We were both surprised to find in patients' letters received in the last six months only one complaint about food. And finally I wish to acknowledge my debt to Commissioner Parsons for his continued interest and encouragement, and helpful criticisms of my work.

Dr. GARVIN: The garbage can does not at all times tell the story of the waste—I had a recent experience in that direction. On ward 1 where 225 men were being served dinner, creamed salmon was the principal dish. In going about the dining room I found that about 25 per cent of the men had not wished it served them. When some of the patients were asked why they did not eat it, the reply was "I don't like it." I then tasted the salmon and found it well cooked and palatable. When the ward supervisor was asked what was done with the uneaten salmon, he answered "We send it back to the kitchen." I found that the salmon which was left in the food boxes was returned to the dining room for supper and most of it was eaten by the same patients who had partaken of it at dinner. This was poor menu preparation and poor food service in that 25 per cent of the patients did not eat the salmon ration at dinner and those who ate it at supper got more food than they actually needed. As matters stood, there was no report of waste on the waste accounting sheets, but nevertheless there was a waste and poor menu preparation. I then went over to ward 20, where women patients were being fed, and found that practically all of them ate the creamed salmon. Then I went back to the men's dining room and asked those who did not eat the creamed salmon, if they would like it served from the can, cold, with Worcestershire sauce, and the answer was "We would." The chef's attention was then drawn to the matter and whenever salmon is now served the women patients get creamed salmon and the men cold salmon from the can. The plan has worked out satisfactorily. Chefs should take into consideration the idiosyncracies of the sexes, age groups, type of work, etc., of the various patients in preparing menus and not perform the task merely as a job.

The steward and superintendent should also check the menus of both patients and employees before they are sent to the kitchens and dining rooms and see that the food served corresponds with the menu for the particular day.

The CHAIRMAN: We will pass on the third topic of the program. It is of traditional interest to the Department. It is a paper to be presented by Mr. Walter L. Hutchins, entitled "Review of Legislation of Interest to the Department of Mental Hygiene."

(The paper read by Mr. Hutchins has been brought up to date by Mr. Farrington and appears elsewhere in this issue.)

The CHAIRMAN: After listening to Mr. Hutchins' summary you will understand that the passion for legislation rages. The Department refuses to get excited by all the legislation introduced. When undesirable legislation shows signs of life then is the time to object. Many of the proposals would

greatly hamper the Department but the feeling is that but little of the legislation introduced will become law.

The Department is greatly interested in one bill referred to by Mr. Hutchins and that concerns the amendments to Article 5. This is a departmental measure and one with which we have spent many hours. Realizing that the laws which have to do with the admission and discharge of patients were written 40 years ago, and have been many times amended, it becomes obvious that considerable rearrangement could be made. Without making any major changes we have set up Article 5 in quite a different form. We have provided something which approaches an index so that one consulted concerning the procedures under which a patient is being admitted can have them all before him. In some sections there is no change, but others we have rearranged.

One of our major concerns is that we have not written anything wrong and have not left out essentials. While it has been checked I cannot satisfy myself that everything desirable has been preserved. When you get a copy of the bill give it earnest attention. The Department hopes that several re-printings will not be necessary. We would like to have the new law better than the present law. I think what we have done is a step in the right direction.

If we succeed this year with Article 5 next year we will try Articles 6 and 7 which have to do with mental defectives and epileptics.

With the exception of Dr. Mills' suggestion, that the period during which judicial commitment of a physician's certificate case must be had be increased from 10 days to 30, there are no major changes.

Some new sections will interest you. One provides that medical records shall be considered confidential communications. Another authorizes the superintendent to receive money on behalf of patients if the sums are not sufficiently large to warrant the appointment of a committee.

In an effort to avoid the use of the words "lunacy," "insanity," etc., in commitment papers and in statistical reports we have defined those terms and authorized the use of such words as "mental disease," "mental disorder" and "mentally sick," retaining the word "insanity" in the Mental Hygiene Law, but permitting on commitment forms the use of the words less objectionable.

Mr. Hutchins referred to the qualified psychiatrists' bill. This is similar to an act introduced last year. It is not a departmental measure. It was introduced by others with my knowledge and with my consent. I told the committees which have it under consideration that this bill imposes certain obligations on the Department which we are willing to shoulder. It does

not seek them but if the Legislature chooses to make us responsible for establishing a list of qualified psychiatrists the Department is ready to undertake that duty. My feeling is that this act has a chance of passage.

Mr. Hutchins also referred to a bill which would limit special fund work. It has been objected to by the Department, but the introducers had no thought of our special fund work. If the bill should become law it will pass in a manner which will not affect special fund operations in our Department.

Mr. Hutchins is willing to enlarge upon his remarks and will send you copies of bills desired. If you wish to ask him about any measures you are free to do so now. He will answer, in part at least, any questions. Does anyone wish to question Mr. Hutchins?

The thanks of the conference is therefore given to Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Farrington. We appreciate the amount of work required for the preparation of this paper.

We will pass on now to the reports of the committees. The first important one is the report of the Committee on Nursing of which Dr. Taddiken is chairman.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NURSING

The Committee on Nursing herewith submits the following report:

Although admission to one of our schools as pupil nurse does not necessarily obligate the hospital to continue employment following graduation, it has, nevertheless, been customary to employ as nurses practically all who desired to remain. However, because of the present economic condition but few leave, and a reduced budget may be inadequate to permit the continuance of all graduates. It is, therefore, recommended that those now in our schools, as well as those subsequently admitted, be acquainted with the fact that employment after graduation is not guaranteed, but will be dependent upon the conditions existing at the time, and entirely optional with the hospital.

Our present practice is to promote to the position of nurse all graduates as soon as they have passed the final examination and completed three full years of training; and as soon as a nurse in the registered nurse group, registers at the county clerk's office and presents a certificate obtained, to the steward, the additional reimbursement of \$4 per month is provided for.

Some graduates fail to take the examination for license to practice, either as trained or registered nurse. The law in reference to annual registration is as follows:

"The law requires every registered nurse, trained nurse and trained attendant to register annually with the Department. Applications for such registration will be mailed by the Department on or before the first day of May to every person falling within the above classifications. The application must then be filled out and return to the Department with the statutory fee of one dollar for nurses and fifty cents for trained attendants. The certificate of registration bears the date of September 1 and expires on August 31 of the year following. The Education Law provides a penalty for failure to register by January 1."

Reports from the inspections of our schools show that this law is not being fully complied with.

Your committee recommends that in future no graduate be placed on the payroll of any hospital as nurse or charge nurse until such graduate has passed the State Board examination for license to practice nursing, and in the case of a trained nurse, presents to the steward a trained nurse license which is received from the State Department of Education; and in the case of a registered nurse, a registered nurse certificate of registration which is obtained from the county clerk of the county in which the hospital is located.

The recommendation is also made that every graduate nurse comply with the annual registration law of the State Department of Education before December 31 of each year.

Your committee feels that the establishment of schools of nursing in mental hospitals in this State without affiliation with general hospitals would be a decided step backward and would not be for the best interests of the hospitals, the profession of nursing, or the sick of the community.

Respectfully submitted,

P. G. TADDIKEN,

*Chairman, Committee on Nursing.*

The CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure with Dr. Taddiken's report?

There was considerable informal discussion on the report of the chairman of the Committee on Nursing which was read at the Quarterly Conference held December 10, 1932, but was not acted upon. Dr. Mills reported that his students took affiliated training in the intermediate year and expressed the belief that re-examination in a subject in which the pupil had failed might be permitted at any time. Dr. Mills was not supported in that position.

It was also decided that, beginning with next year's entrants, a pupil nurse should be paid at the rate of \$27 a month during two years of the

course, and when restored to full pay be given as many statutory increases as would have accrued during the reduced pay period. In other respects the report of the committee was accepted. It, therefore, becomes controlling.

The motion was made and seconded that Dr. Taddiken's report be accepted and filed.

The report of the Committee on Home and Community Care of Institution Patients, of which Dr. Woodman is chairman, is next on the program.

Dr. WOODMAN: I have quite a long report to make, but perhaps because of the lateness of the hour it will be well to let the major portion go over to some other occasion and I will report only progress. The Commissioner is of the opinion it is too early to draft any departmental measure for changes in the law until we know better where we want to go and what we want to do. No money is available to put family care into operation at this time. Perhaps if the Commissioner agrees, and it is the pleasure of the conference, it would be well to defer the discussion of details until there is more time to think about them.

The CHAIRMAN: The conference so decides. I think the committee is wise when it only reports progress. What is under consideration is an extremely important step and I cannot believe that a committee, even one so ably directed as this, can completely exhaust the subject in a three months' survey.

Are there reports of other committees?

The next report will be that of the Committee on Statistics and Forms, of which Dr. Hutchings is chairman.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS AND FORMS

The committee held a meeting this morning and gave final consideration to the revision of forms prescribed for the reports of the nursing schools. These forms are to supply information required by the State Department of Education and for that reason cannot be materially changed. Certain improvements for convenience in the use of the forms have been considered and slight changes made with that end in view.

Form 2-Nurse is the health record to be filled out and signed by a physician on admission of the student, at the beginning of the second year and at the beginning of the last year. This form has heretofore been purchased; it will now be available at the printing department.

Record of advanced nursing instruction and practice is to be printed on the back of Form 4-Nurse. Form 4-Nurse is a record of elementary nursing practice and was unchanged except that a summary of hours covering lectures, recitations and demonstrations was added at the bottom.

Forms 6A and 6B-Nurse have not heretofore been printed at the State Hospitals Press. Form 6A-Nurse is the monthly efficiency record and Form 6B-Nurse is a summary covering 36 months. The information required in this form pertains to the personal qualifications of the student—her adaptability, courtesy, dignity, industry, etc. This form was criticized by some members of the committee as being rather impractical, but as it is prescribed by the State Education Department, it was adopted.

Form 9-Nurse was rearranged as some of the captions had become obsolete.

Form 10-Nurse, the monthly record, covering on one sheet the record of three years' work, was rearranged as to captions and spaces.

For 11-Nurse is a form prescribed by the Education Department and was not heretofore printed at Utica. This form will be available on white and blue paper. (Form 11-A—white, and Form 11B—blue.)

Form 91-D. M. H., is a form for the commitment of inebriates, prescribed by the Department of Mental Hygiene pursuant to the provisions of the Mental Hygiene Law, Chapter 426, Laws of 1927. Attention has been called to the need of adding to this form a certificate of the justice or judge relating to personal service. This suggestion, made by one of the county judges, had already had the approval of the Department of Mental Hygiene, and a revision of page 7 has been provided for.

For about a year the committee has had under consideration a classification of problem children to be used in institutions and clinics. Two outlines were prepared—one by Commissioner Brown and Dr. Pollock and one by Dr. Howard W. Potter of the Psychiatric Institute. Subsequently these men came together and agreed upon certain modifications so that the two were harmonized and the outline was adopted by the committee to be used for one year, or longer, beginning July 1, subject to further consideration at the end of that time. The forthcoming number of the *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* will contain this outline, which is not to be printed on sheets to be filled out in the case of each patient, but will be a supplement to the Statistical Guide. Reprints of the article, as it appears in the *QUARTERLY*, will be available for distribution to physicians in the service and it is recommended to be used in the institutions throughout the Department and in the mental and child guidance clinics.

The attention of the committee has been called to the new Standard Classified Nomenclature of Disease which was compiled by the National Conference on Nomenclature of Disease and recently published by the Commonwealth Fund in New York City. The membership of the National Conference consisted of 27 medical and administrative organizations including the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Associa-

tion, the American Hospital Association, the American Statistical Association, The U. S. Census Bureau, the U. S. Public Health Service and others. The work of the conference is reported to have been generally approved by all of these organizations although the actual adoption and use of the new nomenclature awaits further action.

In classifying mental diseases the conference adopted the scheme of classification now used by this Department and the American Psychiatric Association but the order of the terms was changed to meet the general scheme of the new classification. The classification of physical diseases in the new system is based on two principles, namely, etiology and the organ affected. An ingenious numerical system accompanies the terminology so that each disease becomes known by a number as well as a name. The scheme is fully described in the review of the new nomenclature which was published in the January number of the *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*.

Your committee would recommend that each of the institutions of the Department procure a copy of the manual of the standard classified nomenclature of disease from the Commonwealth Fund so that the members of the medical staffs may acquaint themselves with the new system. If and when the Census Bureau and the State Health Department adopt the new system as now seems probable this Department would probably wish to take similar action.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD H. HUTCHINGS,

*Chairman, Committee on Statistics and Forms.*

Dr. CHENEY: The classifications of nervous and mental diseases as printed in the book referred to by Dr. Hutchings, have not been accepted entirely by the American Psychiatric Association. The American Psychiatric Association has accepted only its classification which is similar to the classification we use in the Department. The American Neurological Association has another classification for nervous and mental diseases which was incorporated in the book over the objections of the representatives of the American Psychiatric Association; what the final classification will be for nervous and mental diseases has not as yet been determined. The nomenclature in this book is quite tentative and it is expected it will be used for a year or two, and from the results of its use the final classification will be worked out. It should not be used on the basis of having been accepted completely by the American Psychiatric Association.

The CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure with Dr. Hutchings' report?

It was moved and seconded that Dr. Hutchings' report be accepted and filed.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there other committee reports?

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATIONS

The Committee on Examinations has some things to report which might be of interest to the conference. The last senior assistant examination brought forth 54 candidates. The committee met on the Tuesday morning after Christmas and worked day and night until Friday of that week on those examination papers. There were, I think, 12 failures; one man was found not to have qualified. There have been three appeals over the ratings given by the Examinations Committee on the written papers and particularly in view of some of these appeals I would call attention to the following facts regarding the procedures carried out by the Examinations Committee:

The Examinations Committee carefully marked all written papers on a relative basis. When a candidate on first consideration of his paper appears to have received a mark below passing, his entire paper is gone over carefully again by the committee. If a final mark on the written paper is not a passing one, it may be taken for granted that this mark has been arrived at after careful consideration by the committee. The ratings given to written papers are irrespective of service, training and experience, the latter being rated entirely separately from the written paper. A candidate must receive a passing mark in each of the various categories in order to be given a final rating by the civil service department. Requests from candidates who have failed in the written examination that they be given a passing mark on the ground of training and experience and alleged satisfactory service, are therefore beside the point. The superintendents or other persons outside the Examinations Committee do not appear to be in a position, in reviewing the answer papers, to evaluate them in comparison with other answer papers as is the Examinations Committee. The Examinations Committee does not know the names or identity of the candidates when the answer papers are marked and the marking is an impersonal one. It is only after the written answer papers are rated that the matter of training and experience, with the identification of the candidates, is gone into.

The Examinations Committee would be glad to have these facts known to the service generally and particularly to superintendents, so that they may be presented to hospital physicians when examinations or questions of review of papers are brought up for consideration.

It has been felt for some time the present procedure of holding examinations for assistant physicians has not resulted in satisfactory lists of candidates for appointment in the Department. This was the consensus of

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opinion of the superintendents, as shown in their replies to the questions which we sent out to the institutions. These facts were presented to the Commissioner and to the Civil Service Commission through Mr. Densler. As a result of Dr. Parsons' efforts, the Examinations Committee was this morning able to hold a conference with Mr. Densler regarding future proceedings. It was tentatively agreed that the Civil Service Department would be willing to hold a special examination for assistant physicians to be appointed only in this Department, if satisfactory reasons for such a special list were presented to the Civil Service Department. It was suggested and tentatively agreed to, that certain training and experience would be required for admission to the examination, including six months' experience in psychiatry and that the examination might be limited to citizens of the country and residents of New York State who were licensed to practice in New York State. It did not seem that the Civil Service Department would agree to having this examination, which would be an open one, conducted by the Examinations Committee but the Department appeared willing to receive suggestions regarding the scope of the examination and the relative rating of the various forms of previous experience. If a special list for assistant physicians for appointment in the Department is established, the present assistant physician list would apparently, not have to be considered for appointment in the Department. The Examinations Committee is, of course glad to cooperate with the Commissioner and the Civil Service Department in every way, to help bring about procedures for the establishment of a satisfactory list for assistant physician.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE O. CHENEY,  
*Chairman, Committee on Examinations.*

The CHAIRMAN: What do you wish done with the Committee on Examinations report?

It was moved and seconded that Dr. Cheney's report be accepted and filed.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there reports of other committees?

Is there anything under the head of unfinished business?

Is there any new business?

The motion to adjourn is therefore in order.

Motion carried to adjourn.

LEWIS M. FARRINGTON,  
*Secretary of the Conference.*

## SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION OF 1933 OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE\*

BY LEWIS M. FARRINGTON,  
SECRETARY, STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

The 1933 session of the legislature considered a total of 1,985 bills in the Senate and 2,442 bills in the Assembly—a grand total of 4,427 bills. This is 788 more than were considered in the regular session of 1932, and 115 more than were introduced during the 1931 session.

The number of bills of interest to the Department has not decreased. It has not been necessary to make important changes in the classification used in previous years. I have resumed the caption "Examinations, commitments, etc.," as several bills were introduced coming under that heading. I have separated the group heretofore called "Domestic Relations—Social Welfare," as there are a sufficient number of bills to warrant separate headings. I have also set up two new group classifications—"Unemployment or Emergency Relief" and "Workmen's Compensation."

Legislation this year, especially, was influenced by unemployment. This increases the number of bills classified under Civil Service, Labor Laws, Contracts, Bonds and Lien Laws, Social Welfare, Unemployment Emergency Relief, and Workmen's Compensation.

### APPROPRIATIONS

The bill reappropriating unexpended balances passed both houses, and was approved by the Governor. (Chapter 39.)

The two bills providing allotments from bond money are of interest to the Department. One provides for work at Rockland, Pilgrim and Willard State Hospitals, Craig Colony and Newark State School. (Chapter 117.) The other provides for work at Central Islip, Harlem Valley, Kings Park, Pilgrim, Rockland, and St. Lawrence State Hospitals, and Rome State School. (Chapter 118.)

The annual appropriation bill provides for the support of government, including maintenance of institutions in the Department. (Chapter 120.)

The bill providing for a reappropriation of bond moneys for certain construction work at Willard State Hospital and Rome State School was approved. (Chapter 270.)

A bill which provides for making bond money available at Kings Park to add a bakery, storehouse, and refrigerating plant passed both Houses. (Chapter 362.)

\*Presented at the Quarterly Conference at Albany, March 15, 1933.

Another bill reappropriates bond money at Harlem Valley State Hospital to make it available for an assembly hall. (Vetoed.)

A supplemental appropriation bill was passed in the last days of the session and submitted to the Governor. (Chapter 583.)

The appropriation bill as finally passed by the legislature makes reduction in the amounts of the Governor's budget recommendations for maintenance, approximating ten per cent. It is anticipated by the legislature that these reduced amounts will be sufficient to maintain existing standards of care unless there is a sharp rise in the prices of food and other maintenance items during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1933.

#### DEPARTMENT LEGISLATION

I am including under this heading bills sponsored by the Department and a few others amending the Mental Hygiene Law, which seemed to belong here.

A most important bill in this group is that amending Article V of the Mental Hygiene Law in relation to commitment of insane persons. The purpose of this bill is to clarify the existing provisions relating to commitment, transfer, etc. Two new provisions were incorporated. One is that hospital records of patients shall be confidential. The other gives the superintendent authority to receive sums of money belonging to patients to a maximum of \$300, to give receipts, execute releases, etc., if authorized by the Commissioner, and to place such moneys to the credit of the respective patients. (Chapter 395.)

One bill provides for relocation of a highway through the grounds of Kings Park State Hospital near the village school. (Chapter 519.)

The transfer of a small parcel of ground in front of the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital to the State is authorized in a bill which became Chapter 194.

The relocation of a public telephone line and the granting of an easement therefor through the grounds of the Harlem Valley State Hospital is authorized in another bill. (Chapter 513.)

Two bills which failed of passage prohibited the conduct of community stores on the grounds of State institutions. The proposed legislation was the result of a local situation on Long Island and there was so much opposition that the bill was not pressed for passage.

## PENSION LEGISLATION

The usual number of bills tending to liberalize the provisions of the Retirement Law were introduced. Only a few made any progress. One gives credit for service in the Civil Service of the United States, under certain limited conditions. (Vetoed.)

One bill amends the provision for discontinued service by extending it to all State service instead of limiting it to the competitive class. (Vetoed.)

The following failed of passage: A bill forbidding the creation of new retirement systems passed the Senate only. There has been considerable controversy over the action of the legislature in eliminating part of an item in last year's appropriation bill to pay the State's share of contributions to the State Retirement Fund. A bill was introduced providing for deduction of not to exceed three per cent of participants' salaries on account of this deficiency, but made no progress. The annual appropriation bill carries an item for the full amount required this year and the deficiency, which is in part a matter of bookkeeping, can be adjusted as future appropriations are made. The soundness of the system is in no way affected.

A bill increasing the death benefit of members dying in the service, from six months' salary to one year's salary after ten years' service, made no progress.

In another bill it was sought to extend the period of election of optional retirement at age 55 to October 1, of this year, and making permanent this election for new entrants to the system.

An effort was made again this year to permit an employee on retiring to select *any* five years' instead of *last* five years as a salary basis for computing retirement allowance.

A number of special bills providing for certain individuals was introduced without making progress. There was the usual number of bills affecting the greater New York system in the way of more liberal privileges, etc.

## CIVIL SERVICE LEGISLATION

Pension legislation is placed under a special heading. Under the above heading I am including other bills relating to the civil service. Conditions of unemployment have led to the introduction of many bills, most of which made no progress and only the more interesting of which I have noted. None of the bills included under this heading reached the Governor for his consideration.

One bill provided for a civil service commission of five members instead of three, not more than three to be of one political party, and two to be

appointed from those in the civil service of the State. The salaries of the commissioners excepting the president were reduced from \$7,000 to \$2,000 per year. A bill providing for a classification of civil service employees along the lines of last year's bill, vetoed by the Governor, made no progress.

A bill sponsored by the association of State Civil Service Employees for the past several years provided that a competitive employee may not be removed except for incompetency, misconduct, or insubordination shown at a hearing at which the accused may be represented by counsel.

The usual number of bills providing additional preference to veterans was introduced. One provided for absolute preference in appointment of widows of veterans. This passed the Senate. Others gave veterans' preference in reduction of number of positions; provided that no veteran may be reduced in salary except by special legislative enactment; giving veterans preference in abolition of positions by providing that their positions can not be abolished if the duties continue to exist; if separated from a position, a veteran would be given a place on the preferred list for four years; giving veterans preference in appointment by transfer if position is abolished or made unnecessary.

Two constitutional amendments affecting veterans were offered. Both limit the present absolute preference, one by giving such preference only to those who were residents of the State at the time of entrance into military service. This passed the Senate. The other provides that veterans' preference shall not apply to promotions, that the disability must result from actual performance of duty in war and that the veteran must have been a resident of this State when entering the service.

A third proposed amendment gives holders of Congressional Medals of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross, the same preference accorded disabled veterans.

Several bills having to do with eligible lists or extending the advantages of the preferred list were introduced—one extended the eligibility for reinstatement on the preferred list to four years; another proposed to broaden existing law by giving preferred standing not only to competitive employees, but those holding positions "subject to a qualifying examination." This bill passed the Senate.

Several bills aimed to extend existing eligible lists for varying periods of time, one to six years.

Several bills proposed to limit appointments to citizens and residents; one provided that appointees must be citizens of the United States. Other bills required appointees to have resided five years or ten years in the State.

One bill prohibited the employment of both husband and wife in the public service.

Two bills sought to give competitive employees greater protection; one provided they should not be lowered in rank, demoted to lower class or salary grade, deprived of seniority, suspended or transferred without consent or for just cause. Another provided that no competitive employee shall lose classification, position, title, group, grade, or other identification, or be otherwise reduced in other way on account of salary reductions ordered by the legislature of the State, or by political subdivisions.

One bill sought to establish advisory boards representative of the employees within the several departments, and also for the classification of employees in civil service.

The removal of a person in the civil service who is insane or incompetent was authorized by a bill which provided that if such employee were declared sane by judgment or order of the court within one year, his name should be placed on the preferred eligible list provided he waived all claim for back pay and seniority for the period of insanity or incompetency.

#### LABOR LAWS

Many bills were introduced, the majority relating to some phase of unemployment, including preference of citizens and residents in employment on public work. Of the many bills introduced, the following may be of interest.

The present five-day week employment on public contracts is continued to March, 1934. (Chapter 20.)

Preference on public work is given to residents of the State for at least six consecutive months immediately preceding. (Chapter 556.)

The "prevailing rate of wages" is to be fixed by the superintendent of public works at least ten days prior to advertising a contract. (Chapter 731.)

One bill provides that on public work, in determining the prevailing rate of wages, if none of a given trade is employed in the civil division in which the work is located, the rate is to be determined by that prevailing in the first larger civil division. (Chapter 732.)

A contractor on public work is required to keep a list of his employees, stating whether they are citizens of New York, native born or naturalized, and giving preference in such employment to citizens of the State. (Chapter 557.)

Other bills providing for preference of citizens and residents in employment on public work which failed of passage provided that preference be given to citizens who are registered voters for two years; for citizens who

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were qualified voters at last general election; prohibiting discrimination on account of race or color in employment on public work; preference to residents of county-registered voters—voters at last election—and registered at last two general elections.

Several bills included under this heading affect State employees; none of these passed although some made progress.

One provided a five-day week for all employees; another for eight-hour day for all State employees; still another that employees of State institutions must be citizens and residents of the State. Included here is the bill which appears annually requiring that State employees be given one day of rest in seven with no Sunday work permitted, except as a schedule is filed with the labor department. This last feature is especially objectionable to institutions having to operate seven days a week.

Other bills which failed of passage provide a five-day week in industry; a five-day week and an eight-hour day; a five-day week and a six-hour day, reducing daily hours of labor by two in a wide range of employment and requiring that public contracts for this year shall provide for a thirty-hour work week at an hourly rate to be fixed by the superintendent of public works, preference to be given to citizens of the State. A companion bill provides that the prevailing rate of wages, once fixed shall be deemed to be established for all public work in that locality.

Two bills providing that contractors on public work may not run a company store or commissary in connection therewith without a license from the Labor Department, and that charges for food, board, lodging, or clothing shall not be a valid set off against a claim for wages, failed of passage.

The industrial commissioner is required to register industrial machinery and issue a license permitting its use for five years only. This bill failed.

#### EXAMINATIONS, COMMITMENTS, ETC.

Several proposed amendments of Section 836 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were offered, only one of which passed. There was also a renewed effort to establish a list of qualified psychiatrists.

Section 836 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is amended in important particulars. It includes mental defectives; makes a distinction between those held on a felony charge and those held under lesser charges; provides for commitment in New York City to a city hospital for observation and requires that one of the medical examiners shall be a qualified psychiatrist. The changes made are numerous and important. (Chapter 564.)

The effort to establish a list of qualified psychiatrists was renewed this year. The bill sets up an examining board in the Department of Mental

Hygiene consisting of the Commissioner of the Department, the head of the department of psychiatry of a medical college in the State of New York to be appointed by the State Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of Correction. The board is authorized to compile a list of qualified psychiatrists having the qualifications set forth in the bill. This bill passed the Assembly but failed in the Senate.

Another bill proposed to amend Section 658 of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding inquiry into the mental condition of a defendant before or during a trial or before sentence. The commission of three is retained, one to be an attorney and one a qualified psychiatrist. The judge may send the defendant to a public hospital for observation as to mental condition. The bill fixes the commissioners' fee at not to exceed \$300 each.

Another bill proposed to add a new section, No. 837, to the Code of Criminal Procedure. This prescribes the proceedings when the person arrested for certain crimes appears insane or to be a sex deviate. It applies to males only. Outside of New York City, examination is to be made by an alienist and one psychiatrist and commitment to a State hospital until sane and sexually and mentally normal. In New York City commitment may be to a city hospital; on discharge the defendant is to be tried on the original charge.

A bill seeking to amend the Civil Practice Act relative to writs of habeas corpus failed of passage. The bill strikes out the limitation that such proceedings must be had in a county in which the institution is located. It also provides that hearings may be had in the county in which the case originated; and provides on demand for a jury trial as to the question of sanity.

#### CONTRACTS, BONDS AND LIEN LAWS

A considerable number of bills is included under this heading, the intent of most of them being to give preference to domestic companies or contractors, or New York State citizens on public contracts, or to give preference to domestic materials. The only bills discussed under this heading which reached the Governor were several amending the Lien Laws.

One bill amends Subdivision 5 of Section 13 of the Lien Law; provides that no instrument of conveyance recorded subsequent to the completion of the improvement shall be valid as against items filed within four months from the recording of such conveyance. (Chapter 164.)

Another bill amends Section 5 of the Lien Law by providing that in case of default or abandonment by the contractor, all liens for labor and material which have been incorporated in the improvement, shall attach to all moneys

earned by the contractor but unpaid by the State, and that such liens shall have priority over every other lien and assignment. (Vetoed.)

Another bill adds a new section to be Section 36 E, to the Lien Law. It provides that a judgment creditor whose judgment has not been satisfied shall be entitled to examine the books of the contractor after 60 days from the date of the docketing of the judgment. (Chapter 698.)

Another bill amends Section 36 B, of the Lien Law; provides that the funds received by a subcontractor from another subcontractor constitute trust funds, the diversion of which is larceny. (Chapter 696.)

Another bill amends Section 25 of the Lien Law in a similar manner. (Chapter 697.)

Another bill amends Section 36 E, of the Lien Law by including the county in which the defendant resides or has a place of business as having jurisdiction. (Chapter 695.)

The final bill in this group amends Section 36 D of the Lien Law relative to the receipt and use of funds received by an owner from mortgages; specifies the form of record books, and provides for certified copies of such financial records. (Chapter 699.)

Bills proposing to give advantage to domestic contractors included a sliding scale advantage of 4 per cent on contracts of \$100,000 or less, to one-half of one percent of contracts exceeding \$1,750,000; another gives an advantage of 3 per cent for one year; another 2 per cent for the period of the depression; another places a 5 per cent tax on public work contracts awarded to out-of-state contractors; another gives preference to residents, citizens and corporations organized prior to July 1 of this year and doing business within the State; another imposes a penalty of \$500 on any foreign corporation doing business within the State without a certificate of authority while a similar bill provides such a contract shall be void, whereas still another bill imposes a tax of 10 per cent on contracts of public work awarded to foreign concerns to be in effect until the Governor declares the emergency has ceased to exist.

Several bills provide for preference of materials, equipments, and supplies produced in the United States; one provides that a contractor violating this provision cannot be awarded future contracts for three years (vetoed); another gives preference to wares and merchandise produced in this State, grades, quality and prices being equal; and several bills give preference to materials produced and manufactured in the State or United States without limitation. One bill requires contracts for all construction work exceeding \$10,000; practically eliminating special fund work exceeding that amount.

Two amendments to the Lien Law failed; one gave certain priority to a

mechanic's lien while another provided that an assignment of moneys on a contract shall be inoperative as against liens unless a notice of such assignment is posted and kept posted in a conspicuous place on the sites.

A bill proposing to dispense with bonds for performance on contracts on State works similar to last year's bill, made no progress.

#### CORRECTION AND PENAL LAW

Only a few bills which may be of some interest to this Department are included here. Bills of interest only to the Department of Correction are not discussed.

One bill restricts the sale of convict made goods to the State or any political subdivision thereof or any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State. Their sale to any person, firm, association, or corporation is prohibited. (Chapter 26.)

The following bill failed of passage:

Authorizing the Commissioner to fix hours of duty in his institutions, of not to exceed eight hours in any working day with at least 24 consecutive hours of rest in each calendar week.

The transfer of insane prisoners from Napanoch to Dannemora State Hospital is authorized. (Chapter 150.)

Another bill amends Section 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in relation to employment of experts in criminal cases, by providing that if the defendant were without means the court may permit the employment of not to exceed two experts. (Chapter 591.)

#### DOMESTIC RELATIONS

None of the bills included in this group reached the Governor.

One bill proposed to abolish actions for breach of promise of marriage.

Another includes abandonment for a period of five years in the causes for absolute divorce.

Another provides several additional reasons for absolute divorce including insanity.

And a fourth bill authorizes the dissolution of marriage which has existed at least 15 years with no issue and parties thereto having lived apart for at least ten years immediately preceding the petition.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

Included under this heading are bills relating to unemployment insurance, old age relief, minimum wage for women and children, divorce and public provision of medical care. Much interest is shown in unemployment

insurance and several bills were introduced. Bills relating to unemployment emergency relief are placed under a separate classification as these are to meet a temporary emergency. The bills included under social welfare contemplate establishment of permanent policies. Only a few of the bills reached the Governor. They are as follows:

A bill establishing a division of child development and parent education in the Education Department and appropriating \$16,000. (Chapter 271.)

The Governor publicly expressed his sympathy with the fixing of a minimum wage for women and children in industry. Five bills were introduced of which two were passed. One provides for establishment of a wage board to fix minimum fair wage standards for men, women and minors to be maintained only during the existing economic emergency. (Vetoed.)

The other provides for determination and establishment of minimum fair wage standards for women and minors with provision for the imposition of penalties for the violation thereof. (Chapter 584.)

A number of bills relating to unemployment insurance were introduced, including one providing for a temporary commission to study the subject. All failed of passage.

The provision of medical care for the indigent old and aid for those without funds were provided in two bills, one of which passed the Assembly.

Several bills modifying the present old age relief law were introduced. A number proposed to reduce the age, one to 65 and another to age 65 in one-year gradations. One bill provided for a temporary commission of five to study old age contributory pensions for those over 65, while another bill provided for a board of three citizens to pass on applications for old age relief. Other bills would permit a county or city which has heretofore elected to administer old age relief to discontinue that practice; requiring that a report of investigation of cases shall include only statements of facts ascertained without the conclusions of the investigator; limiting old age relief to persons at least 65 years of age who have resided in the State 20 years continuously immediately preceding application for relief; providing old age relief at the age of 60 to a widow of a citizen as long as she remains a widow; authorizing old age relief to inmates of private institutions; providing that a person without dependents shall receive \$30 per month and with one or more dependents shall receive \$40 per month; and requiring an applicant for old age relief to appear in person before a public official and submit to an oral examination under oath regarding eligibility for relief.

The welfare of children was dealt with in two bills, one authorizing the board of supervisors of a county to abolish local boards of child welfare;

another changing the definition of a child from "a person under 16" to "a person under 18." A third bill provides for a temporary commission to investigate juvenile delinquency, its causes and remedies. Several attempts were made to modify the divorce laws. One bill provided for a temporary commission to study divorce and another would require 30 days' residence in a marital domicile before commencing divorce action.

#### MEDICAL PRACTICE

No bill of special interest to the Department is included in this group and only one reached the Governor, that being a bill providing a new uniform narcotic drug law. (Chapter 684.)

The usual number of bills, at least three, prohibiting experiments on living dogs were introduced. Other bills provided for a license to practice physiotherapy; authorized osteopaths to perform minor surgery and administer certain drugs (passed Senate). One bill provided for restoration of license to medical practitioners pardoned after conviction for felony involving a professional act.

A number of bills related to public hospitals. One gives such hospital a lien for service in caring for a person injured; another prohibits a charge by any clinics conducted wholly or partly at public expense and still another provides for the establishment of a central bureau of hospital clinics to issue cards to applicants in each public welfare district.

#### CLAIMS

A large number of claim bills were introduced and, as is customary, most of them were sent to the Governor. The following are of interest to the Department:

A claim regarding contractors' work at Marey—Cooney Refrigeration Company's contract (Chapter 505); Harlem Valley State Hospital—J. Johnson Construction Company's contract and Miewiel Company, Inc., Spencer & Ross, Inc., Gypsum Company and Viking Metal Door and Trim Company, Inc., (Vetoed); Wassaic State School—Chippewa Plumbing Company (Vetoed); Hudson River State Hospital—R. H. Baker Company's contract (Chapter 526); Kings Park State Hospital—Freudlait Construction Company's contract (Chapter 372). Claims for injuries sustained by patients are authorized at Central Islip (Chapter 371), at Willard State Hospital (Chapter 380), and at Middletown State Hospital (Chapter 502.)

An unusual bill permits the family of a deported alien to bring a claim because of confidential information given to the federal authorities from the

hospital records (Buffalo), which information is alleged to have resulted in deportation. (Vetoed.)

#### UNEMPLOYMENT EMERGENCY RELIEF

The important feature in this group is the relief provided by the \$30,000,000 bond issue authorized at the last election and the proposal for an additional \$60,000,000 bond issue to be submitted to the voters next fall.

The balance of the \$30,000,000 bond issue approved last year was appropriated by Chapter 6.

The bill submitting to the voters next fall, the proposition for the \$60,000,000 bond issue is Chapter 260.

The bill appropriating part of the \$60,000,000 bond issue in case it is authorized by the voters is Chapter 259.

The participation by New York State in the Federal Emergency Relief appropriation is authorized by Chapter 8. This is amended by Chapter 258 of the Laws of 1933, by providing that emergency relief moneys from the federal agency may be expended for temporary emergency relief administration and other relief purposes.

Other bills included under this heading all of which failed of passage provided for substitution of manual labor for machinery on public work wherever possible; for selection of unskilled labor on public work from lists of unemployed; for postponement of foreclosure of mortgages for five years owing to the financial situation and permitting harvesting of fruit and cultivation of State land by the unemployed or indigent persons with the approval of the head of the Department controlling the land.

The emergency period is extended to February 15, 1934. (Chapter 2.)

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

No bill included in this group passed both houses.

A considerable number of bills proposing to redefine occupational diseases were introduced.

One bill proposed to create a temporary commission to make further study of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

This is a group of bills which while of interest seem to fit in none of the other classifications.

The following bills passed:

An amendment to the Conservation Law permitting inmates of institu-

tions to fish without a license. It is probable inmates of State institutions are excluded from its benefits. (Vetoed.)

Provision is made that a person unrelated by blood to the incompetent shall not be appointed committee until the next of kin shall decline to qualify as such. (Vetoed.)

A bill provides that all departments shall charge for blanks, annual reports and other official documents excepting where the Director of the Budget authorizes free distribution. (Chapter 220.)

A milk control board with drastic powers for a limited period has been established in the Department of Agriculture and Markets jointly with the State Department of Health. (Chapter 158.)

The Triborough bridge authority has been created to complete the Triborough bridge over Ward's Island. (Chapter 145.)

A companion bill provides for the abandonment by the State of Randall's Island within two years and Ward's Island within ten years and the setting aside of the unoccupied areas for parks. (Chapter 144.)

The bills reducing by graduated percentages the salaries of State officers and employees for the period from April 15 to June 30, this year, at the same rates provided for in the annual appropriation bill effective July 1, passed both houses. (Chapters 212 and 120.)

The scale of salary reduction which became effective April 15, is as follows:

Six per centum of the first \$2,000 except that no salary shall be less than \$2,000.

Seven per cent of the third thousand.

Eight per cent of the fourth thousand.

Nine per cent of the fifth thousand.

Ten per cent of the sixth thousand.

Fifteen per cent of a salary between ten and fifteen thousand.

Thirty-three and nine-tenths per cent of a salary exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

Where maintenance is received the value is to be computed except as otherwise directed at the value used for purposes of the employees' retirement system. Employees may elect to have retirement based on the full compensation or at the reduced compensation. In the former case the full deduction shall, however, be made from the reduced salary.

A bill amending Section 16 of the Finance Law relative to State accounts authorizes the Comptroller to prescribe a system of accounting to be observed in every State Department and institution and makes other changes. (Chapter 386.)

Section 914 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is amended by striking out the old provision that legally liable relatives consist of father, mother and children, and providing instead that such legally liable relatives are husband, wife, father, mother, grandparent, child or grandchild, and step-parents of minor step-children. (Chapter 589.)

The suspension of automatic increases in salaries and wages is extended for one year. (Chapter 263.)

Among the bills which failed of passage are the following:

A bill providing for a referendum to vote \$100,000,000 for the George Washington highway from the Pennsylvania border at the western end of the State to New York City. This is to be a toll highway with trucks required to use it under special conditions.

One bill prohibited banks or trust companies from acting as committee of incompetent persons.

One bill authorized the Albany county clerk to charge fees for filing State documents.

All State owned automobiles were required to have printed thereon in legible type, the name of the State department excepting cars used by the heads of the department, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor.

A uniform act for the extradition of persons of unsound mind made no progress in either house.

One bill would authorize the City of Albany to tax State property for city purposes.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Commissioner and to others in the Department in the preparation of this review, and especially to Mr. Walter L. Hutchins, for his assistance in the preparation and in reading it before the Conference.

## OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY IN NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS, 1932

BY HORATIO M. POLLOCK AND GERTRUDE M. MACK,  
STATISTICAL BUREAU, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

The data herein presented were compiled from the reports of movement of patients and from the statistical cards submitted by the several civil State hospitals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932. In each hospital an individual record is kept of all patients admitted to occupational treatment. Such record consists of a prescription card, a class attendance record, an administrative card and a statistical card. The last record is prepared at the end of each fiscal year from the records made during the year supplemented by an examination of each patient at the end of the year. The statistical cards when complete are sent to the central statistical bureau of the Department of Mental Hygiene. Statistical cards are not submitted for those patients who receive physical training only. The occupational treatment of patients throughout the whole hospital system is under the general supervision of the bureau of occupational therapy of which Mrs. E. C. Slagle is director. In each State hospital the treatment work is carried on by a chief occupational therapist with the assistance of occupational therapists, physical instructors, special attendants and attendants. Altogether the occupational therapy personnel of the bureau and hospitals numbers 181, an increase of 14 over that of the previous year.

The volume of the treatment work carried on by the occupational therapy department in the several State hospitals is indicated by Table 1. The table includes only patients who receive regular treatment in occupational therapy or physical instruction classes. Referring to this table it is seen that 14,186 patients were receiving treatment at the beginning of the year; 18,612 were admitted to treatment during the year; 15,545 left treatment and 17,253 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of these, 8,405 were receiving physical training only. The increase of patients under treatment at the end of the year was 3,067; the increase among males was 1,740 and among females, 1,327. The number receiving physical training only at the end of the year increased by 1,937. Notable increases occurred during the year in patients under occupational treatment in the following State hospitals: Harlem Valley, Kings Park, Marcy and St. Lawrence. Occupational treatment was organized in the new Rockland State Hospital during the year.

TABLE 1. MOVEMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

State Hospitals	Under treatment, July 1, 1931			Admitted to treat- ment during year			Total under treat- ment during year			Left treatment during year			Under treatment, June 30, 1932			Receiving physical training only, June 30, 1932		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binghamton .....	631	640	1,271	362	313	675	993	953	1,946	389	315	704	604	638	1,242	350	340	690
Brooklyn .....	252	307	559	642	691	1,333	894	998	1,892	620	702	1,322	274	296	570	131	115	246
Buffalo .....	408	766	1,174	264	520	784	672	1,286	1,958	249	506	755	423	780	1,203	297	320	617
Central Islip .....	552	990	1,542	822	1,140	1,962	1,374	2,130	3,504	814	1,245	2,059	560	885	1,445	294	540	834
Creedmoor .....	425	615	1,040	346	388	734	771	1,003	1,774	375	354	729	396	649	1,045	251	431	682
Gowanda .....	215	241	456	202	210	412	417	451	868	225	236	461	192	215	407	123	77	200
Harlem Valley .....	177	224	401	186	394	580	363	618	981	63	185	248	300	433	733	200	211	411
Hudson River .....	681	1,091	1,772	847	838	1,685	1,528	1,929	3,457	838	1,081	1,919	690	848	1,538	504	448	952
Kings Park .....	864	893	1,757	1,244	947	2,191	2,108	1,840	3,948	862	903	1,765	1,246	937	2,183	270	230	500
Manhattan .....	279	690	969	474	768	1,242	753	1,458	2,211	417	768	1,185	336	690	1,026	80	180	260
Marcy .....	67	420	487	772	830	1,602	839	1,250	2,089	76	259	335	763	991	1,754	643	368	1,011
Middletown .....	244	471	715	162	238	400	406	709	1,115	156	240	396	250	469	719	152	206	358
Pay. Inst. and Hos. ....	53	65	118	179	212	391	232	277	509	175	228	403	57	49	106	7	1	8
Rochester .....	416	320	736	398	254	652	814	574	1,388	420	235	655	394	339	733	355	167	522
Rockland* .....	...	...	...	577	591	1,168	577	591	1,168	285	261	546	292	330	622	217	215	432
St. Lawrence .....	12	138	150	384	640	1,024	396	778	1,174	212	183	395	184	595	779	...	...	...
Syracuse .....	9	10	19	284	186	470	293	196	489	267	179	446	26	17	43	...	...	...
Utica .....	263	285	548	257	271	528	520	556	1,076	243	298	541	277	258	535	243	112	355
Willard .....	183	289	472	280	499	779	463	768	1,251	256	425	681	207	363	570	207	120	327
Total .....	5,731	8,455	14,186	8,682	9,930	18,612	14,413	18,385	32,798	6,942	8,603	15,545	7,471	9,782	17,253	4,324	4,081	8,405

\*Started in December, 1931.

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The expansion of occupational therapy, including physical training, in the entire State hospital system from 1923 to 1932 is indicated in Table 2.

TABLE 2. PATIENTS IN THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEARS, 1923-1932, INCLUSIVE

Date	Number in occupational therapy departments			Number in occupational therapy departments per 100 patients in the State hospitals		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
June 30, 1923.....	*	*	5,340	*	*	16.2
June 30, 1924.....	*	*	7,339	*	*	18.8
June 30, 1925.....	*	*	9,849	*	*	24.4
June 30, 1926.....	5,146	6,923	12,069	26.4	31.7	29.2
June 30, 1927.....	5,184	7,839	12,973	25.3	34.8	30.3
June 30, 1928.....	5,673	7,372	13,045	26.9	31.5	29.3
June 30, 1929.....	5,533	7,499	13,032	25.8	31.4	28.8
June 30, 1930.....	5,534	8,040	13,574	24.5	32.5	28.7
June 30, 1931.....	5,731	8,455	14,186	24.1	32.9	28.7
June 30, 1932.....	7,471	9,782	17,253	29.3	36.3	32.9

\*Data not available.

The patients receiving occupational treatment at end of year increased during the period of 9 years covered by the table from 5,340, or 16.2 per cent of all resident patients, to 17,253, or 32.9 per cent. The increase during the past year in patients under treatment is greater than that of any previous year.

The extent of occupational therapy among females is constantly greater than that among males. Likewise, the percentage of increase in number of patients treated has been greater among females than among males. The differences are due in part to greater employment of men patients in the shop industries and the agricultural operations of the several institutions. It is also probable that indoor work for women is more easily organized than indoor work for men. The latter as a rule requires more equipment and more space per patient.

The males exceed the females in physical training classes although the distribution of the two sexes in such classes in the several hospitals varies widely.

The extent of occupational treatment other than physical training at the end of each year from 1927 to 1932 is shown in Table 3. The figures indicate a gradual expansion which is more marked in 1932 than in any previous year.

TABLE 3. PATIENTS IN THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS (EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE IN RECEIPT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING ONLY)

Date	Number			Number per 100 patients in the State hospitals		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
June 30, 1927.....	2,098	4,714	6,812	10.3	21.0	15.9
June 30, 1928.....	2,421	4,658	7,079	11.5	19.9	15.9
June 30, 1929.....	2,481	4,373	6,854	11.6	18.3	15.1
June 30, 1930.....	2,761	4,927	7,688	12.2	19.9	16.2
June 30, 1931.....	2,744	4,974	7,718	11.6	19.4	15.6
June 30, 1932.....	3,147	5,701	8,848	12.3	21.2	16.9

## CASES TREATED DURING THE YEAR

As previously mentioned, each hospital department of occupational therapy submits annually to the bureau of statistics at Albany individual schedule cards for all patients treated in occupational classes except those receiving physical training only. The number of patients thus reported by the several State hospitals is shown in Table 4. Also the rate of patients given occupational therapy based on the total patients under care is shown by sex for each hospital. The rates for the several hospitals vary considerably, the general average rate being 23.1 per cent. Hospitals with rates considerably above the average include Brooklyn, Kings Park, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, St. Lawrence State Hospital and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital. The hospitals having rates much below the average are Central Islip, Harlem Valley, Hudson River, Middletown, Rochester, Rockland and Willard. The low rate of the latter hospital is caused by the lack of a men's division in the occupational therapy department of the hospital. The rates for males are considerably lower than those for females in practically all of the hospitals, the combined rates for the two sexes being 17.7 and 28.3 respectively. In 1931 the corresponding rates were 16.8 and 26.6.

The trend in annual number and rate of patients given occupational treatment in the State hospital system is indicated by the data set forth in Table 5. The total patients treated has gradually increased from 8,684 in 1926 to 15,547 in 1932. The rate of occupational therapy patients per 100 patients under care has increased during this period from 16.4 to 23.1. The rate for the males has increased from 11.1 to 17.7 and that for the females from 21.2 to 28.3.

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TABLE 4. PATIENTS\* TREATED IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

State hospitals	Number			Rate per 100 patients under care in the State hospitals during year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binghamton .....	478	443	921	24.2	30.2	26.7
Brooklyn .....	679	777	1,456	41.6	43.0	42.3
Buffalo .....	199	514	713	13.9	29.5	22.5
Central Islip .....	653	867	1,520	12.3	20.1	15.8
Creedmoor .....	225	377	602	23.1	27.4	25.7
Gowanda .....	205	213	418	21.6	31.1	25.8
Harlem Valley .....	100	222	322	11.0	23.3	17.3
Hudson River .....	329	604	933	13.1	20.8	17.2
Kings Park .....	996	1,469	2,465	30.0	39.2	34.8
Manhattan .....	589	1,216	1,805	14.4	24.6	19.9
Marcy .....	128	455	583	9.4	46.7	24.9
Middletown .....	90	198	288	5.5	10.1	8.0
Psychiatric Inst. and Hos.	184	248	432	78.6	88.6	84.0
Rochester .....	37	218	255	2.5	14.5	8.6
Rockland .....	110	218	323	9.8	22.2	15.5
St. Lawrence .....	354	691	1,045	28.9	46.9	38.8
Syracuse .....	268	186	454	72.0	70.5	71.4
Utica .....	276	303	579	23.3	26.1	24.7
Willard .....	...	433	433	...	26.9	13.6
Total .....	5,900	9,647	15,547	17.7	28.3	23.1

\*Exclusive of those receiving physical training only.

TABLE 5. PATIENTS\* TREATED IN THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS, 1926-1932

Year	Number			Rate per 100 patients under care in the State hospitals during year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1926 .....	2,817	5,867	8,684	11.1	21.2	16.4
1927 .....	3,239	6,723	9,962	12.3	23.9	18.3
1928 .....	3,814	7,210	11,024	13.7	24.6	19.3
1929 .....	4,504	7,587	12,091	15.6	25.0	20.4
1930 .....	4,834	8,263	13,097	16.0	26.2	21.2
1931 .....	5,293	8,658	13,951	16.8	26.6	21.8
1932 .....	5,900	9,647	15,547	17.7	28.3	23.1

\*Exclusive of those receiving physical training only.

TABLE 6. DIAGNOSES OF PATIENTS TREATED IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

Psychoses	Number			Rate per 100 patients in the State hospitals		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Traumatic .....	48	20	68	15.7	*	18.9
Senile .....	92	214	306	9.9	18.6	12.3
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	259	363	622	11.7	18.8	15.0
General paralysis .....	515	219	734	18.7	26.9	20.6
With cerebral syphilis .....	34	38	72	14.3	25.2	18.6
With Huntington's chorea ..	6	6	12	*	*	*
With brain tumor .....	2	1	3	*	*	*
With other brain or nervous diseases .....	94	93	187	25.1	34.1	28.9
Alcoholic .....	294	141	435	14.3	24.4	16.5
Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins .....	5	24	29	*	*	28.7
With pellagra .....	..	...	...	*	...	*
With other somatic diseases	16	81	97	9.8	28.3	21.6
Manic-depressive .....	641	1,825	2,466	24.0	37.8	32.9
Involution melancholia ....	105	355	460	22.8	34.5	30.9
Dementia præcox .....	3,028	4,878	7,904	17.9	27.1	22.7
Paranoia or paranoic conditions .....	46	173	219	9.6	20.6	16.6
Epileptic psychoses .....	140	209	349	18.3	30.4	24.1
Psychoneuroses and neuroses	101	244	345	36.6	57.4	49.2
With psychopathic personality	135	229	364	26.1	40.7	33.7
With mental deficiency ....	174	386	560	15.7	31.8	24.1
Undiagnosed psychoses ....	71	112	183	13.5	26.4	19.2
Without psychosis .....	96	36	132	78.7	*	69.8
Total .....	5,900	9,647	15,547	17.9	28.5	23.3

\*Rate was not computed when base was less than 100.

The distribution of the psychoses of patients treated in occupational therapy departments in the civil State hospitals is shown in Table 6. All of the larger groups are represented by several hundred patients. The manic-depressive group comprised 2,466 patients and the dementia præcox group 7,904 patients. More than half of the total patients treated are included in these two groups. The preponderance of patients in these groups is due to the fact that they constitute about 70 per cent of the patient population of the hospitals. That occupational therapy is adapted to other groups is

shown by the rates given in Table 6. The rate for several psychotic groups is higher than that shown for the dementia præcox group. It is noteworthy that 306 senile patients, 622 patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis and 734 patients with general paralysis received treatment in occupational therapy classes during the year. In several psychotic groups there was a gratifying increase in the rate of patients given occupational treatment.

#### CONDITION OF PATIENTS AFTER TREATMENT

At the end of each year or at time of discontinuance of treatment an attempt is made by the hospital physicians to evaluate the progress of each patient treated in occupational therapy classes. Following such evaluation the condition of the patient is reported as recovered, improved or unimproved on the statistical schedule. It is of course understood that occupational therapy is but one of several factors contributing to the patient's gain in the hospital. Tables 7 and 8 set forth the reported condition of patients in occupational therapy classes at the end of the year or at the time of discontinuance of treatment during the year, absolute numbers being given in Table 7 and the per cent distribution in Table 8.

Of the 15,547 patients treated in occupational therapy classes during the year, 455, or 2.9 per cent, were recovered; 6,775, or 43.6 per cent, were improved; 7,873, or 50.6 per cent, were unimproved; 285, or 1.8 per cent, died in hospital and 159, or 1.0 per cent, were unreported as to condition. The low recovery rate is due in part to the large number of chronic patients treated in occupational classes and in part to the fact that patients as a rule are not kept in the classes until fully recovered. Many of the improved cases are given work in hospital industries and others are paroled.

The wide variations seen in the results in the several hospitals would naturally be expected as the types of patients treated and the selection of cases for treatment are not uniform throughout the State. A hospital like the Marcy State Hospital, which cares for large numbers of chronic patients received from other hospitals by transfer, is placed at a disadvantage when compared with institutions having a larger proportion of acute cases.

Table 9 gives comparative rates of recovery and improvement of patients under occupational treatment during the years 1926-1932.

A slight upward trend is noted in recovery rates for both sexes, a more pronounced downward trend in improvement rates among females and a corresponding reverse trend in unimprovement rates for such sex is also indicated. The rates for the males for the several years are more irregular than those for the females.

TABLE 7. REPORTED CONDITION\* OF PATIENTS TREATED IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

State hospitals	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Died			Unreported		
	Males		Females	Males		Females	Males		Females	Males		Females	Males		Females	Males		Females
	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total
Binghamton .....	478	443	921	14	4	18	188	140	328	239	289	528	16	8	24	21	2	23
Brooklyn .....	679	777	1,456	7	3	10	429	402	831	216	331	547	27	41	68	..	..	..
Buffalo .....	199	514	713	..	5	5	100	229	329	98	272	370	1	8	9	..	..	..
Central Islip .....	653	867	1,520	23	28	51	304	313	617	324	523	847	2	3	5	..	..	..
Crescentmoor .....	225	377	602	1	..	1	113	100	213	106	266	372	5	11	16	..	..	..
Gowanda .....	205	213	418	25	19	44	83	73	156	94	117	211	3	4	7	..	..	..
Harlem Valley .....	100	222	322	..	..	..	62	97	159	38	125	163	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hudson River .....	329	604	933	9	1	10	83	168	251	229	423	652	8	12	20	..	..	..
Kings Park .....	996	1,469	2,465	20	59	79	376	499	875	582	885	1,417	13	25	38	55	1	56
Manhattan .....	589	1,216	1,805	3	58	61	230	382	612	353	746	1,099	2	26	28	1	4	5
Mary .....	128	455	583	1	8	9	23	52	75	95	383	478	9	12	21	..	..	..
Middletown .....	90	198	288	1	1	2	69	139	208	20	53	73	..	3	3	..	2	2
Psy. Inst. and Hos. ....	184	248	432	16	43	59	99	122	221	55	72	127	3	1	4	11	10	21
Rochester .....	37	218	255	..	..	..	3	173	176	34	42	76	..	3	3	..	..	..
Rockland .....	110	213	323	..	1	1	64	107	171	40	102	142	..	..	..	6	3	9
St. Lawrence .....	354	691	1,045	..	..	..	237	476	713	111	179	290	2	19	21	4	17	21
Syracuse .....	268	186	454	34	22	56	194	99	293	38	62	100	..	1	1	2	2	4
Utica .....	276	303	579	15	32	47	182	151	333	71	114	185	3	4	7	5	2	7
Willard .....	..	433	433	..	2	2	..	214	214	..	196	196	..	10	10	..	11	11
Total .....	5,900	9,647	15,547	169	286	455	2,839	3,936	6,775	2,693	5,180	7,873	94	191	285	105	54	159

\*At end of year or at time of discontinuance of treatment.

TABLE 8. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED CONDITION OF PATIENTS TREATED IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

State hospitals	Total number			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Died			Unreported		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Binghamton .....	478	443	921	2.9	0.9	2.0	39.3	31.6	35.6	50.0	65.2	57.3	3.3	1.8	2.6	4.4	0.5	2.5
Brooklyn .....	679	777	1,456	1.0	0.4	0.7	63.2	51.7	57.1	31.8	42.6	37.6	4.0	5.3	4.7	..	..	..
Buffalo .....	199	514	713	..	1.0	0.7	50.3	44.6	46.1	49.2	52.9	51.9	0.5	1.6	1.3	..	..	..
Central Islip .....	658	867	1,520	8.5	3.2	3.4	46.6	36.1	40.6	49.6	60.3	55.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	..	..
Creedmoor .....	225	377	602	0.4	..	0.2	50.2	26.5	35.4	47.1	70.6	61.8	2.2	2.9	2.7	..	..	..
Gowanda .....	205	213	418	12.2	8.9	10.5	40.5	34.3	37.3	45.9	54.9	50.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	..	..	..
Harlem Valley .....	100	222	322	..	..	..	62.0	43.7	49.4	38.0	56.3	50.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hudson River .....	329	604	933	2.7	0.2	1.1	25.2	27.8	26.9	69.6	70.0	69.9	2.4	2.0	2.1	..	..	..
Kings Park .....	996	1,409	2,405	2.0	4.0	3.2	37.8	34.0	35.5	53.4	60.2	57.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	5.5	0.1	2.3
Manhattan .....	589	1,216	1,805	0.5	4.8	3.4	39.0	31.4	33.9	59.9	61.3	60.9	0.3	2.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
Marcy .....	128	455	583	0.8	1.8	1.5	18.0	11.4	12.9	74.2	84.2	82.0	7.0	2.6	3.6	..	..	..
Middletown .....	90	198	288	*	0.5	0.7	*	70.2	72.2	*	26.8	25.3	..	1.5	1.0	..	1.0	0.7
Psy. Inst. and Hos. ....	184	248	432	8.7	17.3	13.7	53.8	49.2	51.2	29.9	29.0	29.4	1.6	0.4	0.9	6.0	4.0	4.9
Rochester .....	37	218	255	..	..	..	*	79.4	69.0	*	19.3	29.8	..	1.4	1.2	..	..	..
Rockland .....	110	213	323	..	0.5	0.3	58.2	50.2	52.9	36.4	47.9	44.0	..	..	..	5.5	1.4	2.8
St. Lawrence .....	354	691	1,045	..	..	..	66.9	68.9	68.2	31.4	25.9	27.8	0.6	2.7	2.0	1.1	2.5	2.0
Syracuse .....	268	186	454	12.7	11.8	12.3	72.4	53.2	64.5	14.2	33.3	22.0	..	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.9
Utica .....	276	303	579	5.4	10.6	8.1	65.9	49.8	57.5	25.7	37.6	32.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.2
Willard .....	..	433	433	..	0.5	0.5	..	49.4	49.4	..	45.3	45.3	..	2.3	2.3	..	2.5	2.5
Total .....	5,900	9,647	15,547	2.9	3.0	2.9	48.1	40.8	43.6	45.6	53.7	50.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.0

\*Percentage was not computed when base was less than 100.

TABLE 9. REPORTED CONDITION OF PATIENTS AFTER TREATMENT IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS, PER 100 UNDER TREATMENT, DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 AND 1932

Year	Of every 100 under treatment														
	Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Died			Unreported		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1926	2.2	1.9	2.0	45.3	48.7	47.5	49.7	45.6	46.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.0
1927	1.9	2.3	2.2	46.8	50.0	49.0	49.2	44.6	46.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.7
1928	2.6	2.4	2.4	47.5	45.6	46.3	47.8	49.7	49.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.9
1929	2.2	2.2	2.2	49.9	47.1	48.2	45.1	48.7	47.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7
1930	2.3	2.3	2.3	47.1	43.1	44.6	48.0	52.3	50.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
1931	2.3	2.8	2.6	49.4	42.9	45.4	45.8	52.0	49.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
1932	2.9	3.0	2.9	48.1	40.8	43.6	45.6	53.7	50.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.0

Tables 10 and 11 show the reported condition of patients after treatment, classified by psychoses. It is seen that apparently favorable results are obtained in all psychotic groups. The high percentages of recovered and improved cases in the alcoholic and psychoneurotic groups are noteworthy.

#### COMMENTS

1. The development of occupational therapy in the New York State hospitals in 1932 more than kept pace with the unusual increase of patients.
2. Physical training is year by year assuming a larger place in the treatment of mental patients.
3. Occupational therapy is much more extensively used in some hospitals than in others. Further development of treatment facilities seems to be indicated in certain hospitals.
4. Occupational treatment of males, although gradually developing, is still far behind that of females.
5. Occupational therapy is being applied successfully to patients in all psychotic groups. Its use in the treatment of senile, arteriosclerotic and paretic cases is a development of much interest. In many of these organic cases occupational therapy is used to advantage in supplementing other types of treatment.

TABLE 10. REPORTED CONDITION\* BY PSYCHOSES OF PATIENTS TREATED IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Died			Unreported		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Senile .....	92	214	306	...	1	1	39	45	84	49	142	191	2	26	28	2	..	2
With cerebral arteriosclerosis .....	259	363	622	3	7	10	122	134	256	111	186	297	16	33	49	7	3	10
General paralysis .....	515	219	734	1	2	3	258	99	357	215	103	318	22	12	34	19	3	22
With other brain or nervous diseases .....	94	93	187	2	1	3	48	46	94	42	43	85	..	3	3	2	..	2
Alcoholic .....	294	141	435	48	23	71	174	60	234	65	57	122	4	1	5	3	..	3
Manic-depressive .....	641	1,825	2,466	53	137	190	377	976	1,353	195	665	860	6	31	37	10	16	26
Involution melancholia .....	105	355	460	6	7	13	55	156	211	37	179	216	6	13	19	1	..	1
Dementia precox .....	3,026	4,378	7,904	19	20	39	1,287	1,675	2,962	1,651	3,124	4,775	22	37	59	47	22	69
Paranoia or paranoid conditions .....	46	173	219	1	1	2	20	82	102	25	85	110	..	5	5	..	..	..
Epileptic psychoses .....	140	209	349	1	3	4	63	82	145	68	112	180	7	10	17	1	2	3
Psychoneuroses and neuroses .....	101	244	345	8	19	27	68	146	214	23	72	95	1	6	7	1	1	2
With psychopathic personality .....	135	229	364	7	23	30	77	129	206	47	73	120	1	2	3	3	2	5
With mental deficiency .....	174	386	560	8	10	18	84	163	247	75	208	283	5	3	8	2	2	4
Undiagnosed psychoses.....	71	112	183	1	3	4	37	44	81	33	61	94	..	2	2	..	2	2
All others including those without psychosis .....	207	206	413	11	29	40	130	99	229	57	70	127	2	7	9	7	1	8
Total .....	5,900	9,647	15,547	169	286	455	2,839	3,936	6,775	2,693	5,180	7,873	94	191	285	105	54	159

\*At end of year or at time of discontinuance of treatment.

TABLE 11. PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED CONDITION BY PSYCHOSES OF PATIENTS TREATED IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENTS OF THE NEW YORK CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1932

Psychoses	Total number			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Died			Unreported			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Senile .....	92	214	306	..	0.5	0.3	*	21.0	27.5	*	66.4	62.4	*	12.1	9.2	*	..	0.7	
With cerebral arteriosclerosis .....	259	363	622	1.2	1.9	1.6	47.1	36.9	41.2	42.9	51.2	47.7	6.2	9.1	7.9	2.7	0.8	1.6	
General paralysis .....	515	219	734	0.2	0.9	0.4	50.1	45.2	48.6	41.7	47.0	43.3	4.3	5.5	4.6	3.7	1.4	3.0	
With other brain or nervous diseases .....	94	93	187	*	*	1.6	*	*	50.3	*	*	45.5	..	*	1.6	*	..	1.1	
Alcoholic .....	294	141	435	16.3	16.3	16.3	59.2	42.6	53.8	22.1	40.4	28.0	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	..	0.7	
Manic-depressive .....	641	1,825	2,466	8.3	7.5	7.7	58.8	53.5	54.9	30.4	36.4	34.9	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.1	
Involution melancholia .....	105	355	460	5.7	2.0	2.8	52.4	43.9	45.9	35.2	50.4	47.0	5.7	3.7	4.1	1.0	..	0.2	
Dementia praecox .....	3,026	4,878	7,904	0.6	0.4	0.5	42.5	34.3	37.5	54.6	64.0	60.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.9	
Paranoia or paranoid conditions .....	46	173	219	*	0.6	0.9	*	47.4	46.6	*	49.1	50.2	..	2.9	2.3	..	..	..	
Epileptic psychoses .....	140	209	349	0.7	1.4	1.1	45.0	39.2	41.5	48.6	53.6	51.6	5.0	4.8	4.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	
Psychoneuroses and neuroses .....	101	244	345	7.9	7.8	7.8	67.3	59.8	62.0	22.8	29.5	27.5	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	
With psychopathic personality .....	135	229	364	5.2	10.0	8.2	57.0	56.3	56.6	34.8	31.9	33.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.4	
With mental deficiency .....	174	386	560	4.6	2.6	3.2	48.3	42.2	44.1	43.1	53.9	50.5	2.9	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	
Undiagnosed psychoses .....	71	112	183	*	2.7	2.2	*	39.3	44.3	*	54.5	51.4	..	1.8	1.1	..	1.8	1.1	
All others including those without psychosis .....	207	206	413	5.3	14.1	9.7	62.8	48.1	55.4	27.5	34.0	30.8	1.0	3.4	2.2	3.4	0.5	1.9	
Total .....	5,900	9,647	15,547	2.9	3.0	2.9	48.1	40.8	43.6	45.6	53.7	50.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.6	1.0	

\*Percentage was not computed when base was less than 100

## ANNUAL INSTITUTE OF CHIEF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS

The tenth annual institute of the chief occupational therapists of the State Department of Mental Hygiene was held April 5 to 8, 1933. It took the form of a traveling seminar, the opening sessions of which were held at the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital. The director of the bureau of occupational therapy, Mrs. Eleanor Clarke Slagle, presided at the various sessions.

Winifred Shaffer, chief occupational therapist of the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital, welcomed her co-workers in a brief but happy address in which she expressed a fear that her shaking knees would become obvious if she attempted to express all of her pleasurable pride over the opportunity of her hospital to welcome the members and guests of the institute.

At the first session, Dr. Steckel described the "Aims and Purposes of the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital." He said that the institution was reaching out in the mental hygiene field in so many directions that he felt like the lady in Leacock's story who "mounted her horse and rode in many directions." He then told of the work of the hospital as a psychopathic center for the observation and temporary care of patients, as a teaching institution for students in the University of Syracuse, and as an agency for the promulgation of mental hygiene in the community. He referred in high praise to the important place occupational therapy plays in the treatment scheme for patients at the hospital and prophesied an increasing field of usefulness for this form of therapy.

Dr. T. Douglas Noble, of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Maryland, presented a valuable paper on "Experiments in Occupational Therapy." This was followed by a short film illustrating some of the activities carried on by the patients mentioned in his paper.

Professor Carl Hawley of the Fine Arts College, Syracuse, New York, whose subject was "Creative Art and Its Application to Occupational Treatment," dwelt on the need of the fundamentals of beauty in all work. Paintings, developed in his art classes at the University, were used to illustrate the address.

General discussion of the paper was led by Dr. Garvin of the Binghamton State Hospital, who made an appeal to the therapists to work toward raising the patient to a higher level of achievement.

At the afternoon session a paper on "Textiles" was presented by Professor Montague Charman. Practical recommendations were made as to the use of textiles for printing and the use of suitable units of design for such printing.

A symposium on gardens and gardening was lead by Irene Cunningham, chief occupational therapist of St. Lawrence State Hospital, who described some special garden plans and the results obtained; also successful results of experimental work with mushroom spawn. It seems certain that racks for the cultivation of this delicacy will find a place among the activities of many occupational therapy departments in the future.

Virginia Scullin, chief occupational therapist of Central Islip State Hospital, Mrs. Ruth B. Nelson, chief occupational therapist of Utica State Hospital, Ella Fay, chief occupational therapist of Gowanda State Hospital, and Mary Winship, occupational therapist of Craig Colony, described patients' gardens or planting, and each gave practical and useful suggestions.

Marguerite C. Vaughan, chief occupational therapist, of the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, demonstrated the construction of puppets and their use. Miss Vaughan pointed out that puppet shows have a history of nearly 300 years and followed the mystery plays in England. She quoted Dr. Arnold Gesell, of the child's guidance clinic at Yale as saying, "Even the sternest of us must admit that these fundamental emotional experiences which have appealed through long ages to the folk soul find a subtle response in our own nervous make-up. The tears and laughter of the race start from our eyes and the puppet show will continue to delight all children till their very instincts decay."

Susan C. Wilson, chief occupational therapist of Brooklyn State Hospital, described the sources of inspiration for work in developing a marionette theater and company of players. She stated she had found the making of marionettes an ideal occupation for the superior type of patient because: (1) It provides a chance for extreme exercise of ingenuity and fertility of substitution in overcoming technical difficulties, and also gives scope for manual skill. (2) It appeals to the imagination and carries amusing and tender suggestion. (3) It offers a good opportunity for inquiry and discussion in designing scenery and costumes.

Following Miss Wilson's paper, G. Gilbert Foldes of the Master Institute of Roerich Museum, New York City, gave instruction to the group in tapestry weaving.

The first annual dinner and frolic of the institute was held at Drumlin's, a country club in the vicinity of Syracuse. After a delicious dinner, informal dancing was the order of the evening, including a new Virginia reel, directed by James E. Simpson, supervisor of physical training.

The morning session of April 6, was held at the Syracuse State School where the members were afforded an opportunity to learn from Superintendent Charles E. Rowe of the "Plan for the Re-education of the Feebleminded

in New York State." He stated that it was the aim of the school to teach and train the children in occupations in which little or no competition exists.

Dr. S. D. Deren, first assistant physician, made an address on the subject of "Psychology of the Sub-Normal." Dr. Earle V. Gray, of Gowanda State Hospital, led the discussion of the paper.

Following an inspection of the school, the members of the institute were guests of Dr. Rowe at luncheon.

After a drive of 60 miles, the afternoon session was held at the Newark State School. Following an informal visit to the classrooms in the new buildings, other class rooms, and cottages, the formal session was called to order, and a beautiful drill was given by girls from the gymnasium class.

Dr. George H. Watson, president of the Board of Visitors, extended a hearty welcome to the group.

A symposium conducted by Dr. Charles L. Vaux, superintendent, was most enthusiastically received.

Dr. H. G. Hubbell conducted a clinic and demonstrated the types of cases received and cared for at the Newark State School.

Dorothy A. Pollock, occupational therapist, under whose guidance the organization of the Newark work has been started, described her department and program including the purchase of supplies and equipment; the setting up of lines of cooperation with all other departments of the school; and the gradual putting in motion of the boys' or "new group" of the school. The reports show that last month, March, 90 boys were enjoying the benefits of this program. Ruth Beardsley, acting principal, outlined the school curriculum as beginning with the kindergarten and taking the children as far as possible in school work, which includes instruction in Braille; Alice Walsh spoke of the kindergarten work and methods which she employs in her work; Mary Donaldson told of the domestic arts classes, the objectives in this work, and some of the results; and Eleanor Trimmerman spoke of paroles, colonies and family care, thus concluding a most informative and intensely interesting session.

In providing the class rooms in the new buildings at Newark, it is apparent that important and necessary free movement of children has been considered, for ample floor space has been provided, even though part of the class rooms are partial basement. The furnishings are of suitable size and height for children, with places to hang clothing, also at the right height. There are shelves for toys, and plenty of toys. The skillful use of color is manifest in all of the buildings, and it was noted that the boys are engaged in developing a mural painting at one end of a class room, and also a map, as a mural decoration for another one of the rooms set aside

for the development of muscular and manual skills. During the recent holidays the boys made, under supervision, some highly amusing posters which are now used as decorative elements.

Following dinner at the school the members of the institute enjoyed a brief, informal hour of social visiting before the return to Syracuse.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of April 7, the occupational therapy caravan moved on, the first objective of the day being the Mansion House, Oneida, N. Y., where Mrs. Jessie Kinsley had graciously invited the members of the institute to visit an exhibit of her tapestries. In this so-called machine age, it was indeed a pilgrimage to the shrine of a most original American tapestry weaver that was paid by the members of the institute to Mrs. Kinsley, who through the medium of small pieces of fabric, has developed by plaiting, braiding and embroidered motifs, a type of hanging or tapestry as unusual as it is beautiful. This method has much to recommend it for originality in the use of materials that have responded not only to her skillful fingers but, more important to the imagination, of a natural artist in developing an unusual craft.

We are told that not until she was 50 years of age did Mrs. Kinsley devote any time to the development of her natural artistic tendencies through the common medium of paint. Some of the charming paintings which the writer was privileged to see held much of beauty, but, like the tapestry makers of old, this artist needed a more original mode of expression, which she found in creating tapestries of rare beauty and worth, in which there is reacted many legends, biblical and historical, both ancient and modern, including local (Oneida Community) and priceless American Indian lore; pictures in plaiting that had their source of original inspiration in a real knowledge of early English literature. All this we were privileged to enjoy under the guidance of either Mrs. Kinsley, her charming daughters, or friends who, by long association in the life and ideals of the community, have a common background of interests in all that has been initiated or developed there. The hospitality of this group of lovely women will long remain a gracious memory to those who were privileged to enjoy it.

A cordial welcome and a good luncheon awaiting the members of the institute at the Rome State School.

At the session which followed, Dr. Charles Bernstein, superintendent, talked to the group on the "Evolution of Work with Defectives at the Rome State School," in which the training is toward the development of an ability to meet life in a simple environment.

An institutional walk was conducted by Anna Briggs, director of schools. This was followed by a visit to some of the colonies. It was explained by

Robert A. York, director of boys' colonies that there are 29 colonies for boys under his direction; Inez F. Stebbins in charge of girls' colonies and paroles, stated that there were 15 colonies for girls, and that these divisions of service were giving distinctive vocational training.

At four o'clock, the members resumed their journey and arrived at Marcy State Hospital in time for a very interesting hospital walk through the occupational therapy center, shops, and wards under the guidance of Frances Griffith, chief occupational therapist, and the members of her staff.

Dinner was served at 6 p. m. and at seven the regular session of the institute was called to order. The superintendent, Dr. W. W. Wright, told the group of his various observations regarding the organization of occupational therapy when he was medical inspector, and also of some of his aims and ideals for the work at the Marcy State Hospital.

Dr. H. Beckett Lang, director of clinical psychiatry, presented a paper on "Corrective and Posture Exercises" with description of special cases at Marcy State Hospital.

Dr. Glenn J. Doolittle of Craig Colony, in leading the discussion of the paper, referred to the special treatment of epileptics and pointed out the difficulties met with in training patients in his institution.

Three physical instructors, Ann C. Ryan, and E. Raymond Jones of Marcy State Hospital, and Ruth Bachman of Craig Colony, presented excellent case studies. The Marcy instructors showed slides and the actual equipment used in physical training.

Dr. E. V. Gray of Gowanda State Hospital, rounded out the discussion with an earnest plea "to photograph all such intensely interesting work as, more and more, the world is growing visual-minded."

An exhibit of beautiful hand wrought iron was arranged for the group by Mr. Mau, blacksmith of Westmoreland.

The closing session of the institute was held at the Utica State Hospital. It was opened with a hospital walk under the guidance of Mrs. Ruth B. Nelson, chief occupational therapist; the members of the institute were taken to the wards, classrooms, occupational centers and pre-industrial shop where the various members of the occupational therapy staff were stationed.

At 10:30 the group convened in the occupational therapy center and were formally welcomed to the hospital by a member of the Board of Visitors, Bishop Edward H. Coley. The bishop mentioned the Greek derivative of the descriptive term therapy as carrying a double meaning, "doing something for another," which is service; that is what occupational therapy really is. He stated that excellent results are being accomplished at the Utica State Hospital.

Dr. Clarence H. Bellinger, first assistant physician, called attention to the fact that Utica State Hospital was one of the first hospitals in the country to establish occupational opportunities; that as early as 1843 a class in whittling for men, and one in needlework for women were established, and that Dr. Brigham, in his report of 1844, reported that many patients deteriorated because of lack of suitable occupation. In the opinion of Dr. Bellinger, habit training is the most neglected feature of the work, due to lack of personnel. Of the 1,650 patients in the hospital, 622 are receiving occupational treatment. The conduct of patients is improved and hospital supplies and property are saved.

A remarkably fine exhibit of rugs and hangings were displayed by Dr. Elias B. Guile of Utica, who brought a great number to the session to illustrate his talk on "Oriental Rugs; the Relation of Design to the Locality in which the Rugs Were Fabricated." Dr. Guile described in a most interesting manner the making of these rugs.

The institute was brought to a close by Mrs. Slagle with words of deep appreciation to those who had contributed to the success of the several sessions. She announced that Dr. Ross of the Harlem Valley State Hospital, had invited the members to meet at his institution next year. It was also announced that further recommendations would be welcomed by the bureau of occupational therapy.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL RULES THAT PAROLE PERIOD MAY BE EXTENDED BEYOND ONE YEAR

Attorney General Bennett in a recent letter to Dr. John R. Knapp, acting superintendent of Manhattan State Hospital, ruled that the superintendent of a State hospital for the insane may extend the parole of a patient from time to time but not exceeding one year at any one time.

The following is a copy of the Attorney General's letter:

Albany, N. Y., February 24, 1933.

Dr. John R. Knapp,  
Acting Supt., Manhattan State Hospital,  
Ward's Island, New York City.

Dear Sir:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 8th inquiring as to whether the superintendent of a State hospital for the insane may extend the parole of a patient for a longer period than one year, as provided in Section 85 of the Mental Hygiene Law.

Section 85 of the Mental Hygiene Law reads in part as follows:

"\* \* \* The superintendent may grant a parole to a patient not exceeding one year, under general conditions prescribed by the Commissioner."

I do not believe that the limitation of time "not exceeding one year" as contained in Section 85 above quoted, should be construed to mean that the total parole period of any patient in your institution shall not exceed one year and that when a patient has, on one or various occasions, been on parole for a total period of one year, that he must therefore be discharged from your institution or retaken as one whose discharge, in the judgment of the superintendent, is considered detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the patient. I believe that under Section 85 above quoted, the superintendent is vested with discretionary powers not only to parole a patient, if he believes that the public welfare and the patient's interests require it, but to continue the said patient on parole until such time as in the judgment of the superintendent, he may be either discharged entirely or returned to the institution, if the facts warrant such action. The superintendent, however,

may not parole a patient at any one time for a period of more than one year.

I believe that the purpose of Section 85 of the Mental Hygiene Law is analogous to that of Section 138 of said law, which refers to the parole of mental defectives. By the provisions of this latter section, mental defectives are paroled by the superintendent, which parole, however, may be terminated or extended at the discretion of the superintendent, without time limit. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the condition of a parolee during the parole period may remain in statu quo or may even have improved while on parole, but not sufficiently so as to warrant an absolute discharge. If then, under the statute, the superintendent has the authority to grant the original parole, I believe that he is also empowered to extend that parole when the mental condition of the parolee has not only not deteriorated, but may even have improved. The reasons for which the superintendent was permitted to grant the parole in the first instance, have not been in any wise vitiated and to interpret the provisions of the statute "not exceeding one year" other than as herein indicated, would seem to defeat the very purpose intended by the parole provisions of said statute.

It is, therefore, my opinion that the superintendent of a State hospital may extend the parole of a patient of said institution but not for a longer period than one year at any one time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN J. BENNETT, JR.,  
Attorney General.

## CONTRACTS FOR STATE WORK MAY BE MADE WITH JOINT BIDDERS

Hon. Pierce S. Russell, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District, in an opinion handed down, January 27, 1933, ruled that the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene and the State Comptroller are authorized to make contracts with successful joint bidders.

In the case at issue, the C. F. Haglin & Sons Company, Inc., and Winston Brothers Company, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., were jointly low bidders for a contract for new construction work at the Gowanda State Hospital. The Commissioner of Mental Hygiene on the recommendations of the State architect awarded the contract to these bidders on January 5, 1933. Thereupon the John W. Cowper Company, Inc., whose bid was next to the lowest, brought action in the Supreme Court of Albany County for a temporary injunction restraining the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene and the State comptroller from entering into a contract with the successful bidders. It was contended by the plaintiff that these State officials were not authorized to receive bids from, or enter into contracts with joint bidders. The following opinion of Judge Russell sustains the authority of the Commissioner and comptroller to enter into the contract in question and further holds that the State receives additional protection when two firms become parties to the same contract.

The following is the opinion handed down by Judge Russell:

"The plaintiff here seeks a temporary injunction restraining Frederick W. Parsons, as Commissioner of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York, and Morris S. Tremaine, as Comptroller of the State of New York, from entering into a contract, after bids duly submitted, with the defendant corporations, successful joint bidders. The defendant corporations, C. F. Haglin & Sons, Co., and Winston Bros. Co., Inc., on this motion were made party defendants by stipulation.

"The plaintiff relies on Section 14 of the Public Buildings Law and Section 48 of the Mental Hygiene Law which authorizes the defendants, Frederick W. Parsons, as Commissioner of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York, and Morris S. Tremaine as Comptroller of the State of New York, to enter into contracts within the scope of their authority and urges that Section 14 of the Public Buildings Law refers only to one party as a bidder (individual or corporation) and does not, under any circumstances include two or more persons or corporations as a single bidder.

"Public officials in the exercise of their powers and in the interest of the

people of the State are necessarily vested with some degree of discretion and should not be disturbed in the exercise of that discretion, provided they act within the intent and meaning of the statutes controlling them and within the scope of their authority.

"I am unwilling to hold in this case and under the statutes referred to that the two defendant corporations seeking the contract in question (whether these companies are incorporated under the laws of this State or foreign corporations duly authorized to do business in this State) are not permitted to enter into a joint and several contract with the State and thereby become joint and several obligors to the State for the faithful performance of their contract.

"Such authorities as I have been able to find are obscure as to the right of two corporations to enter into a contractual partnership relation. The weight of judicial expression would seem to be against the creation of any such relationship, but once created the law may impose a just liability based upon the theory of partnership.

"The application of this principle may apply to an executed or partly executed contract, but is not available in the case of an executory contract, nor is this principle applicable to a joint and several enterprise where no actual partnership relation exists. The instant case is purely a contemplated executory contract.

"When two or more corporations enter into a joint and several adventure and submit one bid, the statute will regard the joint and several bidders as one, and in case of liability arising under the contract the law will as adequately protect the State from loss as though the bidder had been an entity.

"In this case the plaintiff seeks injunctive relief, based upon the single argument that the State cannot award a contract to two corporations acting as a joint bidder. I believe this theory is untenable.

" 'A partnership and a joint enterprise are not synonymous.' *Connellce et al v. Nees*, 266 S. W. 502, 503. The courts have generally recognized the legality of two corporations entering upon a joint enterprise. *Clinchfield Fuel Co. v. Henderson Iron Works Co.*, 254 Fed. Rep. 411, 415. However, the State would be more amply protected by the execution of a joint and several contract, and thereby would be within the spirit of the statute under which the contract is awarded.

"All parties in interest having waived their right for temporary injunctive relief and stipulated that final judgment may be entered on the pleadings, an order directing judgment dismissing the complaint may be submitted in accordance with this memorandum."

## THE HOMICIDE RECORD FOR 1932

BY DR. FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN

### *Abstract*

In 31 American cities with a combined population of 25,096,869 in 1932, there were 2,706 homicides, corresponding to a rate of 10.8 per 100,000 population. The rates for 1931 and 1930 were 10.8 and 10.9 respectively. Records of homicides in this group of cities show that in 1900 the rate was 5.1. In 1901 and 1902 the rate was 4.9, the lowest recorded from 1900 to 1932. Between 1901 and 1925 there was a rapid rise in the homicide rate, culminating in 11.3 in the latter year. Since 1925 the rate has declined somewhat though it is still more than twice that existing at the beginning of the century.

The Division of Vital Statistics of the United States Census Bureau has prepared a similar tabulation of homicide statistics for a group of 36 cities, which in 1929 had a combined population of 27,000,000. In 1900 these cities had a rate of 3.4 per 100,000 population; in 1920 the rate was 8.4, and in 1929 it reached 9.5, almost three times the rate existing three decades ago.

It is often impossible to determine whether a death is the result of accident, suicide or homicide, and it is probable that many of the deaths ascribed to accident or suicide, are in reality cases of murder. Actually therefore it is highly probable that the true homicide rates exceed the nominal ones. "In brief, human life was never as cheap and insecure in the United States as it is at the present time and murder is decidedly more common in this country than in any other country of the world which makes a claim of being civilized. It is also the lamentable truth that crime and punishment in this country often lie far apart, leaving no other conclusion than that our crime detecting agencies are inefficient, helpless or corrupt to a degree that should startle an apathetic public which has become habituated to look upon even the most ghastly murder as a matter of course."

Statistics furnished by a group of 180 American cities with a combined population of 42,481,911 in 1932 showed a homicide rate of 10.5 in that year, as compared with 10.7 in 1931. Eight cities, all in the south, had rates of over 40 per 100,000 in 1932. Memphis, Tennessee, leading with 54.2. This is due chiefly to the presence of negroes, whose rates are three to eight times those of the whites.

Cities located in states where the death penalty does not prevail have low homicide rates; i. e., Providence, R. I., 1.2; Portland, Maine, 2.8. In for-

eign countries such as Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland, where there is no death penalty, homicide rates are very low. The author therefore draws the conclusion that the death penalty is not a deterrent to murder.

A special tabulation of 204 deaths from homicide in New York State (exclusive of New York City) in 1930 shows that 118 of the victims were born in the United States and 86 in foreign countries of whom 30 were born in Italy, and 6 in Poland. The average age at death was 36.4 for males, 29.0 for females, and 33.9 years for both sexes combined. Among the males 9.8 per cent of the homicides occurred at ages under 10; among females, the corresponding percentage was 13.4. Two per cent of the victims were over 70 years of age.

Of the 204 deaths, 99 were caused by firearms, 33 by cutting or piercing instruments, and 11 by some blunt instrument. Firearms were responsible for 48.5 per cent of the total homicides.

The male homicide victims includes 36 laborers, 9 chauffeurs, 7 farmers, 8 merchants, 5 carpenters, and builders, 4 painters, 4 police officers, 3 clerks, 3 machinists, 3 bricklayers, 1 clergyman, 1 pharmacist and 1 student. The women included 36 employed at house work, 5 office workers, 5 students, 3 factory workers and 1 teacher.

In England and Wales the homicide rates are less than 1 per 100,000 population, as contrasted with rates in the United States of 10 and over per 100,000. In the United States firearms caused from 60 to 70 per cent of the homicides; in England and Wales they are responsible for only 8 per cent. It is clear therefore that the control of homicide in the United States lies largely in the restriction of the private manufacture and sale of firearms. The author however does not feel very hopeful about such prospects, as he points out that agitation for such control has apparently "small effect on the public mind more concerned with the sale and possession of firearms than with the drastic elimination of the most convenient means of murder and suicide in the American nation."

## THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRESSION ON HEALTH

In an article published in the February, 1933, number of Hospital Social Service, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, discusses the effect of the depression on health and reaches the conclusion that such effect has not been unfavorable. The following abstracts from Dr. Dublin's article will be found of interest.

"Only three years ago, our country, as well as most other countries of the civilized world, was exceptionally prosperous. We were talking of abolishing poverty. Those who said this were wholly in earnest and were justified in their belief. Now 10,000,000 people are unemployed; an equal number are working on part-time; and charity resources are being taxed to the limit. Another characteristic of this depression is its long duration. It has continued for three years and so far as we can judge there are as few definite indications of real improvement.

"It is reasonable to expect that such conditions would seriously have affected the health of the people. In what respect has the public health been affected? Common sense would suggest that its effect has been more detrimental. But I can say to you without much hesitation that the contrary has been the case. Up to the present time, there is not one iota of evidence that the health of the people as a whole has been in the least impaired by this depression.

"Weekly there come to my table various tabulated records concerning the mortality of the 26,000,000 policyholders of this company. These people, residing in the United States and Canada, are representative of every section, state and province, and comprise a very good cross-section of the total population. From this group, nothing but the most favorable returns have so far been received. Never before have such low death rates prevailed.

"Lest it be thought that this is a peculiarly favored population group, it should be recalled that the surgeon general of the United States, Public Health Service, likewise, reported at the end of last year, the very best health conditions in the history of the country. The same is true of Canada.

"In our own State, Dr. Parran last year reported the lowest mortality in the history of New York. When we examine the details of the record, we find that conditions which we have always associated with times of stress and economic disturbance, such as tuberculosis, the children's diseases (especially diarrhea), the communicable diseases, and infant mortality, have never been less frequent.

"There is certainly nothing in this record to cause serious apprehension

regarding the health of our people. If there is any lesson to be learned from our present experience it applies not to the communicable diseases not to those diseases which we have learned how to prevnt, but rather to cancer and to the degenerative diseases, some of which have shown an unaccountable increase in mortality. These are the conditions which require improvement.

"You will be interested to know that so far this year there has been no diminution of the favorable conditions which prevailed in 1930 and 1931. How can we explain such a situation? Naturally we are curious regarding the causes underlying this peculiar and entirely unexpected state of affairs. One of the reasons that comes to my mind for the favorable state of the public health during this depression is that during the last few years we have not been plagued with serious epidemics. Influenza which has come and gone through the year has not disturbed us to any serious degree last year or this. Again meteorological conditions have been salutary. The very absence of 10,000,000 people from the shops and factories of the country has saved many from the effects of serious accidents and from the strains and stresses of industry, not a small matter at the pace at which American factories run. Millions of people have let down, have rested more, are out more in the open, eat more sparingly, all of which although a source of serious annoyance, even of worry, has probably helped to keep many people well. I believe, however, more important than any of these items is the fact that we, in the State of New York and in the United States to a great degree, have organized ourselves for the care of sickness and destitution. I have in mind especially the social services which have been built up for the welfare of our people. During the depression, these services have not been stifled, if anything, they have been expanded and used as never before."

## NEWS AND COMMENT

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Letchworth Village on June 14, 1933, will lay 11 cornerstones with appropriate ceremonies to commemorate the completion of the Village as originally planned 25 years ago.

—Dr. Owen Copp of Philadelphia, distinguished hospital administrator and former president of the American Psychiatric Association, died suddenly from a heart attack on April 18, 1933. At the time of his death he was attending a fair at Seville, Spain.

—The statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for February, 1933, reports that the occupational fatality rate recorded among adult white male industrial policy-holders in the year 1932 was the lowest in the company's experience covering a period of 21 years. The low rate is believed to be due to the decreased activity in hazardous occupations.

—The Rome State School announces that its eighteenth annual summer school will be held from July 5, to August 16, 1933. Courses will be offered in abnormal psychology, psychometric examinations, social case work, teaching retarded and mentally deficient children, industrial arts and practical study in idio-imbecile habit-training. For particulars concerning entrance requirements, applications should be made to Dr. Charles Bernstein, Superintendent, Rome State School, Rome, N. Y.

—The Syracuse State School announces that the tenth summer session of its summer school will be held July 5, to August 6, 1933. The following courses will be offered: Mental hygiene, psychology of the mentally handicapped child, industrial arts techniques for special class teachers, teaching the mentally handicapped. Further information concerning the school may be obtained from Dr. S. D. Deren, Syracuse State School, Syracuse, New York.

—Drs. T. J. Glover and J. L. Engle of the National Institute of Health in Washington, D. C., report the production of metastatic malignancy in one of a group of guinea pigs inoculated with a culture containing spore-bearing microorganisms which had been isolated on a special medium from the tissue of a proved carcinoma of the human breast. The organisms were again recovered from malignant tissue of the animal. This successful experiment gives encouragement to research workers who are seeking the cause of malignant growths.

—Clifford W. Beers, general secretary of the International Committee for Mental Hygiene, announces that arrangements have been definitely made to hold the Second International Congress on Mental Hygiene in Paris in 1935. The president of the Congress will be Dr. Edouard Toulouse, the honorary president, Dr. Henri Claude, the general secretary, Dr. Georges Genil-Perrin and the permanent secretary, Clifford W. Beers.

Dr. René Charpentier will be chairman of the Committee on Program and Dr. Jean Lépine, chairman of the Committee on Organization. It is expected that a large number of Americans will attend and participate in the Congress.

—In a bulletin issued in February, 1933, the Federal Bureau of the Census reported that the general death rate in the registration area of the United States in the calendar year of 1931 was 11.07 per thousand as compared with the rate of 11.33 in 1930. The five leading causes of death in 1931 were the same as in 1930, namely, diseases of the heart, cancer, nephritis, cerebral hemorrhage and the pneumonias. These five causes were responsible for slightly more than one-half of the deaths in the registration area. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis in 1931 was 68.2 per 100,000 of population as compared with a rate of 71.5 in 1930. The death rate from alcoholism declined from 3.5 per 100,000 of population in 1930 to 3.3 in 1931. The corresponding rates from syphilis were 14.1 and 13.8. Increases are noted in death rates from suicide, homicide and automobile accidents.

—The Federal Bureau of the Census recently issued a pamphlet report entitled "Mental Patients in State Hospitals, 1929 and 1930." This report constitutes one of a series which was begun in 1926. It includes data from 163 State hospitals for 1929 and from 164, for 1930; and in addition data for both years from St. Elizabeth's Hospital in the District of Columbia and the Asylum for Insane Indians at Canton, South Dakota. State psychopathic hospitals are not included in the study.

The resident patient population of the State hospitals of the United States on January 1, 1931, was 291,077. In addition these hospitals were supervising 32,611 patients on parole. On January 1, 1923, the same group of hospitals had a resident patient population of 229,664. The average annual increase of patients during the eight years from 1923 to 1931 was 7,677. The increase from January 1, 1930 to January 1, 1931, was 10,826. The first admissions during the year 1930 were 62,738 as compared with 50,286 in 1922. The total expenditures for maintenance of patients of this group of hospitals in 1930 was \$85,683,068 and the per capita cost of maintenance was \$302.64. Expenditures for additions and improvements in 1930

amounted to \$18,546,483. Of this amount, \$7,124,477 was expended by New York State. The last two items do not include expenditures for the construction of new hospitals but merely for additions to hospitals already in operation.

**Civil Service Eligible Lists for Positions in the Department of  
Mental Hygiene**

*Junior Hospital Physician (Homeopathic). List Established  
January 19, 1933*

Max A. Sklar, Staten Island.  
Solomon Kleiner, Middletown.  
Marian Swezey, Helmuth.  
Sydney Jampel, Brooklyn.  
John A. Doering, Middletown.  
William J. Colonnell, Flushing.  
Leo Birnbaum, Sunnyside.

*Senior Assistant Physician (Promotion), State Schools Including Craig  
Colony. List Established January 19, 1933*

George M. Doolittle, Sonyea.

*Senior Assistant Physician (Promotion). List Established January 19, 1933*

Newton J. T. Bigelow, Utica.  
Murray Bergman, Middletown.  
Nathan Beckenstein, Brooklyn.  
Harold E. Connelly, Dannemora.  
George Frumkes, Ward's Island.  
Robert M. Ross, Orangeburg.  
Jacob Cohen, Central Islip.  
Charlotte Munn, Orangeburg.  
John L. Smalldon, Poughkeepsie.  
Hiram K. Johnson, Kings Park.  
Max Unger, Middletown.  
Frank F. Tallman, Orangeburg.  
Percy L. Smith, Marcy.  
Heyman Smolev, Ogdensburg.  
Frederick Rosenheim, Central Islip.  
Baseom B. Young, Wingdale.

Jack Moore, Brooklyn.  
George F. Elting, Orangeburg.  
William Q. C. Bole, Binghamton.  
John A. Howard, Utica.  
Thomas J. Dredge, Wingdale.  
Archibald M. Gaulocher, Central Islip.  
Max Zuger, Middletown.  
Gerson Davidson, New York City.  
Charles Ochin, Central Islip.  
Marguerite Rumstadler, Buffalo.  
Eugene Davidoff, New York City.  
Donald J. McIntosh, Rochester.  
William A. Horwitz, New York City.  
Frank A. Glasser, Brooklyn.  
Harry E. Faver, Buffalo.  
Donald M. Carmichael, Kings Park.  
Harold A. Pooler, Binghamton.  
Albert J. Voelkle, Buffalo.  
James A. Campbell, Kings Park.  
Marcus Schatner, Central Islip.  
Frederick J. DeNatale, Poughkeepsie.  
Benjamin Pollack, Willard.  
Louis S. Wondolowski, Middletown.

*Assistant Occupational Therapist, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital. List  
Established February 20, 1933*

Louis M. Craven, New York City.  
Mabel H. Davis, Orangeburg.  
Marion C. Newell, Douglaston, L. I.  
Kathleen Finucane, Rochester.  
Nancy Valliant, Brattleboro, Vermont.  
Mrs. Virginia S. Weidman, Frederick City, Md.

*Occupational Therapist. List Established February 23, 1933*

Margaret Kephart, Marlboro, N. J.  
May M. Krohn, Sunmount.  
Mrs. Margaret K. Moody, Sunmount.  
Percy H. Larrabee, Beacon.  
Mrs. Viola H. Fleming, Queens Village.  
Mrs. Gladys L. Thiessen, Troy.

Dorothy A. Pollock, Newark.

Mrs. Carolyn M. Lewis, Queens Village.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Fitchpatrick, Newark.

Newton H. DePuy, Newark.

Helen K. Finn, Buffalo.

*Special Attendant (Promotion), (Information Clerk) Psychiatric Institute and Hospital. List Established March 30, 1933*

Betty R. Schtab, Brooklyn.

*Storekeeper (Promotion), Newark State School. List Established April 5, 1933*

Richard A. Surber, Newark.

### Contracts Awarded

The following contracts have been awarded by the Commissioner, Department of Mental Hygiene, from January 1, 1933 to April 13, 1933:

January 5, 1933.

For construction work, reception building, able-bodied, infirm, etc., accommodations for patients, employees' and staff accommodations, addition to laundry, addition to bakery, addition to power house, warehouse and service connections, Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, specification No. 7398, to C. F. Haglin & Sons Company, Inc., and Winston Bros. Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., for \$1,947,000.

For heating work, reception building, able-bodied, infirm, etc., accommodations for patients, employees' and staff accommodations, addition to laundry, addition to bakery, addition to power house, warehouse and service connection, Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, specification No. 7399 to Freyn Bros., of Michigan, Inc., Detroit, Michigan, for \$335,533.

For sanitary work, reception building, able-bodied, infirm, etc., accommodations for patients, employees' and staff accommodations, addition to laundry, addition to bakery, addition to power house, warehouse and service connections, Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, specification No. 7400, to Edward V. McGovern Corp., New York City, for \$111,127.

For electric work, reception building, able-bodied, infirm, etc., accommodations for patients, employees and staff accommodations, addition to laundry, addition to bakery, addition to power house, warehouse and service connections, Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, specification No. 7401, to Walter H. Taverner Corp., New York City, for \$184,000.

January 6, 1933.

For construction work, accommodations for inmates, school building with auditorium, superintendent's residence, administration building, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7394, to Charles Smith & Sons Const. Corp., Hartford, Conn., for \$339,975.

For heating work, accommodations for inmates, school building with auditorium, superintendent's residence, administration building, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7395, to Freyn Bros. of Michigan, Inc., Detroit, Michigan, for \$14,741.

For sanitary work, accommodations for inmates, school building, with auditorium, superintendent's residence, administration building, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7396, to Edward V. McGovern Corp., New York City, for \$21,433.

For electric work, accommodations for inmates, school building, with auditorium, superintendent's residence, administration building, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7397, to Radice Electric Co., Inc., New York City, for \$6,800.

January 10, 1933.

For construction work, concrete floor in space B-5, laundry, bakery and warehouse building, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7381, to Barwess Construction Co., New York City, for \$4,350.

January 11, 1933.

For completion of contract No. 699, storm and sanitary sewers, Pilgrim State Hospital, to Marmoth Construction Corp., Ozone Park, Long Island, N. Y., for \$8,104.90.

January 19, 1933.

For service connections and sump pumps, Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 7446, to The Suburban Engineering Company, New York City, for \$2,726.

January 20, 1933.

For acoustical work, kitchen and dining room building, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7429, to Jacobson & Company, New York City, for \$2,666.

February 6, 1933.

For electric work, service connections (for outside telephone service) Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 7458, to Behlett Electric Co., New York City, for \$950.

February 7, 1933.

For painting and finishing walls and ceiling, Craig Colony, specification No. 7448, to F. L. Hackett, Buffalo, N. Y., for \$288.

February 14, 1933.

For construction work, administration building, accommodations for patients, paint shop and service connections, Rochester State Hospital, specification No. 7390, to W. E. Wark Company, Inc., Albany, N. Y., for \$662,500.

For heating work, administration building, accommodations for patients, paint shop and service connections, Rochester State Hospital, specification No. 7391, to Bareham & McFarland, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., for \$47,444.

For sanitary work, administration building, accommodations for patients, paint shop and service connections, Rochester State Hospital, specification No. 7392, to John Borden & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa., for \$38,943.

For electric work, administration building, accommodations for patients, paint shop and service connections, Rochester State Hospital, specification No. 7393, to Laube Electric Company, Rochester, N. Y., for \$19,897.

February 15, 1933.

For electric fixtures, additional dining room and kitchen accommodations, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7450, to Samuel W. Hurowitz, Inc., New York City, for \$155.

February 17, 1933.

For grading, roads, etc., Wassaic State School, to Utica Construction Company, Inc., Utica, N. Y., for \$83,719.90.

February 20, 1933.

For electric work for hood over front entrance, Rochester State Hospital, specification No. 7427, to Ernest T. Kuhs, Rochester, N. Y., for \$650.

For refrigeration work, cold storage building, St. Lawrence State Hospital, specification No. 7361, to Wittenmeier Machinery Company, New York City, for \$34,485.

For electric fixtures, cottage for inmates, Syracuse State School, specification No. 7457, to Doster & Egan, Syracuse, N. Y., for \$189.

For sewers and water lines, new reception group, and steward's residence, Pilgrim State Hospital, to Ozone Park Construction Company, Inc., Ozone Park, N. Y., for \$17,899.60.

For refrigeration equipment, Rochester State Hospital, specification No. 7412, to Wittenmeier Machinery Co., New York City, for \$14,895.

March 2, 1933.

For sewers and water lines, Newark State School, to Thomas Fischette, Clyde, N. Y., for \$4,025.25.

March 6, 1933.

For construction work, infirmary building, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7220, to A. B. Stephens Company, Springfield, Mass., for \$296,300.

For heating work, infirmary building, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7221, to Joseph Davis, Buffalo, N. Y., for \$18,593.

For sanitary work, infirmary building, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7222, to Edward V. McGovern Corp., New York City, for \$17,918.

For electric work, infirmary building, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7223, to William Kallock, Rochester, N. Y., for \$7,228.

March 7, 1933.

For construction work, mastic floors and asphalt ceiling and wall finishes in cold storage rooms, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7312, to Equitable Insulating Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for \$937.

For refrigeration work, building No. 20, Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7444, to Wittenmeier Machinery Co., New York City, for \$2,596.

For fire escapes, Binghamton State Hospital, specification No. 7528, to Logan Engineering Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$3,982.

For sewers and water lines, Rockland State Hospital, to Fred Berlanti & Sons, Harrison, N. Y., for \$28,213.64.

March 13, 1933.

For completion of sanitary work, cottage for inmates, Syracuse State School, specification No. 7040, to Daniel C. Group, Syracuse, N. Y., for \$1,889.

For completion of heating work, assembly hall, Syracuse State School, specification No. 6661, to Pierce C. Shane, Syracuse, N. Y., for \$3,585.

For completion of sanitary work, assembly hall Syracuse State School, specification No. 6662, to Daniel C. Group, Syracuse, N. Y., for \$1,412.

March 15, 1933.

For roof ventilation, building No. 10, Hudson River State Hospital, specification No. 7499, to Henry A. Olson, Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for \$95.

March 27, 1933.

For construction work, insect screens, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7469, to Russell-Peppler Co., Inc., New York City, for \$14,869.

For construction work, additional power plant equipment, Syracuse State School, specification No. 7452, to William J. O'Connell, Buffalo, N. Y., for \$6,600.

For electric fixtures, cold storage building, St. Lawrence State Hospital, specification No. 7471, to Walter W. Gottburg, Rochester, N. Y., for \$283.

For correction of heating work, buildings Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, continued treatment buildings, specification No. 6351, Pilgrim State Hospital, to R. T. Frye & Co., New York City, for \$1,615.

For refrigeration work, farm colony, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y., specification No. 7344, to Copeland Refrigeration Company of New York for \$1,774.

For bakery machinery, etc., present bakery building, Central Islip State Hospital, specification No. 7553, to Champion Machinery Co., Joliet, Ill., for \$6,998.

For insect screens, buildings F and H, accommodations for tubercular patients, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7475, to Russell-Peppler Company, Inc., New York City, for \$4,360.

April 3, 1933.

For grading for spur track, Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, to A. K. Van Ingen, Hamburg, N. Y., for \$1,800.

April 4, 1933.

For structural work over stage, assembly hall, Central Islip State Hospital, specification No. 7546, to H. W. Hutman, Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$1,356.

April 6, 1933.

For sewers and water lines, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y., to Edward V. McGovern Corp., New York City, for \$42,833.49.

April 7, 1933.

For additional heating work, kitchen and dining room building, additional dining room and kitchen accommodations for patients, building O, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7477, to The Arkay Company, New York City, for \$2,144.

For sanitary work, kitchen and dining room building, additional dining room and kitchen accommodations for patients, building O, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7478, to William C. Crowe, New York City, for \$539.

For equipment, kitchen equipment, kitchen and dining room building, additional dining room and kitchen accommodations for patients, building O, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7479, to The Arkay Company, New York City, for \$4,697.

April 10, 1933.

For refrigeration work, dairy building, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y., specification No. 7453, to Arctic Engineering Company, Inc., New York City, for \$6,287.

For sump pumps and connections, power plant, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7480, to Murphy & Beaumont, Inc., New York City, for \$887.

April 13, 1933.

For water supply, Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, to Intereounty Construction Corp., Rye, N. Y., for \$48,088.25.

For screens, Rockland State Hospital, specification No. 7530, to Watson Manufacturing Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. Y., for \$1,127.

## INTERHOSPITAL CONFERENCE AT UTICA STATE HOSPITAL

A conference of the physicians of the up-State hospitals of the New York State Hospital System was held at Utica State Hospital, April 26 and 27, 1933. The conference was arranged by the State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital and was conducted by Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, director of the Institute. Three sessions were held, the programs of which were as follows:

### SYMPOSIUM ON MANIC-DEPRESSIVE REACTIONS

#### First Session, April 26, 2 o'clock

- I. Personality of Persons Developing Periodic Manic Attacks.  
W. E. Cudmore, M. D., Buffalo State Hospital
- II. Personality of Persons Developing Recurrent Depressive Attacks.  
H. E. Faver, M. D., Buffalo State Hospital.
- III. The Personality of Persons Developing Manic-Depressive Reactions. J. A. Howard, M. D., A. J. Gosline, M. D., and C. J. C. Kennedy, M. D., Utica State Hospital
- IV. Prognostic Import of Personality in Manic-Depressive Psychosis.  
Meyer Gorin, M. D., Rochester State Hospital.
- V. Duration of Hospital Residence with Relation to Outcome of Manic-Depressive Reactions. P. C. Lybyer, M. D., and A. L. Kase, M. D., St. Lawrence State Hospital.

#### Second Session, April 26, 8 o'clock

- I. Precipitating Factors in Manic-Depressive Psychosis. M. F. Brew, M. D., Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital
- II. Order of Birth in Manic-Depressive Reactions. H. H. Berman, M. D., St. Lawrence State Hospital
- III. Trend Reactions in Manic-Depressive Psychoses and Their Interpretation. O. H. Boltz, M. D., Binghamton State Hospital
- IV. Mental Mechanisms in Depression. J. B. Blalock, M. D., Psychiatric Institute

#### Third Session, April 27, 9:30 o'clock

- I. Modified Sedation with Secondary Butyl-Ethyl Barbituric Acid in the Psychoses. Anna A. Gronlund, M. D., Marey State Hospital

- II. The Occurrence of Schizophrenic Traits in Manic-Depressive and Schizophrenic Patients and in Non-Psychotic Persons. Carney Landis, Ph. D., and James D. Page, Psychiatric Institute
- III. Cerebrospinal Fluid Pressure in the Psychoses. H. B. Lang, M. B., Marey State Hospital
- IV. The Body Build of Female Manic-Depressive Patients. O. J. McKendree, M. D., Utica State Hospital
- V. Types of Death in Manic-Depressive Reactions. G. A. Graham, M. D., and F. C. White, M. D., St. Lawrence State Hospital
- VI. Muscle Tonus in Psychotic Patients. S. E. Katz, M. D., Psychiatric Institute

## NEWS OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1933

### NEW INSTITUTION FEATURES, CONSTRUCTION, ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

#### STATE HOSPITALS

##### BINGHAMTON

The new hospital exchange in the rear of the assembly hall basement was completed and opened for business February 6, 1933.

New hot water heaters have been installed in the basements of Fairmount and the South building; a new range has been installed in the Fairmount kitchen.

New floors have been laid in sorting and mangle rooms in the laundry.

Water lines, comprising 800 feet of 2-inch pipe, 50 feet of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe, and 140 feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe, and extending from Early Dawn barn to Parkhurst cottage, have been replaced.

One hundred feet of 4-inch sewer pipe has been replaced at Pine Camp.

A ditch has been dug and 126 feet of 4-inch tile laid from the east side of Ferris Hall to east of bakery building.

Alterations have been made in old cold storage building, to be converted into an electric shop.

Considerable painting was done on the hospital wards by unemployed and hospital painters.

Many new window and door fly screens have been made.

The entrance to the Court Street road is being widened.

Workmen are engaged in cleaning out brush in the woods back of Orchard House cottage and cutting trees to be sawed into lumber. A hired saw mill is at work sawing up the logs; approximately 35,000 feet of lumber have been sawed up to March 31.

##### BROOKLYN

Painting has continued in the Hugo Hirsh building.

With emergency unemployment relief labor we have done considerable grading and cleaning up of grounds in preparation for sowing new lawns.

A new electric switchboard in the power house was put in use February 3, 1933.

Construction work on new buildings is considered 36.8 per cent complete;

sanitary 50.6 per cent and heating 64.7 per cent. The electrical contractor is in financial difficulties and the outcome is still uncertain.

The contract for sewers and water lines is 66 per cent complete.

Work on the A. D. Granger contract for additional power house equipment has been resumed, one additional boiler has been turned over to the contractors for conversion to an oil-using type.

#### CREEDMOOR DIVISION

New patient buildings "R" and "S" were occupied January 4, 1933.

The five-building contract is considered 62 per cent advanced in construction; 58 per cent in electric work, and 79 per cent in heating work. As the sanitary contractor failed to make any progress, the contract was cancelled and the work is now being re-advertised.

Considerable grading has been done about the new patients' group and about physicians' cottages.

Additional gas ranges, broilers, vegetable cookers, etc., have been installed in kitchen No. 3.

All painting at present planned for the new patient buildings has been done, and employees' homes "W" and "Y" are now being painted.

Over 6,000 feet of electric conduit for light lines to the farm, and 4,900 feet in connection with extension of the grounds lighting system have been laid.

Connections have been made for new equipment in the laundry.

#### BUFFALO

Work of fireproofing the engine room has been completed by the installation of a tile floor.

Through the Department of Mental Hygiene an allotment of \$20,000 was made by the Temporary Emergency Relief Association for the employment of workmen to renovate some of the wards in the main building, and this work has been progressing satisfactorily.

The main hallway of ward 7 and the rooms and dormitories on ward 5 have been redecorated.

The elevator of the dining room on ward 2 has been reconstructed and made fireproof.

The executive center has been redecorated, and the room in the center formerly used for X-ray work will be used as a medical library.

## CENTRAL ISLIP

The work covered by the contract for extending line fence approximately 5,000 feet on the east and west property lines has been finished.

Construction work on new assembly hall is rapidly nearing completion.

The work of the heating contract, on which the contractor defaulted, covering service connections to the new group has been advanced by means of special fund estimate to 99.3 per cent of completion.

## GOWANDA

At the time Commissioner Parsons made his semi-annual visit, July 24, 1931, it was decided to make a survey of the institution and have the State architect draw plans for the enlargement of this hospital, to provide for the return of patients to this district, who have been transferred to other institutions, to relieve the overcrowding. Plans were accordingly drawn. Moneys from the bond issue were granted this institution for the development of the following additions:

Infirmery and operating room for 400 patients, with the third floor accommodating 200 tubercular patients.

Admission building of 150 beds.

Two continued-treatment buildings of the James type, accommodating 400 patients.

Three employees' buildings, accommodating 150.

Staff quarters, including three single cottages and one five-family staff house.

A new power house, additions to laundry and bakery, and a warehouse, with service connections for the above.

The total estimate aggregated \$3,243,800.

Bids were opened at Albany, December 31, 1932, and the successful bidders were as follows:

General construction: C. F. Haglin & Sons Co., Inc., and Winston Brothers Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sanitary work: Edward V. McGovern Corporation, New York City.

Electric work: Walter H. Taverner Corporation, New York City.

Heating work: Freyn Brothers of Michigan, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

Actual work was begun Wednesday, February 15, when a subcontractor, Riefler Brothers of Hamburg, N. Y., started excavating for the subsoil drainage system.

The railroad spur, which has served the present power house for a third of a century is now being taken up, to permit the contractors to excavate

for certain of the new buildings, which, when completed, will be occupied by male and female single nurses.

The hospital mechanical force is busy rewiring many of the wards in order to prepare the electric system for the change from direct to alternating current, when the new power house is completed.

#### HARLEM VALLEY

The carpenter and mill shop, machine shop, electrical shop and tinshop have been opened in the new power house. It has been necessary to tear down the old shops so that construction can be started on the five-apartment house.

#### HUDSON RIVER

Construction work is progressing on seven new buildings, some of which are to be finished, according to estimates of the contractors, on June 1, 1933, and others from that time on to August 1.

At the new sewage disposal plant, grading work is being continued in preparation for some landscaping, which will follow. This work will be done by the hospital forces.

The new occupational therapy building has been completed, and is now being used.

The renewal of the steam lines and replacing indirect with direct heating in the main building is being continued. The work is paid for from the \$10,000 allowance which became available on July 1, 1932.

Painting throughout the institution has been progressing quite rapidly. A number of painters have been provided by money allotted to this hospital by the Temporary Emergency Relief Bureau.

New equipment has been installed in the carpenter shop, namely: a knife grinder and cut-off saw, at a cost of \$1,200.

The filter beds have been repaired under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

The old hydro-therapeutic equipment has been renovated and placed in operation at a nominal cost.

Diet laboratory for training school and all necessary equipment have been furnished at the Avery Home. A new diet kitchen and equipment have been established at the infirmary.

A new flat work ironer with ventilator has been installed in the laundry.

## KINGS PARK

The following contract construction work is in progress: Male reception building, employees' home, dining room and kitchen; two employees' homes; continued treatment building, additional dining room and kitchen, fire alarms and watchman signal system, in connection with the Veterans' Memorial Hospital Division; medical and non-medical staff building; sewer and water line; continued treatment building and infirmary group to house 1,320 patients on the site near group 4.

A portion of the hospital property on the Indian Head Road has been set aside for a new cemetery which is divided into three sections for the burial of patients of the Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew faiths respectively.

Cottage 17, one of the oldest buildings of the institution, was condemned as unsafe for use and ordered razed.

The Temporary Emergency Relief Administration allotted to this hospital the sum of \$4,000 for the month of February and \$5,000 for the month of March to be used in aid of unemployment in the Townships of Smithtown and Huntington. This money has been used for painting.

During the month of March cafeteria service was installed in the dining room of building L, which also serves wards 55, 56, 57 and 58 of the Veterans' Memorial Hospital Division.

## MANHATTAN

New circuit cables and conduit are being installed in basement of industrial building.

Painting of interior of wards 14 and 28 has been completed and the painting of the exterior of Verplanck building is in progress.

## MARCY

Two toilet rooms located on the first floor, main hall of buildings E, F and G, have been converted into a storage room for supervisors' supplies and a utility room.

A Purity Pasteurizer made by Oakes & Berger, has been installed in the milk house and was put in operation on February 2, 1933.

The interior of the farm colony has been painted and the interior of the admission building is now being done.

The basement of the east wing of the administration building is undergoing structural changes to accommodate the hospital exchange and a barber shop. An outside entrance has already been made and about 50 per cent of the construction is completed.

The construction work on the third floor of "A" building to provide space for the physical therapy department, dental department and diagnostic clinic is about 75 per cent completed.

The carpenter shop located in the power house has been enlarged to about twice its capacity. The office for the chief mechanic was constructed in one corner and a place for the storage of lumber was constructed in the front portion of the shop.

Plumbers have installed guards for the radiators and pipes in four rooms of ward D-42. In the near future the disturbed patients from ward F-63 will be transferred to this ward.

The ditch leading from the culvert on the main entrance to the hospital is being straightened and lowered in order to promote better drainage of the land on the left side of the road which has been swampy and could not be used for farm produce.

#### MIDDLETOWN

The cafeteria for patients under construction is substantially completed but the equipment has not been installed.

The rebuilding of pavilion No. 2 reached a stage sufficiently advanced to permit hospital painters to work in the building throughout the month of March.

The J. T. Evans Company, contractor for heating and sanitary work was compelled by financial difficulties to discontinue work on March 29. This default is likely to delay occupation of pavilion No. 2 and in turn to defer initiation of reconstruction work on the other buildings.

#### PILGRIM

Building 15, for disturbed patients, was opened January 10, 1933, at which time 93 female patients were received from Manhattan State Hospital. Ninety-five additional patients were received on January 24, and 100 on March 14.

Building 5, for care of infirm patients, was opened March 28 on reception of 88 male patients from Manhattan State Hospital.

There has been no progress since February 3 on buildings 16, 18, 19, 20, 32, 36, 42, 43, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 69, 70, 71 and 72, due to the fact that the contractor is in financial difficulties.

#### PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL

Work on the contract for waterproofing the walls of the building has been completed and given final approval.

The plastering and painting of the walls of several of the rooms on the

eastern exposure of the tower section of the building, and the north and south wings of the 10th and 11th floors, have been completed. This work was necessitated because of the damage to the walls as a result of water seeping through the brickwork around the window frames from the outside. This work was done under a special fund appropriation.

#### ROCKLAND

The foundations have been laid for the children's group of buildings and the work in this group is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

The contractor has removed several thousand yards of earth around buildings 32, 18 and 7 to use as back-fill around the children's group of buildings. This has been of great assistance in the work of grading, particularly in front of buildings 32 and 18.

Guard rails have been installed around the engines in the power house.

Three new bed-pan sterilizers and two dish washing machines have been installed in the infirmary building.

#### ROCHESTER

This period has shown little progress in construction or otherwise. A contract was awarded during the quarter to the McDonald, Spencer Engineering Co., for the construction of four buildings in the middle of December. The contractors established themselves in the city and on January 30, the work was begun in the way of developing service facilities, including an office for the inspector. Excavations for three of the buildings have been almost completed and the fourth started. Footings have been placed in two of these units.

On February 13, contract was awarded to W. E. Wark Company of Albany, N. Y., for the construction of three buildings, including one building for 618 patients, and the work was started about the middle of March.

On February 20, contract was awarded to the low bidder for the installation of additional refrigerating equipment but, up to the present time, nothing has been done on this contract.

On the same date contract was awarded for the construction of hoods over entrance doors to buildings 1 and 2 of the Howard group but no work as yet has been done on this contract.

In both February and March we had the assistance of mechanics provided by the Temporary Emergency Relief Fund and during this time roofs were repaired, painting was done and an icehouse which was no longer needed for its original purpose, was remodeled into a root cellar for vegetable storage.

Work was started on a complete renovation of the contagious pavilion in January when this added help was provided and it was suddenly terminated because the building had to be used for segregation of scarlet fever cases.

#### SYRACUSE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

A child guidance clinic under the personal supervision of the director was instituted during this quarter. Sessions are held Mondays and Thursdays from 2 to 4 o'clock. An attempt at a more intensive guidance clinic program is being made in order to stimulate this portion of our out-patient activities.

#### UTICA

The wooden baseboards on wards 2, 3, 7, 8, 17, 23 and 27, and in the dining rooms of wards 17, 22 and 26 have been removed and replaced by a new cement base.

The door jambs throughout wards 14 and 15 at Walcott House have been repaired and all have been securely anchored to the brick structure.

The wooden floors on the first floor of the Graycroft farm colony and in the dining rooms of wards 1, 2, 7, 17, 20, 24 and 29, the patients' dining rooms at Walcott House and Dunham Hall have been replaced by new floors.

Extensive repairs have been made to the metal ceilings in ward 18 and in ward 17 and 18 dining rooms.

The patients' bathroom on the first floor of ward 14 has been changed to a new bathroom opening directly into ward 14 day room.

The interiors of wards 14, 15, 16, 17, 21 and 25, and wards 17 and 18 dining room have been repainted.

The cold water pipes throughout Dunham Hall have been replaced with new pipes.

The hot water main running through the basement of Dixhurst has been renewed.

A diet kitchen has been equipped for teaching purposes in a room adjacent to the class room used by the students in the school of nursing.

#### WILLARD

The Crowell & Little Construction Company, Cleveland, Ohio, broke ground January 26, 1933, for the nurses' home for Grand View; February 7 for the new home for men employees, and February 13 for the physicians' quarters. Excavating for these buildings is completed and the forms for the concrete work are being placed.

Bids were opened at the office of the Department of Mental Hygiene, February 24, 1933, for construction, heating, sanitary and electric work for the new infirmary building.

*STATE INSTITUTIONS*

## CRAIG COLONY

Some repair work has been accomplished by workmen employed under the T. E. R. A. fund.

The new ovens in the new bakery have been completed, and as soon as the dough divider is installed, an effort will be made to use the bakery by moving equipment from the old bake shop.

## LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Work is in progress for the erection of an officer's residence in the vicinity of Willow Grove.

A two-car garage is nearly completed to the west of the chauffeur's cottage.

The interior of the attendants' home in the women's group is being newly painted.

Additional trees have been set out on both sides of the road leading from the administration group to Disbrow Colony.

The hog pasture has been enlarged by approximately five acres.

Crews of attendants and boys have been plowing various portions of farm land on the institution grounds, making it ready for spring planting.

A new road is being laid along Secor Pond to the farm colony.

A nurses' dining room has been opened in our hospital building.

Progress on new construction now under contract at this institution: Foundations are in for 9 of the 11 buildings and stone work is started on 6 of these buildings.

## NEWARK STATE SCHOOL

Dr. G. A. Filley, who had been senior assistant physician at this school since April, 1926, resigned, effective March 31, 1933. Dr. Madelin Perry, who was physician at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium since 1928, was appointed to fill this vacancy.

The Newark State School lost a valuable member of its Board of Visitors in the resignation of Mrs. Sarah F. S. Armstrong on February 1. Mrs. Armstrong had been a member of the board for 25 years.

Contractors have started work on the new infirmary for girls.

The Nevin and Armstrong buildings have been landscaped.

The State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration allowed \$2,500 to this school for the month of February. Three clerical workers and from

40 to 60 men were employed for grading work about the east dormitory and Armstrong buildings.

A similar amount was granted for the month of March.

Eight thousand assorted trees of cedar, spruce and pine, have been set out on the Sherman farm. These were ordered from the State Conservation Commission. Two hundred fifty fruit trees have also been set out.

#### ROME STATE SCHOOL

Arrangements have been made so that we have two complete separated new admission departments, one in the male and one in the female department where all new admissions are held for observation entirely separate from the rest of the population for two weeks before they are distributed among our general population.

#### SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL

A new washer, 42-inch by 84-inch, purchased from the United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation, has been delivered and installed in the laundry.

Excavation has taken place for an addition to the power plant, and actual construction will be commenced as soon as the weather permits.

A change in the plan of school rooms has been brought about so that the boys' manual training department now occupies three floors of one wing of the main building.

#### WASSAIC STATE SCHOOL

The contract for construction of four infirmary buildings was let to the Charles Smith and Sons Construction Company, Inc., of Hartford, Connecticut.

Excavation for these buildings has been started and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

The contract for insect screens, buildings DM, EM, FM, GM, LM, HM, KM, OM, PM, RM, SM, SC and SD has been let to Russell Peppler Company, Inc., 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

The grading contract was let to the Utica Construction Company, of Utica, N. Y.

Laying of cable and erection of poles for electric street lighting throughout the institution has been completed.

## NOTEWORTHY OCCURRENCES

## STATE HOSPITALS

## BINGHAMTON

For the month of February \$7,000 was received by the hospital from the Temporary Emergency Relief Fund for the employment of persons in the City of Binghamton needing relief. An average of 56 men per day were employed and \$3,620 was expended during the month. For the month of March a balance of \$3,380 was left, to which an additional \$5,500 was allotted. An average of 67 persons have been given employment during the month of March.

The following classes of workmen were employed: Electricians, steam-fitters, plumbers, carpenters, painters, pipe welders, clerks and laborers. Through the work of these men the hospital was able to perform a considerable amount of repairs and outside work which would have had to be postponed until the regular force of hospital employees were able to do it.

A course in administrative and clinical work for physicians, social workers and pupil nurses, and others was begun January 16, 1933, two seminars to be held each week for a period of four months.

Owing to the increased number of children coming to the Binghamton Mental Hygiene Clinic, held at the Community Service House in Binghamton it has been necessary to separate the children's clinic from the adult clinic. Beginning January 9, clinics have been held for children under 14 years, from 10 a. m. to 12 m., the afternoon clinic functions for adults and children over 14.

The Binghamton Psychiatric Society held meetings at the hospital January 30, February 27, and March 27, 1933.

A clinic was held at the hospital on March 2, by Dr. Wm. Q. C. Bole for 20 nurses in training at the Arnot-Ogden Hospital of Elmira.

Seven ex-service patients, for whose care the Veterans' Administration had been compensating the hospital, were transferred to the new Veterans' Hospital, Canandaigua, N. Y., February 24.

Mrs. Sarah Walker, employed in the laundry, retired on pension January 4, because of age limit.

Mae Potter, employed in the sewing room, retired February 28, and Mrs. Grace Baker, charge nurse, retired March 31, at the expiration of 25 years' service.

Mr. Burt Truman, farm gardner, died March 19.

Mrs. Frances Ruth Keegan, waitress, died March 30.

## BROOKLYN—CREEDMOOR DIVISION

On December 30, 1932, a case of scarlet fever developed in a patient, who was transferred to the Queensboro Contagious Hospital. No other cases developed. The quarantine was removed on January 11, 1933.

A fire broke out in the farm cottage on the afternoon of March 23. It was extinguished by our own men with very little damage to the building.

## BUFFALO

Miss Clara Quereau, secretary, State Board of Nurse Examiners, made a special visit to the hospital, February 8, 1933, in reference to increasing the affiliation of nurses from general hospitals.

The installation of motion picture equipment with sound was completed March 25.

Mrs. George L. Moore, secretary of the Board of Visitors, died suddenly, January 17. Mrs. Moore had been a member of the board since 1923 and secretary since 1927. She was a very regular attendant at meetings and deeply interested in the welfare of the patients and the administration of the hospital.

Dr. Harry H. Ebbets was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors on March 7. Dr. Ebbets was formerly a member of this board and his re-appointment at this time is particularly gratifying.

At the meeting of the Board of Visitors on March 13, Mrs. John R. Hazel was elected secretary to succeed Mrs. Moore.

## CENTRAL ISLIP

Miss Winifred W. Arrington of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, visited the hospital on January 3, 1933, to confer with the superintendent regarding child guidance clinic work.

On February 8, 15, and 23, Miss Isabella MacPhillips, R. N., of the Division of Social Hygiene, visited the hospital and on each day lectured to the nurses' training school on Social Hygiene. She demonstrated her lectures with pictures.

Since March 2, 1933, as a result of moving of the Dispensary of New York University and Bellevue Medical College from 26th Street to the former Cornell Medical College building on 28th Street, the Central Islip Parole Clinic has been held in the Psychiatric Clinic Department of Bellevue Hospital each Thursday and the first and third Mondays of the month from 3 to 7:30 p. m.

On March 9, 120 ex-service patients were transferred from this hospital to the Veterans' Unit of the Kings Park State Hospital.

On March 21, at the regular meeting of the Long Island Psychiatric Society held in this hospital, Dr. L. Pierce Clark of New York City read a paper entitled "An Extensive Study of a Case of Hypochondria."

#### GOWANDA

A General Electric radio was installed in the assembly hall immediately following Christmas. Funds for the purchase of this radio were furnished by grateful relatives, who sent the money as Christmas gifts, expressions of their gratitude for the care and treatment afforded certain patients. The radio was installed in the hall in order to assist the occupational therapy aides in their musical programs. An extra attachment provides for the playing of victrola records when there is no appropriate music on the air.

Mrs. Anna T. Hooley, consultant nurse of the Division of Social Hygiene, State Department of Health, gave a series of lectures on social hygiene during the month of January to graduate nurses and members of the training school.

Miss Christine M. Stewart, principal of our school of nursing, was transferred February 1, to a similar position at Rochester State Hospital.

Miss Florence Stevely, after completing three months of affiliate training in our occupational therapy department, left March 25, to finish her course at the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy.

#### HARLEM VALLEY

The Dutchess County Psychiatric Association held its second meeting at the Harlem Valley State Hospital, March 16, 1933. This association is made up of members of the staff of the Hudson River, Harlem Valley and Matteawan State Hospitals, and Wassaic State School. Craig House also is a member of the association. Any physician interested in psychiatry in Dutchess County is eligible to be a member. Over 50 were in attendance at this meeting. The program was furnished by the Harlem Valley State Hospital staff.

On March 31, 1933, an out-patient clinic was opened in Yonkers, N. Y., at St. John's Hospital. This clinic will function for interviewing paroled patients at first but later the activities will be extended to child guidance and psychiatric consultation.

#### HUDSON RIVER

The annual meeting of the Dutchess-Putnam Medical Society was held at the amusement hall of this hospital, January 11, 1933, and a scientific program was supplied by members of the hospital staff.

Dr. Solon C. Wolff, senior assistant physician, commenced his duties as

parole officer of the hospital, January 12. He will have charge of all the parole, mental hygiene, and child guidance clinics conducted by the hospital throughout the hospital district. He will also serve as liaison officer between the hospital and organizations in the community that are interested in mental hygiene problems.

The first meeting of the Dutchess County Psychiatric Society was held at this hospital on February 16. This society has been organized by the staffs of the Hudson River State Hospital, Harlem Valley State Hospital, Matteawan State Hospital, Wassaic State School and Craig House. It is planned that this society shall meet once a month during the winter months at the above mentioned institutions where a scientific program will be given under the auspices of the institution at which the meeting is held. A great deal of interest was evidenced in this first meeting of the new society and provisions are made in the constitution to make any physician residing in Dutchess County who is interested in psychiatry, eligible for membership. The following officers were elected at this meeting: M. M. Grover, M. D., president; J. F. McNeil, M. D., vice-president; E. S. Steblin, M. D., secretary; W. C. Groom, M. D., treasurer. After the executive session was completed, a paper was presented upon the topic "The Psychodynamics of Alcohol Psychosis" with illustrated cases by Dr. John R. Smalldon, senior assistant physician.

Monthly conferences for the discussion of current literature were resumed at this hospital on March 7. At this meeting a review of the "Growth and Development, Part I—General Considerations, White House Conference," was presented by Dr. S. C. Wolff, and the current periodicals were reviewed by Drs. W. C. Groom and I. N. Wolfson. It is planned to conduct these meetings the first Monday of each month during the fall and winter months.

On January 23, and March 27, Dr. H. P. Carpenter, pathologist at this hospital, gave two very interesting lectures, illustrated with lantern slides, on the operation of the hospital's water filtration and sewage disposal plants.

#### KINGS PARK

The Long Island Psychiatric Society held meetings during the past quarter as follows:

At the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Northport, N. Y., on the evening of January 17, 1933. The program was as follows: Address by Dr. John Levy, chief, child guidance clinic, Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City, on "The Cultural Impact on Children's Behavior."

At the Kings Park State Hospital on the evening of February 21, 1933.

The program was as follows: Address by Dr. Charles A. McKendree, New York City, on "Brain Tumor."

At the Central Islip State Hospital on the evening of March 21, 1933. The program was as follows: Address by Dr. L. Pierce Clark, consultant neurologist and psychiatrist at the Central Islip State Hospital, on "An Extensive Study of a Case of Hypochondriasis."

By the request of the U. S. Veterans' Administration, 203 compensable ex-service patients were transferred to the U. S. Veterans' Administration Hospital, Northport, N. Y., during the month of February.

During the month of March 120 ex-service patients were received from the Central Islip State Hospital and 34 ex-service patients from the Brooklyn State Hospital, by transfer.

The following employees died during the past quarter:

Thomas Healy, plumber, on March 17, 1933.

Helen Irene Moose, student nurse, on February 21, 1933.

Anna B. Thompson, attendant in charge of Home E on March 5, 1933.

The following employees were retired:

James J. O'Dowd, plumber, who became totally blind through an accident in the line of duty.

Edward McEvoy, night attendant, after more than 22 years of service.

Dr. Thomas S. Cusack, 400 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, was reappointed a member of the Board of Visitors of the Kings Park State Hospital, January 1, 1933.

#### MANHATTAN

A meeting of the Ward's Island Psychiatric Society was held at the hospital on the evening of January 30, at which the following paper, prepared by Drs. George W. Henry and Edward A. Allen, of Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., was read: "The Relation of Menstruation to Personality Disorders."

The Forty-third regular meeting of the New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry was held at the hospital on the evening of March 9, at which the following papers were read: "Mental Disorders Related to Childbirth," by Dr. George Frumkes, senior assistant physician, and "Manic-Depressive Reaction in Three Siblings," by Dr. Isabel S. Beaumont, a voluntary assistant on the medical staff.

During the quarter 288 female patients and 88 male patients were transferred to the Pilgrim State Hospital.

Evelyn Wiggins, assistant social worker, resigned March 15.

## MARCY

Dr. O. A. Kilpatrick, assistant physician, returned to duty on February 13, 1933, following the course in child guidance given by Dr. Pratt, medical director of the State Charities Aid Association.

An entertainment was given for patients by Truxton Holmes, magician and Louise Fanchon, cartoonist, on February 23; and another by Babe Ventor's Colored Orchestra on March 2. Exhibition boxing matches were also given.

A meeting of the Oneida County Social Workers' group was held at the hospital on March 16. Following a luncheon, Dr. O. A. Kilpatrick, assistant physician, gave a talk outlining the work of the course he took on child guidance in New York City under Dr. Pratt, medical director of the State Charities Aid Association.

## MIDDLETOWN

Dr. Robert Woodman, superintendent, has been appointed a member of the commission to examine into the mental condition of condemned convicts, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. George A. Smith.

## PILGRIM

Edward A. Fox of New York City, was appointed pharmacist at this hospital on March 1, 1933.

## PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL

The New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry held a regular meeting at the Psychiatric Institute on the evening of February 9, 1933. The program was arranged for by the staff of the Psychiatric Institute and consisted of clinical case presentations of psychiatric problems in children. The case presentations were made by Drs. William A. Horwitz, R. L. Frank and P. Polatin.

Dr. Carney Landis, research associate in psychology, has been elected vice-president of the New York Academy of Science and chairman of the Section of Psychology for the year 1933.

Marion G. Peterson, B. S., was appointed dietician, January 16.

Mary E. Sibert, B. A., was appointed assistant psychiatric social worker, February 23.

Lenore Kopeloff, M. A., was appointed research assistant in serology, March 1.

Helen Crothers, B. A., assistant psychiatric social worker, resigned January 18.

Henry Andersen, steward, resigned January 31.

## ROCKLAND

Capping exercises were held on February 9, 1933 for the 15 male and 12 female student nurses who constitute the first class in our nurses' training school.

A Child Guidance Clinic Conference was held on March 17, at Rockland State Hospital.

Dr. R. H. Hutchings, Jr., clinical director of Harlem Valley State Hospital, came to this hospital on March 18, and gave some valuable suggestions as to the arrangement of the physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

## ROCHESTER

Since October, 1932, when a patient who had recently returned from parole developed scarlet fever, we have had up to and including the last day of March, 1933, 33 cases, 22 men and 11 women. Ten of these cases were among employees. On the last day of the current quarter there were 10 cases (5 employees and 5 patients) under treatment. Several times during this period we have thought that the problem had been ended when suddenly another case would develop. We have investigated every possible means of contagion, and have finally settled upon the decision, with the aid and advice of the Rochester City Health Department, that the disease was brought to us by visitors and probably some cases by attendants. Since the hospital has been quarantined we have only had two cases among patients and three among employees which would seem to confirm our judgment. We have only had one serious case and the outcome of this is not yet certain.

The position of principal, school of nursing, made vacant last December by the retirement of Miss Anna L. MacPherson, was filled on February 1, by Miss Christine M. Stewart, who was transferred from a similar position at the Gowanda State Hospital.

## ST. LAWRENCE

On January 23, 1933, Professor Charles M. Rebert's class in abnormal psychology of about fifty students came to the hospital and were given a clinical lecture and demonstration by Dr. Paul C. Lybyer and Dr. Harold H. Berman. Thereafter they were conducted through the various wards and departments.

From March 6 to 16, inclusive, Gladys E. Russell, assistant principal, school of nursing, gave a ten-day course of lectures on psychiatry and psychiatric nursing to the students of The House of the Good Samaritan and Mercy Hospitals at Watertown.

From March 27 to 31, inclusive, three students of the senior class of the school of nursing of the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital, Malone, New York, received instruction in psychiatry at this hospital. The course as outlined in the syllabus of the State Department of Education was given. The results of an examination gave evidence that the students had benefited by their instruction.

#### UTICA

Dr. Helen Witmer, thesis director in the Smith College School for Social Work, visited the social service department of the hospital, February 11, 1933.

Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, superintendent, began a series of weekly lectures on psychiatry to the senior class of the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, Syracuse, February 7.

On February 24, 76 students of the classes of sociology, biology and chemistry of Colgate University, accompanied by Professors Foley, Hines, Staffauer and Smith, made an inspection of the hospital and attended a psychiatric clinic given by Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, superintendent, Dr. Clarence H. Bellinger, first assistant physician, and Dr. N. J. T. Bigalow, senior assistant physician.

Dr. William E. Blatz, director of St. George's School, Toronto, Canada, visited the hospital and addressed the staff on the subject of progressive education on March 1, 1933.

On March 11, a class in psychology from Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., numbering 15 students, accompanied by Professor Linus W. Kline, director of the department, made an inspection of the hospital and attended a clinic conducted by Dr. Richard H. Hutchings, superintendent.

On March 31, Professor Everett Kimball, director of the Smith College School for Social Work, made his annual supervisory visit to the social service department and went over the work done by the students affiliating from his school.

#### WILLARD

A party of 45 students and instructors from Cornell University attended a mental clinic conducted by Dr. Ross E. Herold on January 21.

Members of the ladies' auxiliary of the J. J. Driscoll Post, No. 809, visited the ex-service men January 23, when refreshments were served. The ex-service men were visited again on March 5, by the ladies' auxiliary of the Bloomfield Savage Post, No. 970.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

## CRAIG COLONY

On January 9, and March 13, 1933, plays were presented by students from the Nunda High School.

On February 12, a recital was given in the Colony's amusement hall by the Genesee County Orchestra.

Dr. H. W. Potter, assistant director of the Psychiatric Institute, spent three days at the Colony at the end of February.

Pupils of the Jeannette R. Hawkins School at the Colony presented a play, "The Magic Bean Stalk," on March 15.

During the quarter, three employees died: Edna Luther, attendant; Bert Allison, head painter; and Alex McCullough, head farmer.

## LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Two reels of motion pictures, showing the types of training and the recreation indulged in by our children, were shown to a group in the Employees' Club.

A Letchworth Village parole boy won the Senior Life Saving Certificate of the American Red Cross at a Westchester County pool. In a local diving contest he was rated third.

The New York City Department of Health is sending workers here to test the children for scarlet fever and to endeavor to immunize those found to be susceptible to the disease.

An interesting group of photographs, made by the well-known artist, Miss Margaret Bourke-White, have been hung in the Administration building and in Vanderlip and Steward halls.

Exhibitions of the singing and gymnastic classes in the boys' and girls' schools were held during the week of March 19.

On February 16, Charles B. Davenport, Ph. D., gave a talk before staff members at this institution on "Some Results of Studies on Growth of Children at Letchworth Village."

A group of students from the New Paltz State Normal School visited the institution on January 25, and were shown special cases in the cottages.

## NEWARK STATE SCHOOL

The Wayne County Medical Society held its meeting at the school on March 14, 1933. The business meeting was held in the Board of Visitors' room, and lunch was served in the staff dining room. The scientific session was held in the new boys' group, where the physicians were afforded an

opportunity for inspecting the equipment of the new laboratory. The program was given by physicians of this school.

O. B. Loose of the Central Islip State Hospital, donated a radio for the boys' division.

Dr. Robinson of the Department of Health, gave a short talk at the school on March 14, which was illustrated by motion pictures. All employees attended.

Dr. H. W. Potter, assistant director, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, visited this school on February 22, 23 and 24.

An epidemic of influenza broke out during the month of January among both patients and employees, and several deaths occurred. Due to this epidemic, it was necessary to postpone some of the amusements and other activities.

#### CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE

Balser, Dr. Benjamin H., was appointed psychiatric interne at Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, January 2, 1933.

Beckenstein, Dr. Nathan, assistant physician in Brooklyn State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, March 1, 1933.

Bigelow, Dr. N. J. T., assistant physician at Utica State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Brown, Dr. William, was appointed medical interne at Central Islip State Hospital, February 1, 1933.

Byrne, Dr. Francis E., was appointed dental interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor division, March 17, 1933.

Campbell, Dr. Helen T., medical interne at Hudson River State Hospital, resigned January 22, 1933.

Campbell, Dr. James A., assistant physician at Kings Park State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Carmichael, Dr. Donald M., assistant physician at Kings Park State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Cohen, Dr. Jacob, assistant physician at Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 16, 1933.

Coreoran, Dr. David, was appointed superintendent of Central Islip State Hospital, January 1, 1933.

Croley, Dr. James J., medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, was transferred to Creedmoor Division, January 16, 1933.

- Davidoff, Dr. Eugene, assistant physician at Manhattan State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 15, 1933.
- Davidson, Dr. Gerson, assistant physician at Manhattan State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 15, 1933.
- DeNatale, Dr. Frederick J., assistant physician at Hudson River State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.
- Donaldson, Dr. Frank, was appointed medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, January 3, 1933.
- Etling, Dr. George F., assistant physician at Rockland State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.
- Faver, Dr. Harry E., assistant physician at Buffalo State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.
- Filley, Dr. G. A., senior assistant physician at Newark State School, resigned March 31, 1933.
- Franklin, Dr. Robert B. C., was appointed medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, March 25, 1933.
- Frumkes, Dr. George, assistant physician at Manhattan State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 15, 1933.
- Gaulocher, Dr. Archibald M., assistant physician at Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 16, 1933.
- Glasser, Dr. Frank B., assistant physician at Brooklyn State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician and transferred to Creedmoor Division, February 1, 1933.
- Haas, Dr. Louis R., was appointed medical interne at Wassaic State School, January 21, 1933.
- Harin, Dr. Nicholas N., medical interne at Hudson River State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, January 11, 1933.
- Harkin, Dr. George H., was appointed medical interne at Rochester State Hospital, January 23, 1933.
- Hiett, Dr. Carey, medical interne at Central Islip State Hospital, resigned January 1, 1933.
- Holmes, Dr. Charles M., was appointed medical interne at Rockland State Hospital, February 1, 1933.
- Howard, Dr. John A., assistant physician at Utica State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.
- Johnson, Dr. Hiram J., assistant physician at Kings Park State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

- Kase, Dr. A. Lionel, was appointed medical interne at St. Lawrence State Hospital, January 31, 1933.
- Kleiner, Dr. Solomon, medical interne at Middletown State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, February 1, 1933.
- Kyle, Dr. Charles L., was appointed medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, January 1, 1933, and resigned March 16, 1933.
- Lander, Dr. Joseph, medical interne in Rockland State Hospital, resigned January 10, 1933.
- Leader, Dr. Arthur J., medical interne at Hudson River State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, January 26, 1933.
- Levy, Dr. Walter C., was appointed resident physician at Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital, January 3, 1933.
- Lindsay, Dr. Kenneth M., assistant physician at Buffalo State Hospital, resigned January 15, 1933.
- Luidens, Dr. Henry, was appointed medical interne at Willard State Hospital, February 20, 1933.
- Matthews, Dr. A. C., senior assistant physician at Kings Park State Hospital, was promoted to first assistant physician, January 16, 1933.
- Meeks, Dr. C. Milton, medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, resigned January 1, 1933.
- Miller, Dr. Joseph S. A., senior assistant physician at Kings Park State Hospital, was transferred to Rockland State Hospital, March 16, 1933.
- Moore, Dr. Jack, assistant physician at Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.
- Munn, Dr. Charlotte, assistant physician at Rockland State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.
- Nelson, Dr. Julius L., medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, January 1, 1933.
- Newman, Dr. David A., was appointed medical interne at St. Lawrence State Hospital, February 3, 1933.
- Othin, Dr. Charles, assistant physician at Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 16, 1933.
- Perretti, Dr. Amino, medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, was promoted to assistant physician, January 12, 1933, and resigned January 14, 1933.
- Perry, Dr. Madelin, was appointed medical interne at Newark State School, April 1, 1933.

Pike, Dr. William W., was appointed medical interne at Binghamton State Hospital, January 1, 1933.

Pollack, Dr. Benjamin, assistant physician at Willard State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Ranger, Dr. C. O., was appointed medical interne at Harlem Valley State Hospital, February 10, 1933.

Rosenheim, Dr. Frederick, assistant physician at Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 16, 1933.

Ross, Dr. Robert M., assistant physician at Rockland State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Rundstadler, Dr. Marguerite, assistant physician at Buffalo State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Russell, Dr. John W., senior assistant physician at Willard State Hospital, retired on pension, January 1, 1933, having completed more than 25 years of service.

Schatner, Dr. Marcus, assistant physician at Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 16, 1933.

Silver, Dr. Rose, medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, resigned January 31, 1933.

Smalldon, Dr. John L., assistant physician at Hudson River State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Smith, Dr. Percy L., assistant physician at Marcy State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Southerland, Dr. Robert W., was appointed medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, March 1, 1933.

Spellman, Dr. Frank, medical interne at Central Islip State Hospital, resigned January 10, 1933.

Stone, Dr. Leo, medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, resigned February 1, 1933.

Tallman, Dr. Frank F., assistant physician at Rockland State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Terrence, Dr. Christopher, was appointed medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, January 16, 1933, and transferred to Brooklyn Division, February 1, 1933.

Towlen, Dr. Ralph M., medical interne at Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, February 16, 1933.

Travis, Dr. John H., director of clinical psychiatry at Creedmoor Division, Brooklyn State Hospital, was promoted to first assistant physician, January 1, 1933.

Troup, Dr. Wilson James, was appointed medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, March 20, 1933.

Unger, Dr. Maz, assistant physician at Middletown State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Voelkle, Dr. Albert J., assistant physician at Buffalo State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Wolfson, Dr. Isaac N., medical interne at Hudson River State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician on January 21, 1933.

Wondolowski, Dr. Louis S., assistant physician at Middletown State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

Yost, Dr. Orin R., medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, resigned February 22, 1933, to accept a position at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Zuger, Dr. Max, assistant physician at Middletown State Hospital, was promoted to senior assistant physician, February 1, 1933.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

### STATE HOSPITALS

#### BINGHAMTON

Wm. C. Garvin, M. D., superintendent.

"Determining Emotional Factors in Connection with the Life Work of Certain Individuals." Address to the Binghamton Psychiatric Society, January 30, 1933.

"Psychological Symptoms in Physical Diseases." Address to the Binghamton Academy of Medicine, March 28.

Oswald H. Boltz, M. D., clinical director.

"The Inoculation Malaria Treatment of General Paralysis." Address to Binghamton Psychiatric Society, February 27, 1933.

"The Road to Adolescence." Address to East Junior High School Parent-Teachers' Unit, March 27, 1933.

Hugh S. Gregory, M. D., pathologist.

"Our State's Mental Hygiene Program." Address to Women's Club, Edmeston, N. Y., January 25, 1933.

"Parent-Child Problems." Address to Parent-Teachers' Association, Broad Street School, Endicott, N. Y., January 26, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene and the Adolescent Girl." Address to Girl Scout Leaders of Broome County Council, Binghamton, March 8, 1933.

Claude R. Young, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Report of Treatment of General Paralysis with Malarial Organisms Since 1925." Presented to Binghamton Psychiatric Association, February 27, 1933.

"The Functions of Mental Hygiene Clinics, Behavior Problems of Children, and Their Treatment." Address to Junior League, Binghamton, N. Y., March 22, 1933.

"Behavior Problems of Childhood." Address to the Regional Conference of Social Workers, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, March 23, 1933.

#### BROOKLYN

F. Ross Haviland, M. D., first assistant physician.

Lectures and clinics to the senior class medical students of Long Island Hospital School of Medicine.

Morris D. Riemer, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Causes of Nervous Breakdown." Talk to Woman's Club of the Bensonhurst Jewish Community Center, February 28, 1933.

#### CREEDMOOR

John H. Travis, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

"Analysis of Returns from Parole." Paper read at meeting of Psychiatric Society at Ward's Island, October 31, 1932.

#### BUFFALO

H. L. Levin, M. D., clinical director.

"Educating the Emotions." Published in New York State Education, March, 1933.

"Religion as a Mental Hygiene Influence." Temple Beth El, address, January 27, 1933.

"Psychiatry and Social Work." Lecture, sociology classes, D'Youville College, Buffalo, February 1, 1933.

"Psychiatric Approach to the Problem of Illegitimacy." Talk, Board of Trustees, Ingleside Home, Buffalo, February 2, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene in the Public School." Talk, Parent-Teachers' Association, School 22, Buffalo, February 14, 1933.

"The Sunday School as a Mental Hygiene Influence." Talk, Temple Beth Zion Parent-Teachers' Association, Buffalo, March 13, 1933.

"Mental Mechanism of Adjustment and Escape." Lecture in series of University of Buffalo Faculty Course on Adjustment to Social Change, Townsend Hall, Buffalo, March 14, 1933.

"Educating the Whole Child." Address, annual meeting of Buffalo Physical Education Teachers' Association, March 31, 1933.

Miss M. A. Burns, social worker.

"The Social Worker and the Psychiatric Clinic." Talk to volunteer workers, Niagara Falls Red Cross, February 7, 1933.

Mrs. M. M. McFarren, chief occupational therapist.

Talk on Occupational Therapy to Quota Club, Buffalo, December 6, 1932.

Talk on Occupational Therapy to Fortnightly Club, Tonawanda, January 23, 1933.

## CENTRAL ISLIP

Frederick Rosenheim, M. D., assistant physician.

"Child Guidance." Address to Parent-Teachers' Association of Union Free School, East Moriches, January 23, 1933.

Arthur G. Rodgers, M. D., clinical director.

"Mental Hygiene." Address to Men's Club of Central Islip Methodist Episcopal Church, February 16, 1933.

## GOWANDA

Ralph W. Bohn, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Psychogenic Factors in Physical Illness." Paper published in The Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy, March, 1933.

## HARLEM VALLEY

J. E. Kilman, M. D., pathologist.

"Clinical Report of Schilling's Blood Count." Paper read at the meeting of the Dutchess County Psychiatric Association, March 16, 1933.

B. B. Young, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Preliminary Report on Sedative Effect of Ultra-Violet Irradiation in the Depressions." Paper read at meeting of the Dutchess County Psychiatric Association, March 16, 1933.

T. J. Dredge, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Clinical Course of the Psychoneuroses with Presentation of a Case." Paper read at meeting of the Dutchess County Psychiatric Association, March 16, 1933.

## HUDSON RIVER

Wirt C. Groom, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Causes and Treatment of Mental Disorders." Address given before the Parent-Teachers' Fellowship Club, First Baptist Church, Poughkeepsie, on February 7, 1933, at 8 p. m.

James P. Kelleher, M. D., clinical director.

"Discussion of Neurasthenoid Syndromes Occurring in General Medical Practice." This topic was illustrated by a few case presentations on January 11, 1933, at the Dutchess-Putnam Medical Society meeting held at the amusement hall, Hudson River State Hospital.

"Discussion and Presentation of Clinical Types of Mental Disorder" was given on February 27, before a class of 52 students of the department of sociology of Vassar College.

Solon C. Wolff, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"How the State Hospital Can Cooperate in the Mental Hygiene Problems of the Community." This paper was read at the Dutchess-Putnam Medical Society meeting held at the amusement hall, Hudson River State Hospital, on January 11, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene." Address given before the members of the Men's Club of the First Presbyterian Church, Poughkeepsie, on February 1, 1933.

"Congenital Syphilis and Neuro-Syphilis" was presented on February 24, 1933, before a group of public health nurses under the auspices of the State Department of Health held at the Women's City Club, Poughkeepsie.

John R. Smalldon, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"The Psychodynamics of Alcoholic Psychosis." This topic was illustrated by a few cases before the Dutchess County Psychiatric Society held at this hospital on February 16, 1933.

#### KINGS PARK

Thomas S. Cusack, M. D., member of Board of Visitors.

"Insanity from the Standpoint of the Jury." Radio talk over Station WNYC, February 23, 1933.

Charles S. Parker, M. D., superintendent.

"The Care and Treatment of the Insane During the Past Fifty Years in New York State." Address to Rotary Club at Huntington, March 7, 1933.

A. C. Matthews, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Management of Mental Hygiene Problems Confronting Nassau County." Series of four lectures to teachers, school nurses, public health nurses, public welfare workers, etc., of Nassau County.

Patricia Steen, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Some Problems of Normal Children." Address to group of mothers at the Russian Nursery School, New York City, January 12, 1933.

"Sex Education and Mental Conflicts." Published in *Mental Hygiene News*, January, 1933.

- "Pupil Adjustment in the Modern School." Book review published in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY, January, 1933.
- "Parenthood and Civilization." Book review published in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY, January, 1933.
- "Problems in the Training of Special Class Teachers." Book review published in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY, January, 1933.

## MANHATTAN

Michael P. Lonergan, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

Lectures and clinical demonstrations to a class of students from Fordham School of Sociology and Social Service, Monday evenings and Tuesday mornings.

Lectures and clinical demonstrations to a class of students from the department of psychology, Columbia University, Tuesday afternoons.

Lectures and clinical demonstrations to a class of students from Cornell Medical College, Saturday mornings.

"Child Guidance." Address to group of attendance officers of Fordham School of Sociology and Social Service, Tuesday evenings.

John Notkin, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Cholesterol and Lecithin Content of the Blood in Cryptogenic Epilepsy." Paper published in Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, January, 1933.

"An Intravenous Pharmacodynamic Study of the Autonomic Nervous System in the Cryptogenic Group of Convulsive States." Paper published in The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, January, 1933.

Nobe E. Stein, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Lectures and demonstrations on major psychoses to students of Seth Low Junior College, Columbia University, January 4, 1933.

Lectures and demonstrations on major psychoses to students from the Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, February 10, 1933.

Lectures on clinical psychiatry to graduate students of the New York University, March 24, and 31, 1933.

Commenced a weekly course in clinical psychiatry to students of the New York School of Social Work, March 28, 1933.

Maxwell I. Bloomfield, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Clinics at Morrisania City Hospital, Friday afternoons during quarter.

Clinic for school teachers from the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, March 18, 1933.

George Frumkes, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Clinics on alternate Monday afternoons during February, 1933, for the Crime Prevention Bureau.

Neurological clinics in the Medical Center Friday afternoons during February, 1933.

Hyman L. Rachlin, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Lectures to students from the evening session of the College of the City of New York, March 30, 1933.

Ralph Harlow, M. D., assistant physician.

Instructed and supervised students from Cornell Medical College in psychometric work assisted by Dr. Alexander J. Murchison, Saturday mornings during quarter.

#### MARCY

William W. Wright, M. D., superintendent.

"The Preacher's Relation to Mental Hygiene." Address before the Methodist Episcopal Ministers' Association, Mohawk district and vicinity, Utica, February 13, 1933.

H. Beckett Lang, M. B., clinical director.

"The Organic Psychoses." Lecture to the senior class of nurses, Oneida General Hospital, Oneida, February 2, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene in the Community." Address before the Kiwanis Club, Rome, February 8, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene of Adolescence." Address before the Hi-Y Club, Oswego, March 21, 1933.

O. A. Kilpatrick, M. D., assistant physician.

"A Report of the Course in Community Relations." A talk given before the social service and clinic staffs of the Rome State School, Utica State Hospital and Marcy State Hospital at Marcy State Hospital, March 6, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene for the Youth." Address before the Boys' and Girls' Club of the Henry Street Settlement, New York City, February 1, 1933.

P. L. Smith, M. D., assistant physician.

"The Functional Psychoses." Lecture to the senior class of nurses, Oneida General Hospital, Oneida, January 5, 1933.

#### PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL

Howard W. Potter, M. D., assistant director.

"A Clinical Consideration of Mental Deficiency." Read at a joint meeting of the New York Neurological Society and the section on neurology and psychiatry at the Academy of Medicine on January 10, 1933. Published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for April, 1933.

"The Treatment of Juvenile General Paralysis." Read at a joint meeting of the New York Neurological Society and the section on neurology and psychiatry at the Academy of Medicine on March 7, 1933. To be published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*

Leland E. Hinsie, M. D., research associate in psychiatry.

"The Treatment of Schizophrenia." Address to the Philadelphia Psychiatric Society at Philadelphia, Pa., February 10, 1933.

"Syllabus of Psychiatry." Book published by The State Hospitals Press, Utica, 1933.

Leland E. Hinsie, M. D., and  
Joseph R. Blalock, M. D.

"Treatment of General Paralysis by High Frequency Diathermy." Address to the medical staff of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, March 3, 1933.

Armando Ferraro, M. D., and  
J. E. Kilman, M. D.

"Experimental Toxic Approach to Mental Diseases"—Part II. The reaction of the brain tissue to subcutaneous injection of enterogenous toxic substances—indol and histamin. Published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for January, 1933.

Armando Ferraro, M. D., and  
S. E. Barrera, M. D.

"The Effects of Lesions of the Inferior Cerebellar Peduncle at Various Levels in Monkeys." Read at the section of neurology and psychiatry of the Academy of Medicine, February 14, 1933.

Meyer M. Harris, M. D., and  
S. E. Katz, M. D.

"The Effect of the Administration of Sodium Amytal and Sodium Rhodanate on Mental Patients." Published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, March, 1933.

Nicholas Kopeloff, Ph., D.,  
M. Kopeloff, and  
M. E. Raney.

"The Nervous System and Antibody Production." Published in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY, January, 1933.

Erwin Brand, Ph. D.,  
Randolph West, M. D., and  
Charles J. Stucky, Ph. D.

"The Response of Anemic Rats to Purified Liver Extract, Amino Acids and Vitamin G. Deficient Diets." Read as part of a symposium on anemia at the meeting of the American Chemical Society, in Washington, D. C., March 27, 1933.

Carney Landis, Ph. D., research associate in psychology.

"Electrical Phenomena of the Skin." Published in the Psychological Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 10, p. 693, December, 1932.

Carney Landis, Ph. D., and  
T. W. Forbes.

"An Investigation of Methods of Measurement of the Electrical Phenomena of the Skin." Published in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY, January, 1933.

Irville H. MacKinnon, M. D., senior physician.

"Psychiatric Understanding." Published in The Grace Church Quarterly, January, 1933.

"Relationships of Psychiatry to Medicine and Surgery." Discussion before the Medical Staff of the Fifth Avenue Hospital, January 5, 1933.

"Emotional Problems." Address to the Professional Women's Club of Yonkers, February 14, 1933.

"Glandular Therapy in the Involutional Period." Discussion before the Psychiatric Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 8, 1933.

## SYRACUSE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Harry A. Steckel, M. D., director.

"How Children Differ Mentally." Address to the Home and School Club of Fulton Street School, Auburn, January 11, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene of Childhood." Address to the Adult Education Council, Auburn, January 11, 1933.

"The Psychoneuroses." Lecture and clinical demonstration before the Auburn Seminary classes in Mental Hygiene at Syracuse, January 13, 1933.

"Psychiatry and Religion." Address to the Syracuse Ministerial Association at Syracuse, January 23, 1933.

"History of the Mental Hygiene Movement." Address to the Centurian Class, First Methodist Church, Syracuse, January 29, 1933.

Begun course of 32 lectures in Mental Hygiene in extension department of Syracuse University open to students in all departments of the school, February 8, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene Activities in Syracuse." Address to the Public Health Institute for the Women of Onondaga County at Syracuse, February 17, 1933.

"Application of Psychiatric Principles in Religion." Address to the Ministerial Association at Cortland, February 27, 1933.

"The Problem Child." Address to the Civic Club of Binghamton, March 15, 1933.

"Psychobiological Aspects of Cerebral Functioning in Paresis." Read before the Confreres Medical Club at Syracuse, March 16, 1933.

"Malarial Treatment for General Paresis." Read before the regular staff meeting of the University Hospital, Syracuse, March 28, 1933.

## ROCKLAND

A. M. Stanley, M. D., clinical director.

"Personality and Personality Disorders." Address to the Men's Club of the Lutheran Church of Pearl River, N. Y., January 16, 1933.

J. S. Chandler, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"How Can a Normal Child Be Kept Normal." Address to the Parent-Teachers' Association of Pearl River, N. Y., High School, January 5, 1933.

"Preparing Our Children for Mental Stability." Address to the Parent-Teachers' Association of Nanuet, N. Y., March 7, 1933.

Frank F. Tallman, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"The Clinic and the Community." Address to the Orange County Social Workers' Association, Newburg, N. Y., January 15, 1933.

"Personality"—Lectures I, II and III, to the Nyack Y. M. C. A., January 25, February 27, and March 24, 1933.

"Child Guidance Clinics; Their Value to the Community." Address to the Rotary Club of Nyack, N. Y., January 31, 1933.

"Education and the Retarded Child." Address to the District Teachers' Conference in Sparkill, N. Y., February 8, 1933.

#### ST. LAWRENCE

Paul C. Lybyer, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

"Mental Hygiene and the Child." Talk to the Mothers' Study Club at Canton, N. Y., January 25, 1933.

"Growing Into Life." Address to the Rotary Club, Ogdensburg, March 24, 1933.

#### UTICA

Richard H. Hutchings, M. D., superintendent.

"Social Service." Address to the Men's Club, Calvary Church, Utica, January 22, 1933.

Clarence H. Bellinger, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Education for Character." Address to the boy scout leaders and assistants of Utica, at the Utica State Hospital study hall, March 6, 1933.

"Causes of Mental Diseases and Their Prevention." Address to the Tau Delta Club at the Y. M. C. A., Utica, March 30, 1933.

Ross D. Helmer, M. D., clinical director.

"Mental Hygiene Facilities of Utica and Vicinity." Three addresses given at an Institute for the State Case Study Group, under the auspices of the Utica Council of Social Agencies, at the Savings Bank of Utica, February 2, and 3, 1933.

"The Mental Hygiene Approach as an Aid to the Nurse." Address to the Association of Graduate Nurses of Manhattan and Bronx, District No. 13, at the American Red Cross Auditorium, 305 Lexington Avenue, New York City, February 28, 1933.

Newton J. T. Bigelow, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"A Discussion of the Emotional Development of the Boy." Address to the boy scout leaders of Utica at the Utica State Hospital, March 6, 1933.

Eva M. Schied, head social worker.

"Social Service Case Studies." Address to two different groups of social workers, under the auspices of the Utica Council of Social Agencies, at the Savings Bank of Utica, February 2, 1933.

"Social Case Work." Address to the social economics group of the New Century Club, at the New Century Auditorium, Utica, February 3, 1933.

Lena A. Kranz, R. N., principal, school of nursing.

"Nursing Organizations." Address to the senior students of the Schools of Nursing at Faxon, St. Elizabeth, St. Luke's, Utica Memorial, and Utica State Hospitals, at First Presbyterian Church House, January 26, 1933.

#### WILLARD

Ross E. Herold, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

Conducted clinic for students and instructors from Cornell University, Ithaca, January 21, 1933.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS

##### CRAIG COLONY

Glenn J. Doolittle, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Clinic for students of Miss Fonner's class in psychology, Geneseo State Normal School, January 12, 1933.

Clinic to Dr. W. G. Williams' class in psychology, University of Rochester, March 31, 1933.

LeGrande A. Damon, M. D., pathologist.

Demonstration on laboratory work to Dr. W. G. Williams' class in psychology, University of Rochester, March 31, 1933.

##### LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Eugene W. Martz, M. D., clinical director.

"Backward Children from the Point of View of a State School." Published in *Mental Hygiene*, Vol. XVII, pp. 92-99, January, 1933.

"Work and Play at Letchworth Village." Motion pictures showing activities among patients given at a meeting in the Employees' Club, January 27, 1933.

Elizabeth McKay, assistant psychologist.

"Child Guidance." Address to the Nanuet Parent-Teachers' meeting, January 3, 1933.

#### NEWARK STATE SCHOOL

H. G. Hubbell, clinical director.

"Methods of Commitment to State Institutions." Talk to the Wayne County Medical Society, March 14, 1933, at the Newark State School.

E. A. Baumgartner, M. D., pathologist, and  
J. C. Hoeffler, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Presentation of cases before the Wayne County Medical Society, at the Newark State School, March 14, 1933.

#### ROME STATE SCHOOL

Charles Bernstein, M. D., superintendent.

"The Problem Child in the Community." Address to Laymen's League, Barneveld, January 5, 1933.

"Alcoholic Degeneracy." Address to the W. C. T. U. of Rome, March 3, 1933.

Maxwell C. Montgomery, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Modern Methods of Care and Training of the Mentally Defective." Address to the Delta Omega Sorority of Rome, March 23, 1933.

Ward W. Millias, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Personality." Address to the Girls' Friendly Society of Zion Episcopal Church, Rome, January 23, 1933.

"Habits." Address to the Torch Club of the Y. M. C. A., Rome, March 14, 1933.

#### SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL

S. D. Deren, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Educating and Training the Feeble-minded Child." Lecture to 50 students of the senior class of Syracuse City Normal, January 27, 1933.

- "Psychology of Rebellion." Address to 75 members of the Women's Literary Club at Morrisville, N. Y., February 1, 1933.
- "Mental Hygiene and the Teachings of Christ." Address to 70 students and teachers at Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, February 8, 1933.
- "Education and Training of the Feeble-minded." Clinics and lecture to 24 students from the School of Religious Education, Auburn Seminary, February 24, 1933.
- "The Mentally Defective." Lecture and clinic to 54 students of the junior class of the Medical College, Syracuse University.
- "The Feeble-minded; His Attitudes and Reactions in the Home, Classroom and Community." Lecture to 35 students of a class in mental hygiene, Syracuse University, and 15 students from other University departments, March 15, 1933.

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Frederick W. Parsons, M. D., commissioner.

- "Alleged Cures for Mental Diseases." Radio talk from Station WGY, Schenectady, February 20, 1933.

Sanger Brown, II, M. D., assistant commissioner.

- "Future Mental Hygiene Developments." Address given before the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Granville.
- "Child Guidance Principles." Address given before the District Mental Hygiene Conference, Rockland State Hospital, March 17, 1933.

Lewis M. Farrington, secretary.

- "Mental Hygiene and the Depression." Radio talk from Station WGY, March 20, 1933.
- "State Hospital Dietaries." Paper read at Quarterly Conference on March 15, 1933.
- "Legislative Summary." Read by Mr. Hutchins at Quarterly Conference on March 15, 1933.
- "Problems in Human Engineering." Book review in *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for January, 1933.

Horatio M. Pollock, Ph. D., director, mental hygiene statistics.

- "Mental Conflicts." Lecture to students of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, February 28, 1933.

"Economic Loss Due to Mental Disease." Radio talk from Station WGY, Schenectady, March 15, 1933.

"Prevention of Mental Disease." Radio talk from Station WGY, Schenectady, March 29, 1933.

"Occupational Therapy in New York Civil State Hospitals, 1932." Paper prepared in collaboration with Gertrude M. Mack. Published in the Supplement to the *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for April, 1933.

Mrs. E. C. Slagle, director of occupational therapy.

"The State Department of Mental Hygiene and Its Re-educational Program." Address at Todhunter School, New York, January 31, 1933.

"Professional Demand in Occupational Therapy, as Related to Psychiatric Service." Address at Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Boston, Massachusetts, February 16, 1933.

Compiled and edited book, "Games and Field Day Programs."

Revised for second edition, "Syllabus for Training of Nurses in Occupational Therapy."

James L. Tower, M. D., child guidance psychiatrist.

"Mental Hygiene and the Nurse." Address to county and hospital nurses, Ellis Hospital, Schenectady, February 28, 1933.

"Some Objectives of Modern Education." Address to Parent-Teachers' Association of Cambridge, March 14, 1933.

"Mental Health and the Nurse." Address at Rockland State Hospital Conference, March 17, 1933.

Donald W. Cohen, M. D., assistant child guidance psychiatrist.

"The Child Guidance Clinics." Address to principals of the Batavia Public Schools, March 30, 1933.

# GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO STATE HOSPITALS, STATE SCHOOLS AND CRAIG COLONY

CENSUS OF APRIL 1, 1933

## Patient population:

### Civil State hospitals:

In hospitals .....	54,636
On parole .....	4,270
	————— 58,906

Dannemora and Matteawan ..... 2,023

Committed patients in licensed institutions (insane) ..... 2,350

### Institutions for mental defectives:

In institutions proper .....	9,424
In colonies .....	1,675
On parole .....	829
	————— 11,928

Licensed institutions for mental defectives..... 360

Institutions for defective delinquents ..... 1,131

Craig Colony for epileptics ..... 2,155

Grand total ..... 78,853

Certified capacity of civil State hospitals ..... 48,034

Certified capacity of institutions for mental defectives..... 8,469

Certified capacity of Craig Colony for epileptics ..... 1,750

Medical officers in civil State hospitals ..... 335

Medical officers in institutions for mental defectives ..... 38

Medical officers in Craig Colony for epileptics ..... 11

Employees in civil State hospitals ..... 10,841

Employees in institutions for mental defectives ..... 1,800

Employees in Craig Colony for epileptics ..... 316

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1933, AS REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS, AND STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING, MARCH 31, 1933

STATE HOSPITALS	Census, Jan. 1, 1933	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES								Census, March 31, 1933	Certified capacity	OVERCROWDING	
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Recovered	Much improved	Improved	Unimproved	Not insane	Died	Transferred	Total			Number	Per cent
Binghamton	3,033	87	14	..	101	22	7	6	3	1	39	7	85	3,049	2,391	471	19.7
Brooklyn	1,739	395	85	23	503	41	31	44	8	..	151	447	723	1,519	1,097	76	6.9
Buffalo	2,692	128	27	2	157	28	10	7	8	..	49	7	109	2,740	1,927	573	29.7
Central Islip	6,847	446	109	11	566	44	54	51	22	3	97	135	406	7,007	5,712	729	12.8
Creedmoor	2,949	..	..	443	443	10	13	18	3	..	94	55	193	3,319	294	..	..
Gowanda	1,347	62	21	1	84	13	6	6	5	..	20	..	50	1,381	920	317	34.5
Harlem Valley	1,817	38	9	2	49	..	4	1	5	1	30	..	41	1,825	1,370	388	28.3
Hudson River	4,616	153	59	4	216	27	14	23	7	..	102	1	174	4,658	3,460	923	26.7
Kings Park	4,356	220	78	169	467	42	29	35	12	3	64	211	396	4,427	3,595	496	13.8
Manhattan	5,075	427	57	3	487	123	67	46	36	..	172	384	828	4,734	3,570	597	16.7
Marcy	2,526	72	12	4	88	9	2	8	4	1	72	3	99	2,515	2,140	300	14.0
Middletown	3,237	55	12	1	68	19	6	12	2	1	46	2	88	3,217	2,800	249	8.9
Pilgrim	3,972	..	..	386	386	1	1	6	..	..	54	11	73	4,285	4,221	..	..
Psy. Inst. and Hosp.	205	94	6	1	101	15	16	29	33	7	2	6	108	198	210	40	..
Rochester	2,687	92	23	1	116	20	15	4	6	..	75	12	132	2,671	2,192	280	12.8
Rockland	4,137	306	79	18	403	16	11	20	7	..	72	12	138	4,402	3,750	382	10.2
St. Lawrence	2,376	57	14	..	71	23	1	1	..	..	54	1	80	2,367	1,721	505	29.3
Syracuse Psy. Hosp.	59	117	25	..	142	10	22	18	9	29	1	45†	134	67	60	4	..
Utica	1,903	99	26	1	126	26	21	10	4	4	51	3	119	1,910	1,336	327	24.5
Willard	2,732	71	20	1	92	9	9	4	1	2	61	3	89	2,735	2,243	327	14.6
Total	58,305	2,919	676	1,071	4,666	498	339	349	175	53	1,306	1,345	4,065	58,906	48,034	6,702*	14.0*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

† Committed to other institutions.

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

## MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1933

STATE HOSPITALS	In service January 1, 1933			Engaged			Left service			In service March 31, 1933			Vacancies March 31, 1933			Number of patients, excluding paroles, March 31, 1933, to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officer	Ward employee	Employee
Binghamton .....	14	308	242	1	8	2	..	11	16	15	305	228	3	12	22	190.8	9.4	5.2
Brooklyn .....	19	195	211	3	11	3	5	38	7	17	168	207	2	..	7	69.0	7.0	3.0
Buffalo .....	15	231	207	..	35	3	1	21	5	14	245	205	1	11	17	178.6	10.2	5.4
Central Islip .....	31	681	378	2	44	10	2	36	29	31	689	359	7	40	42	207.8	9.3	6.0
Creedmoor .....	9	307	237	5	70	31	2	46	18	12	331	250	1	5	8	252.1	9.1	5.1
Gowanda .....	8	124	146	..	5	..	..	6	7	8	123	139	..	16	8	154.6	10.1	4.6
Harlem Valley .....	11	194	167	1	13	2	..	13	8	12	194	161	..	7	9	146.5	9.1	4.8
Hudson River .....	28	459	386	..	18	11	1	13	19	27	464	378	1	9	4	162.3	9.4	5.0
Kings Park .....	32	474	473	..	14	7	1	22	20	31	466	460	..	..	..	132.0	8.8	4.3
Manhattan .....	26	517	413	..	3	8	..	37	18	26	483	403	..	..	..	160.3	8.6	4.6
Marcy .....	13	256	238	..	11	6	..	12	13	13	255	231	5	..	19	187.7	9.6	4.9
Middletown .....	19	335	242	..	12	3	..	10	6	19	337	239	2	1	11	160.5	9.0	5.1
Pilgrim .....	12	365	161	1	111	18	2	45	21	11	431	138	..	..	..	383.7	9.8	7.0
Psy. Inst. and Hosp. ..	22	75	131	1	6	11	6	2	8	17	79	134	..	..	6	10.0	2.2	0.7
Rochester .....	15	260	200	..	8	4	..	9	8	15	259	196	..	10	5	164.8	9.5	5.3
Rockland .....	23	505	300	2	61	13	1	65	17	24	501	296	1	32	31	172.2	8.2	5.0
St. Lawrence .....	12	247	199	2	5	3	..	11	6	14	241	196	2	33	18	159.0	9.2	4.9
Syracuse Psy. Hosp. ...	2	49	21	1	1	1	..	2	1	3	48	21	..	3	2	18.7	1.2	0.8
Utica .....	12	183	221	..	2	2	2	8	3	12	177	220	..	5	12	138.6	9.4	4.1
Willard .....	13	289	274	2	11	6	1	9	7	14	291	273	4	9	4	183.6	8.8	4.4
Total .....	336	6,054	4,847	21	449	144	22	416	237	335	6,087	4,754	29	193	225	172.7*	9.1*	5.0*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH, 31, 1933, AS REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING ON MARCH 31, 1933

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Census, Jan. 1, 1933	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES							Census, March 31, 1933	Certified capacity	OVERCROWDING IN INSTITUTIONS	
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Not mentally defective	Not epileptic	Died	Transferred	Total			Number	Per cent
State Schools for Mental Defectives																
Letchworth Village	2,909	116	..	..	116	34	9	..	..	10	..	53	2,972	2,460	419	17.0
Newark	1,766	66	6	2	74	9	4	..	..	23	1	37	1,803	1,452	17	1.2
Rome	3,359	75	9	1	85	37	2	..	..	19	4	62	3,382	1,537	497	32.3
Syracuse	1,281	24	..	..	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,301	565	22	3.9
Wassaic	2,090	404	31	10	445	15	30	..	..	20	..	65	2,470	2,455	..	..
Total	11,405	685	46	13	744	99	45	..	..	72	5	221	11,928	8,469	955	11.3
Craig Colony for Epileptics	2,118	86	9	..	95	6	19	..	..	33	..	58	2,155	1,750	276	15.8

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE THREE MONTHS  
ENDED MARCH 31, 1933

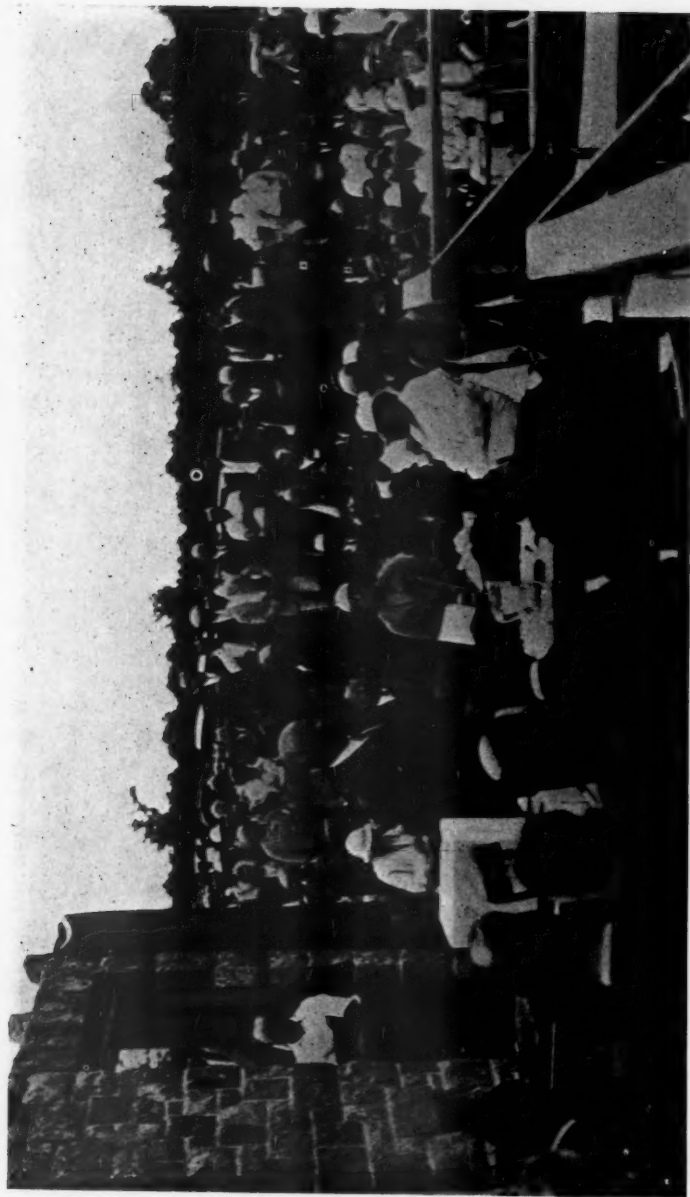
STATE INSTITUTIONS	In service January 1, 1933			Engaged			Left service			In service March 31, 1933			Vacancies March 31, 1933			Number of patients, excluding paroles, March 31, 1933, to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Employees
State Schools for Mental Defectives																		
Leitchworth Village	10	254	170	..	13	6	..	14	12	10	253	164	..	8	9	287.9	11.4	6.7
Newark	7	148	124	..	10	10	1	10	9	6	148	125	1	9	7	267.8	10.9	5.8
Rome	10	333	157	..	24	4	..	18	2	10	339	159	2	21	31	312.5	9.2	6.2
Syracuse	5	101	132	..	1	2	..	3	3	5	99	131	..	8	3	206.6	10.4	4.4
Wassaic	6	227	108	1	65	12	..	22	8	7	270	112	1	19	35	350.7	9.1	6.3
Total	38	1063	691	1	113	34	1	67	34	38	1109	691	4	65	85	292.1	10.0	6.0
Craig Colony for Epileptics	11	157	163	..	2	2	..	2	6	11	157	159	1	8	7	184.2	12.9	6.2

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PAGES 217-220 ARE MISSING IN NUMBER ONLY.







GOVERNOR LEHMAN LAYING CORNERSTONE OF ASSEMBLY HALL AT LETCHWORTH VILLAGE, JUNE 14, 1933

## ELEVEN CORNERSTONES LAID AT LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Governor Lehman, Commissioner Parsons, distinguished members of the medical profession, well-known educators, and leaders in social work, participated on June 14, 1933, in formal exercises commemorating the completion of Letchworth Village, as originally planned, by laying cornerstones for 11 new buildings.

Letchworth Village, which is at Thiells in Rockland County, was opened on July 11, 1911. It was during the administration of Charles Evans Hughes that an act was passed creating a commission to make a survey of the necessity for further accommodations for the feeble-minded, with authority to select the site for a new institution to be known as the Eastern New York State Custodial Asylum. William Rhinelandier Stewart, then president of the State Board of Charities, was appointed chairman of the commission, which reported to the Legislature the urgent need for additional accommodations, and the tremendous cost to the State of permitting many of the feeble-minded to remain at large and increase at will. The commission selected a site in Rockland County overlooking the Hudson River, for the new institution, obtained options on a considerable part of the required land and recommended that its name be changed to Letchworth Village in honor of the venerable William Pryor Letchworth of Portage, N. Y. The Legislature of 1908 appropriated the money to buy the site and, the land having been secured, the following year passed an act organizing the new institution and naming it Letchworth Village.

Frank A. Vanderlip, then president of the National City Bank of New York, was appointed president of the original Board of Managers. The board, immediately after organization took over the site from the site commission, secured the appointment of Dr. Charles S. Little as superintendent in 1910, and in 1912 the final plan of development of the new institution was formally adopted.

Then followed, piecemeal, the construction of the institution, each legislature appropriating out of current revenues what could be spared after the current cost of government had been provided for. This continued until, during the administrations of Governors Smith and Roosevelt, bond issue moneys speeded up the building program. Now after a quarter century the original project is being completed. There are now 2,900 children inmates in the Village. Its capacity on the completion of the 11 buildings now under construction will be 3,560.

The ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstones commenced on the portico of the administration building in the presence of a large audi-

ence of neighbors, physicians, educators, scientists, State officials and social workers. Here Robert Leighton, supervisor of Disbrow Colony, employee longest in continuous service at the Village, presented silver trowels to the eleven individuals who participated in laying the cornerstones. Among them were Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, superintendent of Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, director of the New York Academy of Medicine; Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox, professor of diseases of children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Dr. Francis R. Packard, member of the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; John A. Kingsbury, secretary, Milbank Memorial Fund; Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.; and George G. Scott, professor of biology, College of the City of New York.

The exercises were continued in front of the site of the new assembly hall where several hundred visitors had assembled. Hon. Mortimer B. Patterson, president of the Board of Visitors, presided. A portrait bust of Frank A. Vanderlip, first president of the original Board of Managers, was presented by Frank A. Vanderlip, Jr., on behalf of Mr. Vanderlip's family and was accepted by Dr. Frederick W. Parsons, commissioner of mental hygiene, on behalf of the State. The bust is the work of Rudolph Evans.

Following brief talks by the persons who had just laid the cornerstones of several buildings, Governor Lehman gave an address and laid the cornerstone of the new assembly hall. (See Frontispiece.)

Following these exercises, the commencement of the Letchworth Village schools was held, and a bazaar was conducted at which the work of the children was exhibited.

Dr. Charles S. Little is superintendent of Letchworth Village, having served continuously in this capacity since his appointment in 1910. The Board of Visitors, in addition to Judge Patterson consists of Franklin B. Kirkbride, secretary, Mary E. Davidson, Mrs. Walter H. Filor, James H. Morrissey, Victor J. Shankey, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson.

## THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

At the 60th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work which was held in Detroit June 11 to 17, social workers were given an opportunity for pause from their strenuous case work activities to hear reports of progress that had been made in meeting the special demands in the field of social welfare created by the depression.

The question of relief was discussed from various angles. While various programs for the administration of relief were outlined, the main emphasis of each seemed to be consideration of the effect that relief and its chief causative factor—unemployment, was having upon the individual. At general sessions of the conference devoted to this subject, David Cushman Coyle spoke on "Necessary Changes in Public Opinion in the New Social Order." Homer Folks discussed "Public Relief as a Social Policy" and the president of the conference, Frank J. Bruno, made a plea for the conservation of individual values in his address, "Social Work Objectives in the New Era."

Various divisions of the conference emphasized the mental hygiene aspects involved in the curtailing of various welfare programs. Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University presented this from the standpoint of public health. Dr. Winslow emphasized, not only the physical, but the mental damage that accrues from inadequate health care. Dr. Winslow has an understanding of mental hygiene and in his interesting forceful way, showed plainly the necessity for the maintaining of mental hygiene as an integral part of any health program.

The family welfare and mental hygiene divisions combined their programs at the conference. The chief problems discussed at these meetings were intake processes in various organizations and case-work relationships. The value of the social worker's contact with the client was discussed and further analysis of its constructive value in the treatment situation was taken up by Miss Dexter in her paper on "Activity in the Case-work Relationship." The consideration of certain technical problems of intake processes and case-work relationship was continued in eight small groups each under able leadership.

One of the particularly interesting papers on the program was that on the subject of "Youth and Mental Hygiene," given by Herbert E. Chamberlain, M. D., of the University of Chicago. Dr. Chamberlain in his usual vivid style pointed out that the difficulties were perhaps not so much with the youth of today, for the younger generation throughout the ages has been held in disrepute by its elders, as with the world itself which offers

more difficulties to inadequately prepared youth. Intense competition, inability to secure employment and inadequate social outlets for the increased leisure time are among the factors which complicate the life of the present day youth.

The conference division on recreation offered papers on the subject of "The Need for Recreation as an Integral Part of Mental Hygiene Program" and "The Place of Recreation in Developing a Wholesome Personality."

The American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers which holds its annual meeting with the National Conference, developed in detail some of the techniques used in psychiatric social treatment.

After attending meetings in the various divisions of the conference one is impressed with the earnest and scientific attitude of the social workers in their efforts to meet the tremendous problems of the last few years and their successful efforts in conserving human values which indicates the general infiltration of mental hygiene principles in all social thinking.

## THE SUICIDE RECORD FOR 1932\*

BY FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN, I.L. D.

In 1900 the suicide rate per 100,000 population in 100 American cities was 15.4. The rate rose to 21.5 in 1908, and then declined to a minimum of 12.3 in 1920. From 1920 to 1932 there has been a steady increase, culminating in 1932 in a rate of 21.3 per 100,000 population, the highest rate since 1908. Statistics for a group of 183 American cities show an increase in the suicide rate from 19.9 in 1931 to 20.6 in 1932. Davenport, Iowa, had the highest rate in 1933, namely 50.3, with Sacramento, Seattle and Cedar Rapids following in the order named. Cities with the highest suicide rates are located on the Pacific coast, this region furnishing 6 out of the 10 leading cities. Troy, New York, and Holyoke, Massachusetts, have the lowest rates, namely 1.3 and 1.8 respectively. Of the five largest cities in the United States, all but Chicago had increased suicide rates in 1932. Los Angeles led with a rate of 28.8, followed by New York with 22.1. Chicago was the lowest with a rate of 16.9.

In the registration area of the United States the suicide rate has risen steadily since 1920, reaching 16.8 per 100,000 population in 1931. In England and Wales there has also been a rising trend since 1924, though the general level is below that in the United States. An international comparison shows that the Irish Free State, has the lowest suicide rate, 3.3, and Austria the highest, 34.5. The rate in the United States exceeds that in Spain, Norway, Canada, Italy and Scotland, but is less than that in Sweden, France, Germany, Czecho-slovakia, Greece and Hungary.

A tabulation of method of suicide in New York City from 1921 to 1931 shows that gas poisoning leads with a total of 4,820 out of 12,073. Jumping from buildings and bridges was second with a total of 1,821, followed by hanging in 1,640 cases, shooting in 1,389 cases and poisoning in 1,227 cases.

A tabulation of suicides in New York City from 1921 to 1931, according to marital status, shows that the highest rate occurs among the divorced, and the lowest among the single. These rates, however, were not adjusted for age differences.

The author is convinced in the light of these statistical results "that there should come into being a national society for the study and prevention of suicide corresponding to the beneficent efforts of great organizations aiming at the prevention and control of certain diseases such as tuberculosis, heart diseases, cancer, etc."

\*Abstract from article published in the Spectator.

# SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1933 FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE

GENERAL APPROPRIATION LAW, CHAPTER 120, LAWS OF 1933—FOR USE IN 1933-1934

## Department of Mental Hygiene:

Personal service .....	\$241,843 00
Maintenance and operation .....	709,661 00*
Transfer and removal of patients .....	42,500 00
Total .....	\$994,004 00

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

### State hospitals:

	Personal service	Maintenance and operation	Construction, improvement, repairs and equipment
Binghamton .....	\$535,643 00	\$446,150 00	\$9,500 00
Brooklyn .....	395,756 00	291,390 00	.....
Buffalo .....	449,184 00	355,500 00	.....
Central Islip .....	1,029,916 00	936,390 00	.....
Creedmoor .....	589,865 00	508,360 00	57,725 00
Gowanda .....	272,702 00	176,900 00	.....
Harlem Valley .....	342,913 00	264,260 00	161,300 00
Hudson River .....	814,993 00	664,820 00	90,000 00
Kings Park .....	912,410 00	641,790 00	53,400 00
Manhattan .....	801,387 00	573,615 00	.....
Marcy .....	492,563 00	352,930 00	.....
Middletown .....	540,951 00	424,880 00	25,000 00
Pilgrim .....	952,626 00	837,390 00	275,000 00
Psychiatric Institute and Hospital..	359,574 00	116,640 00	.....
Rochester .....	450,670 00	344,830 00	.....
Rockland .....	760,862 00	543,808 00	21,000 00
St. Lawrence .....	439,142 00	349,840 00	.....
Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.....	97,573 00	30,150 00	.....
Utica .....	367,631 00	245,860 00	.....
Willard .....	540,942 00	391,720 00	.....
Total .....	\$11,147,303 00	\$8,497,223 00	\$692,925 00

\*\$669,783 of this amount appropriated for State hospital retirement fund.

## SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

229

	Personal service	Maintenance and operation	Construction, improvement, repairs and equipment
State Schools for Mental Defectives:			
Letchworth Village .....	\$415,036 00	\$370,320 00	\$8,000 00
Newark .....	284,071 00	224,970 00	.....
Rome .....	467,333 00	417,460 00	12,500 00
Syracuse .....	231,490 00	163,540 00	.....
Wassaic .....	375,420 00	356,290 00	10,000 00
Total .....	\$1,773,350 00	\$1,532,580 00	\$30,500 00
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	\$311,746 00	\$246,190 00	\$3,200 00
Salary increases .....	700,000 00	.....	.....
Grand total .....	\$13,932,399 00	\$10,275,993 00	\$726,625 00

## IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

Department of Mental Hygiene—Maintenance and operation.....	\$1,000 00
Binghamton State Hospital—Maintenance and operation.....	700 00
Brooklyn State Hospital—Maintenance and operation .....	459 10
Brooklyn State Hospital—Creedmoor Division—Maintenance and operation .....	995 00
Buffalo State Hospital—Maintenance and operation .....	4,250 00
Central Islip State Hospital—Maintenance and operation .....	1,000 00
Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital—Maintenance and operation .....	300 00
Hudson River State Hospital—Maintenance and operation.....	2,000 00
Kings Park State Hospital—Maintenance and operation .....	110 40
Manhattan State Hospital—Personal service .....	16 68
Maintenance and operation .....	5,014 86
Marcy State Hospital—Maintenance and operation .....	1,225 83
Rockland State Hospital—Maintenance and operation .....	671 84
St. Lawrence State Hospital—Maintenance and operation .....	500 00
Utica State Hospital—Maintenance and operation .....	300 00
Craig Colony—Maintenance and operation .....	4,000 00
Letchworth Village—Maintenance and operation .....	6,180 49
Newark State School—Maintenance and operation .....	600 00

## SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

## CHAPTER 117, LAWS OF 1933—IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

## Construction and Improvement

Pilgrim State Hospital .....	\$1,832,000 00
Rockland State Hospital .....	1,150,000 00
Willard State Hospital .....	318,000 00
Craig Colony .....	500,000 00
Newark State School .....	700,000 00

## CHAPTER 118, LAWS OF 1933—IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

## Construction and Improvement

Central Islip State Hospital .....	\$375,000 00
Harlem Valley State Hospital .....	25,000 00
Kings Park State Hospital .....	50,000 00
Pilgrim State Hospital .....	80,000 00
Rockland State Hospital .....	45,000 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital .....	2,800 00
Rome State School .....	4,000 00

## CHAPTER 583, LAWS OF 1933

All State hospitals, State schools and Craig Colony—Personal service, maintenance and operation .....	\$35,000 00
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## RECAPITULATION

## FOR USE IN 1933-1934

Department of Mental Hygiene .....	\$994,004 00
State institutions:	
Personal service .....	13,967,399 00
Maintenance and operation .....	10,275,993 00
Construction, improvements, repairs and equipment .....	726,625 00

## IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

Department of Mental Hygiene—Maintenance and operation .....	\$1,000 00
State institutions:	
Personal service .....	16 68
Maintenance and operation .....	28,307 52
Construction, improvement, repairs and equipment .....	5,081,800 00

Total new appropriations .....	\$31,075,145 20
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**Civil Service Eligible Lists for Positions in the Department of  
Mental Hygiene**

*Photographer. List Established April 22, 1933*

Chris A. Koch, Canandaigua.  
Willis O. Markle, Kingston.  
Frank MacDonald, Albany.  
Herbert T. Walter, Yonkers.  
William Poisson, Napanoch.  
LeVerne K. Smith, Ilion.  
Anthony J. Schmitz, Bronx.  
Mrs. Katherine Brucherseifer, Orangeburg.  
Frederick Walter, Brooklyn.  
Clinton P. Veber, Walden.  
Eugene Brenwasser, Bronx.  
Charles DeSoria, Brooklyn.  
James K. Moore, Watervliet.  
George M. Foster, Batavia.  
James F. Bradshaw, Wingdale.  
Alden W. Foote, New York City.  
Samuel Goldstein, Bronx.  
Estelle Lichtenstein, Brooklyn.  
Theron L. Winchip, Watertown.  
Isidor Dickman, Brooklyn.  
John J. Minehan, Troy.  
Julius Kazimir, Buffalo.  
Charles T. Miller, New York City.

*Secretary and Stenographer. List Established May 10, 1933*

Mrs. Amber E. Huntley, Ogdensburg.

*Supervisor of Food Service. List Established June 15, 1933*

Agnes Fowler, Hempstead, L. I.  
Mrs. Mary H. Golan, New York City.  
Howard L. Dayton, Albany, Georgia.

*Bookkeeper, Wassaic State School. List Established June 20, 1933*

Stanley H. C. Walpole, Huntington.  
Bertha Meyers, Brooklyn.  
Sarah Aronwald, Brooklyn.

Marjorie Davis, Queens Village, L. I.  
Roy H. Forward, Syracuse.  
Mrs. Edith B. Kaplan, Queens Village, L. I.  
Henry Emmer, Queens Village, L. I.  
Alexander Maren, Wingdale.  
Nathan Shaller, Ward's Island.  
J. Robert Cook, Rochester.  
Patrick J. McCormack, Rochester.  
William F. Kane, Bronx.  
Mrs. Mary W. Bidwell, Newark.  
Alice V. Hamilton, Wassaic.  
Rebecca Denny, Bronx.  
James H. Hopkins, Wassaic.  
Armand L. Bessette, Wingdale.  
Warren T. Reilly, Sonyea.  
Thomas Sullivan, Bellerose, L. I.  
Frieda L. Kiene, Wassaic.

*Master Mechanic, Hudson River State Hospital. List Established  
July 3, 1933*

Daniel Ryan, Poughkeepsie.

*Research Assistant in Serology, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital.  
List Established June 20, 1933*

Jessie Marmarston, New York City.  
Cornelius Mezei, New York City.  
Eugene Maier, Bronx.  
Lenore M. Kopeloff, New York City.  
Rose G. Miller, Boston, Mass.  
Mollie Molloy, Brooklyn.  
Bernice S. Stevens, Delmar.  
F. Louise Willson, Corning.  
Ameer Khan, Tottenville, L. I.

## DEATH OF DOCTOR ALFRED TRENCHARD WOOD

Dr. Alfred Trenchard Wood, senior assistant physician of Central Islip State Hospital, died June 28, 1933, of cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Wood was born in New York City, May 11, 1874. He was educated in the College of St. Francis Xavier, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He received his medical degree from the latter institution in 1899. He served as medical inspector in the New York City Department of Health, Richmond Borough, from 1902 until 1913, when he resigned to enter the State Hospital service at Central Islip as assistant physician. He was transferred to Kings Park State Hospital in March, 1917, and was promoted to senior assistant physician, July 1, 1920. He was retransferred to Central Islip, November 15, 1920, and continued in the service of such institution until the time of his death.

Dr. Wood was a member of the American Psychiatric Association and the New York State and Suffolk County Medical societies.

His wife and five children survive him.

The following resolution expressive of the high regard in which Dr. Wood was held by all at Central Islip was sent to the members of the family:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His Infinite Wisdom, has seen fit to call our beloved friend and fellow-worker, Alfred Trenchard Wood, from his earthly labors, be it

RESOLVED: "That we, on behalf of the staff of the Central Islip State Hospital, with whom he was so long and happily associated, of the employees of whom he was beloved for his gentle kindness, and of the patients among whom he labored so long and diligently, extend to the members of his family our heart-felt sympathy in their bereavement, having faith in Him who guides the destinies of all."

Funeral services were conducted June 28 at St. John of God's Roman Catholic Church and interment in St. John of God's Cemetery, Central Islip.

### DEATH OF DOCTOR RAYMOND C. HILL

Dr. Raymond C. Hill, assistant physician at Rochester State Hospital, and former superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, died at Rochester, June 5, 1933. Doctor Hill was born at Sodus, N. Y., October 1, 1879. He obtained his medical degree from Syracuse University in 1905. After serving an internship at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, he accepted a position in 1907 as interne in the Willard State Hospital. He left this position in 1908 to become assistant physician at the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath. In 1912, he was promoted to superintendent of this institution. When the Home was transferred to the Federal government in 1929, Dr. Hill was transferred to the Rochester State Hospital. He was a loyal, conscientious and faithful physician and will be greatly missed by his associates on the medical staff and the patients in the institution.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

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—Dr. Stanley Davies, associate secretary, State Charities Aid Association, has been appointed director of the New York Charity Organization Society. He will assume the duties of his new office September 1, 1933. He succeeds Lawson Purdy, who resigned in his 70th year.

—Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., State health commissioner, at an address given in connection with the silver anniversary in the campaign against tuberculosis, predicted that progress would be made in the control of syphilis during the next twenty-five years.

—The inmates of the State prison for women at Auburn, N. Y., have been transferred to the "Branch of the Westfield State Farm" at Bedford Hills, thus closing an institution which, prior to its use as a prison for women, had been for 36 years an asylum for insane convicts.

—The next meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association will be held in Chicago, February 22, 23 and 24, 1934. Dr. Samuel J. Beck of the Harvard University Medical School, is the chairman of the program committee, and Dr. Frederick H. Allen of Philadelphia is president of the association.

—Dr. Willis E. Merriman, who has been first assistant physician at Hudson River State Hospital since 1917, has been appointed by Commissioner Frederick W. Parsons to the position of superintendent of Manhattan State Hospital. Dr. Merriman will assume the duties of the position on July 16, 1933. He will succeed Dr. Isaac J. Furman, who died May 5, 1933.

—In an address to the American Psychiatric Association at its annual meeting held in Boston, Dr. William A. White suggested economies in the operation of State hospitals through the enlargement of the industrial output of patients, and by the boarding out of certain types of chronic and harmless patients in the community.

—The State Department of Mental Hygiene participated in the exhibit of the New York State Medical Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, April 3-5, 1933. The department's exhibit included an electric map showing by flashing vari-colored lights, the activities of the department throughout the State; a collection of views of new buildings at Pilgrim and Brooklyn State Hospital; and a series of statistical charts.

—Mr. John S. Kennedy, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Correction, died at his home in New York City on June 9, 1933. Mr. Kennedy had been a member of the commission and of its predecessor, the State Prison Commission, since 1917, when he was appointed by Governor Whitman.

—Dr. Max A. Bahr and Dr. Walter L. Bruetsch of Indianapolis, reported the results of nine years' study of the malarial treatment of general paralysis at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Boston. They hold that the results of malarial treatment are due not solely to the elevated temperature of the body, but also to the production of a great number of white blood cells which are detrimental to spirochetes.

—The Medical Bulletin of the Veterans' Administration for July, 1933, tells of the successful transportation of a citrated solution of quartan malarial blood from Palo Alto, California to Tucson, Arizona, a distance of approximately 1,000 miles. The blood was sent by air mail in a sterile container placed in a mailing tube. At the Tucson laboratory, patients inoculated with the blood developed malaria in the usual period.

—The medical board of the New York State Training School for boys at Warwick, organized in 1932 to study the causes of delinquency and methods of treatment, held its first annual meeting at the school on January 24, 1933. Ten specialists reported on the result of their research during the year. Robert Rosenbluth, superintendent of the school announced that arrangements had been completed with Teachers College, Columbia University, for the formation of an educational committee, to study the educational needs of the boys at the school, for the preparation of a teaching program.

—Dr. Ransom A. Greene, superintendent of the Walter E. Fernald State School at Waverly, Massachusetts, stated in his address to the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, at its annual meeting in Boston that psychoses in feeble-minded individuals are not as infrequent as is generally believed. This is in accord with the statistical findings of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, which show that whereas the feeble-minded are generally estimated at 0.5 per cent of the general population, they constitute 2.6 per cent of the first admissions to the State hospitals.

—The Human Betterment Foundation of Pasadena, California, reports that up to January 1, 1933, there had been 16,066 male operations for eugenic sterilization performed in State institutions in the United States, un-

der State laws. Of this total, 6,999 represented operations on males and 9,067, on females. An earlier tabulation showed that up to January 1, 1930, there had been 10,877 such operations, indicating an increase of nearly 50 per cent during the ensuing three years. More than half of the operations were performed in California, which reported a total of 8,504. Virginia and Michigan followed with totals of 1,333 and 1,083 respectively.

—The urgent need for a fuller understanding of the mental aspects of general medical practice, to counteract the growing evil of the treatment of mental ailments by poorly qualified persons, and for a revision of the medical curriculum to this end, is brought out in a report made public by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene after a two-year study of the status of psychiatry in medical education in the United States. The study was conducted by Dr. Ralph A. Noble and Dr. Franklin G. Ebaugh of the National Committee's Division of Psychiatric Education and was financed by The Commonwealth Fund, The New York Foundation, and The American Foundation for Mental Hygiene.

### Contracts Awarded

The following contracts have been awarded by the Commissioner, Department of Mental Hygiene from April 13, 1933 to July 1, 1933:

April 17, 1933.

For structural work over stage, assembly hall, Central Islip State Hospital, specification No. 7546, to H. W. Hutman, Brooklyn, for \$1,356.

April 24, 1933.

For completion of sanitary work, buildings Nos. 12, 19, 20, 21 and 22 (alterations and additions to buildings Nos. 3 and 4, service tunnels), Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, addendum to specification No. 6727, to Edward V. McGovern Corp., New York City, for \$18,112. (Completion of Weber & Hamilton, Inc., contract for \$39,447, November 23, 1931.)

April 25, 1933.

For electric elevator, cold storage building, St. Lawrence State Hospital, specification No. 7493, to Warsaw Elevator Company, Warsaw, N. Y., for \$2,394.

May 2, 1933.

For construction work, railing at front of pews, Craig Colony, Sonyea, specification No. 7585, for \$245.

May 5, 1933.

For miscellaneous plaster work, buildings F and H, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7581, to Thomas J. Murphy Corporation, Elmhurst, for \$1,400.

For window guards, building No. 7, Central Islip State Hospital, specification No. 7554, to Bellis Wire Works, Inc., Brooklyn, for \$4,366.

For completion of sanitary work buildings Nos. 18, 19, 20, 36, 42, etc., Pilgrim State Hospital, addendum to specification No. 6623, to Hyman Homer & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, for \$17,820. (Completion of Jos. J. Duffy contract, \$120,767, Sept. 2, 1931.)

May 8, 1933.

For sewer lines, Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, to Edward V. McGovern Corporation, for \$1,339.40.

May 15, 1933.

For water supply, Harlem Valley State Hospital, to Edward V. McGovern Corporation, New York City, for \$192,900.

May 22, 1933.

For construction work, mastic floors in cold storage rooms in building No. 22, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7615, to Cunningham Asphalt Construction Co., Brooklyn, for \$8,950.

May 23, 1933.

For screens, buildings, staff, superintendent's residence, etc. (18 buildings), Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 7589, to Russell-Peppler Company, New York City, for \$9,220.

For screens, buildings EM, FM, OM, PM, RM, SM, SD, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7602, to Russell-Peppler Company, New York City, for \$9,220.

May 25, 1933.

For completion of electric work, Gowanda State Hospital, addendum to specification No. 7401, to Brown Electric Company, New York City, for \$190,920. (Completion of defaulted contract of Walter H. Taverner Corp., \$184,000, January 5, 1933).

May 29, 1933.

For water supply, Marcy State Hospital, to Carbonelli & Sperduto, Amsterdam, N. Y., for \$11,704.88.

June 8, 1933.

For construction work, waterproofing for connection corridors, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7631, to Weatherguard Service, Inc., New York City, for \$810.

June 13, 1933.

For completion of construction work, children's group, employee and staff accommodations, etc., Rockland State Hospital, specification No. 7228, to Wills-Taylor & Mafera Corp., New York City, for \$559,000. (Completion of defaulted contract of Longacre Engineering & Construction Co., for \$604,950, October 8, 1932.)

June 16, 1933.

For miscellaneous additional work, Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7531, to American Bronze Co., Inc., Long Island City, for \$15,945.

For waterproofing exterior brick walls, buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 24, Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7605, to Standard Waterproofing Corp., New York City, for \$5,940.

For waterproofing bakery building, Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7612, to Anchor Waterproofing Company, New York City, for \$674.

June 23, 1933.

For completion of heating work, reconstruction of old main buildings, Middletown State Hospital, addendum to specification No. 6375, to Dierks Heating Company, Inc., New York City, for \$34,447. (Completion of J. T. Evans, Inc., contract for \$52,800, July 11, 1931.)

For completion of sanitary work, reconstruction of old main buildings, Middletown State Hospital, addendum to specification No. 6376, to Charles H. Darmstadt, Inc., New York City, for \$31,865. (Completion of J. T. Evans, Inc., contract for \$58,500, July 11, 1931.)

For completion of construction work, tuberculosis building, five-family staff building, farm colony, single employee, married employee buildings, etc. Hudson River State Hospital, addendum to specification 6801, to M. D. Lundin Company, Inc., New York City, for \$182,800. (Completion of Carder Realty Company contract for \$1,047,700, December 11, 1931.)

## NEWS OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1933

### NEW INSTITUTION FEATURES, CONSTRUCTION, ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

#### STATE HOSPITALS

##### BINGHAMTON

One hundred and nine thousand feet of lumber have been sawed from timber cut from the woods in the rear of Orchard House cottage.

The work of cutting down the bank which obstructed the view of the main road, and widening the road to the bridge at Plymouth Rock cottage, has been completed.

Rebuilding of the Robinson Street road has been completed.

Hot water lines in the basement of the main building have been replaced.

Steam traps in the south and west buildings and Broadmoor have been overhauled and repaired.

Pipe on the water line from Morningside cottage to Plymouth Rock farm cottage has been replaced.

The old open electric wiring in the shoe room and corridor of the north building has been replaced with wiring in steel conduits.

Three hundred feet of underground street lighting cables have been replaced.

Several old shacks at Pine Camp have been removed; repairs have been made to the Wigwam and nearby buildings, and electric wiring rearranged.

A considerable amount of pipe has been covered in basements and tunnels throughout the hospital.

A new hot air vent leading from above the range to the roof at the north building kitchen has been installed.

Planking for wooden side walk, 204 feet long and 5 feet wide, was milled and laid in front of the south building.

A new floor was installed in the day room and dining room at Morningside cottage.

A new Welsh quarry tile floor has been laid in the scullery and store room in Broadmoor.

A number of new fly screens for windows and doors throughout the hospital have been constructed and old ones repaired.

Considerable work has been done to roofs throughout the hospital.

The exterior of Orchard House cottage, porches at the east building and staff house, interior of the east building, have been painted during the past quarter.

## BROOKLYN

The work on the new storage building has made fair progress.

With emergency unemployment relief funds we have laid a new walk in front of patient buildings, transplanted hedges and continued grading.

All equipment was removed from the old main building and demolition was begun on June 19, 1933.

Contract for heating and power plant equipment is reported to be 68 per cent complete. The work of changing boiler No. 5 to oil burning is complete and this boiler is ready to operate.

Contract for sewers and water lines is 67.3 per cent complete.

## CREEDMOOR DIVISION

The 5-building contract is 76 per cent complete.

Contract for grilles is practically complete.

New Storage building is complete.

Bids for laundry hopper equipment were to be opened June 7, 1933. No bids were received and we are planning to do the work under special fund appropriation.

The installation of larger capacity traps on steam heating lines in buildings N, R, S, W and Y is 85 per cent complete.

Three new dry wells have been installed.

Wards L-9 and L-10 have been painted under special fund appropriations.

Contract for installing 1,750 feet of third rail guard has been completed; also a contract has been let for replacing defective ties, spikes, switch timbers, etc.

New roof gutters on patient buildings "O" and "P" are complete.

We have extended grounds lighting system; 2,860 lineal feet electric fiber conduit have been installed. Cable was installed to the farm group and electricity will now be supplied that group from our power house.

With emergency unemployment relief funds we constructed steps and landing for a new basement entrance to kitchen 3, and a service slab extension near kitchen 1; also built entrance walks into buildings "N", "R", "S", and a cement walk to the cafeteria entrance kitchen 3.

We have continued grading operations.

## BUFFALO

In the basement under the west end of the nurses' home the windows were enlarged, partitions constructed and the rooms plastered to form a training school unit consisting of offices, a library and class rooms.

Through the Department of Mental Hygiene an allotment of \$70,000 was made during the quarter by the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration for the continuation of the renovation of wards in the main building and for grading, and much work has been done.

On ward 7 of the main building a veranda was enclosed and a modern, sanitary barber shop with four chairs constructed.

New post office boxes of modern type with combination locks have been installed in the executive center to insure more satisfactory handling of official and personal mail at the hospital.

The road around the west end of the main building has been in part relocated and reconstructed.

The piggery and the large poultry house located on city property have been torn down and the material used for the construction of a new poultry house adjoining the barn and located on hospital property.

The service road at the rear of the hospital property is being relocated and reconstructed.

#### CENTRAL ISLIP

Construction work on the new assembly hall has been completed and the building was used for the first time on May 28, 1933.

The heating contract covering service connections to the new group, on which the contractor defaulted, has been completed on special fund estimate.

New laundry equipment, consisting of two new drying tumblers, one 120-inch washer and one extractor, was installed at the laundry.

Renovations to the administration building, including interior and exterior painting, have been completed.

Interior painting of groups "G" and "H" has also been completed.

Concrete walks are being laid about the James group.

#### GOWANDA

In one of the early annual reports, Dr. Daniel H. Arthur, superintendent, in 1900, called attention to the overcrowding then present and the difficulty found for a proper classification of the patients, due to the large number of people crowded together. As a result, he requested a reception building. Year after year the same request was reiterated and emphasized. The overcrowding steadily rose until at the end of the fiscal year 1926 the percentage amounted to 49.3.

In 1931, Dr. Frederick W. Parsons, commissioner, arranged for plans and estimates to enlarge the institution. In due course proposals were sent out, bids received and contracts awarded.

The first operations were under sub-contractors, Riefler Bros. of Hamburg, N. Y., who had charge of the subsoil drainage system. They arrived on the site February 15, 1933. This sub-contract is now practically complete at a cost of approximately \$75,000. The successful general contractor, C. F. Haglin & Sons Co., Inc., Winston Bros. Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., began their initial operations in the same month. Their work is now approximately 15 per cent complete. Sanitary work, under the contractor, Edward V. McGovern Corp., New York City, is 2 per cent complete. Heating work, under Freyn Bros., of Detroit, Mich., is 1 per cent complete. Electric work, under the contractor, Brown Electric Co. of New York City, is 2 per cent complete.

#### HARLEM VALLEY

Contract has been let for the new water supply at the Harlem Valley State Hospital.

A track, one-eighth of a mile in length, has been made for the first Olympiad to be held with the following State hospitals competing: Hudson River, Rockland and Harlem Valley.

#### HUDSON RIVER

Construction work on the seven new buildings is about 84 per cent complete. However, the contractors (Carder Realty Company, Inc.) defaulted on contract and ceased all operations on May 9, 1933. Bids for the balance of the work were opened on June 21, and notice of award of contract has been sent to M. D. Lundin Company, Inc., 103 East 125th St., New York City.

Grading work at the new sewage disposal plant is being continued in preparation for some landscaping which will follow.

The renewal of steam lines and replacing indirect with direct heating in the main building has been finished so far as the \$10,000 allowance made for the project will permit. This work was paid for from an allowance which became available on July 1, 1932.

Painting throughout the institution has been progressing quite rapidly. A number of painters have been provided by money allotted to this hospital by the Temporary Emergency Relief Bureau.

A new water line has been extended to farm house on the Creek road, including the necessary plumbing, and also to the horse barn nearby. This covered a distance of about 850 feet and will provide necessary fire protection for that property.

A new rustic summer house to seat about 40 men has been started, to be located near the new infirmary.

A group of rooms in the basement of the south wing under ward 11, which were previously occupied by the plumbing department have been renovated, and it is proposed to establish the community store in these quarters. The equipment including an up-to-date soda fountain has been purchased from store funds.

#### KINGS PARK

The following contract work is in progress:

Male reception building, employees' home, dining room and kitchen.

Two employees' homes.

Continued treatment building, additional dining room and kitchen, fire alarms and watchman signal system, all in connection with the Veterans' Memorial Hospital Division.

Medical and non-medical staff building.

Sewer and water line.

Continued treatment building and infirmary group to house 1,320 patients on the site near group 4.

During the month of April the following contracts were awarded for additional accommodations, dining room and kitchen at the Veterans' Memorial Hospital Division:

Heating work, The Arkay Co., New York City, \$2,144.

Sanitary work, Wm. C. Crowe, New York City, \$539.

Equipment for kitchen, etc., The Arkay Co., New York City, \$4,697.

During the month of April this hospital was allotted the sum of \$5,200 from the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration Fund. This money was used for painting and repair work throughout the hospital and provided employment for a large number of men in the townships of Smithtown and Huntington.

#### MANHATTAN

Portions of wards 17 and 21 were reconditioned to make suitable for women patients transferred from wards 31 and 32.

Window screens were installed in male home, west.

Interior repairs were made to boiler No. 2 at power plant.

The roofs of mat and shoe shop, carpenter shop, paint shop, gymnasium, incinerator and wards 54, 75 to 78 and 80 were painted.

The interiors of wards 35, 37, 38, 41 and 42 were painted.

## MARCY

The construction of the exchange, barber shop, lavatory and utility room in the basement of the administration building has been completed. The exchange was moved from C building to its new quarters on June 27, 1933.

Steel shelving has been installed in the two vaults of the administration building.

Steel boxes have been installed in the two cloak rooms of the assembly hall. Steel racks have also been installed in the storehouse and steel cupboards have been installed in the store room of the occupational therapy center of the industrial building.

The construction of the physical therapy department, hydrotherapy department and X-ray department located on the third floor of the admission building is practically completed. The X-ray equipment has been moved from its former location on the second floor. The physical therapy department expects to move into its new quarters on July 1.

On June 16 the Mondo Construction Company began work of grading, laying the sidewalks and buildings of roads in back of the buildings of the west group. This work was started last fall but was stopped during the winter. This contract is now about 75 per cent completed.

A large portion of the grounds has been plowed, harrowed and planted with either cow peas or rye. This ground consists of large portions of shale and it is necessary to prepare the soil before lawns can be developed.

About 19 acres of flat land adjoining the canal in back of Overlea has been developed and is now being used for the cultivation of small vegetables. This land contains a large amount of loam and is superior to much of the other land.

The contract for additional water supply connecting the water supply of this hospital with the main line of the Consolidated Water Company of Utica has been let to Carbonelli and Sperduto of Amsterdam. Work was started on this contract the latter part of June.

Two doors leading from the front hall of the admission building have been removed and replaced by doors with sections of glass. The partitions dividing the corridor into male and female sections on the first and second floors have also been removed.

## MIDDLETOWN

The new cafeteria for patients has now been fully equipped by S. Blickman, Inc., of Weehawken, N. J., and is awaiting final inspection. It will be in use in a very short time.

Reconstruction of pavilion 2 is nearly completed and this building will soon be re-occupied.

A new concrete road has been constructed in front of the west group; 1,215 square yards of concrete were used in the surfacing of the road, 80 square yards in the sidewalks, 493 lineal feet in the new curb and 506 lineal feet in the gutter. All work was done by our own mechanics and patients.

#### PILGRIM

During the quarter 88 male and 250 female patients were received by transfer from Manhattan State Hospital, and 200 male and 200 female patients from Rockland State Hospital.

This makes a total of 3,229 patients transferred during the fiscal year and fills to capacity the female division of the hospital.

A temporary road has been constructed from the Crooked Hill road to the front of the administration building, this will later be the main entrance to the hospital.

An auxiliary coal conveyor has been installed in the powerhouse.

#### PROGRESS REPORT OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

No. of buildings	Contractor	Type of work	Per cent advanced
5	Dierks Heating Co.	Heating	83
6	L. L. Lewis Co.	Heating	87
6	R. T. Frye & Co.	Heating connection	90
16	Brady Concrete Corp.	Construction	99
16	Raisler Heating Co.	Heating	99
16	H. Z. Altberg, Inc.	Electrical	99
16	H. Homer & Sons	Sanitation	15
No. 21, etc.	Cauldwell-Wingate Co.	Construction	55
No. 21, etc.	S. L. Snyder Co.	Sanitation	45
No. 21, etc.	P. Sinnott Htg. Co.	Heating	45
No. 21, etc.	National Surety Co.	Electrical	20
Misc.	Otis Elevator Co.	Elevators	99
No. 36	Carbondale N. Y. Co.	Refrigeration	90
No. 36	I. J. White Co.	Ovens, etc.	54
18 buildings	Russell-Peppler Co.	Screens	..

#### ROCHESTER

The construction work under two general contractors, consisting of a total of seven buildings, has made favorable progress during the past three months. In spite of delays due to unfavorable weather and the arrival of supplies, the footings of all buildings have been installed and the basement

walls are well over 75 per cent completed. The McDonald, Spencer Engineering Co., contractor, got started first and has laid considerable brick. Buildings 40 and 41 are up to the top of the first story and building 42 is nearly as far advanced.

During the quarter we began the building of a cement roadway connecting Elmwood Avenue with the main hospital road via the storehouse. This work is making progress slowly and is approximately 50 per cent completed. It is being done by hospital mechanics with the assistance of patients and welfare workers.

During the period considerable progress has been made with the painting of the institution buildings, the hospital mechanics being supplemented by relief workers.

A parking station for employees' cars, adjacent to the existing employees' homes, has been graded and enclosed by a non-climbable fence which will protect the automobiles from pilfering or other malicious meddling. This parking space will accommodate about 85 cars.

#### ROCKLAND

An oil pump has been installed in well No. 9. A motor generator is being installed in the dynamo room of the power house. Concrete sidewalks have been laid around the north, south and east sides of the female reception service and north of building No. 11, male attendants' home. The outside woodwork of the staff cottages is being painted. Work on the children's group has not progressed satisfactorily since April 1. After giving notice and an opportunity for a hearing the Department of Public Works cancelled the contract for this construction work and advertised for new bids. A contract has been awarded to Wills, Taylor and Mafera, Park Avenue, New York City.

#### ST. LAWRENCE

A road was placed in front of farm cottage, and a road and walk in front of the reception building.

#### UTICA

Extensive repairs, including new gutters, valleys and hips, have been made to the slate roofs on Dunham Hall, Fairfield and the staff house.

New hardwood floors have been laid in wards 7, 9, 11 and 26 and throughout the second floor of Graycroft.

The old tin roofs on the center of the main building and on the extension from ward 24 have been replaced by new roofs.

The metal roof over wards 9, 10, 11 and 12 has undergone extensive repairs.

The slate roof on the superintendent's residence has undergone extensive repairs, including new gutters, valleys, hips and edges.

Much exterior painting has been done. All of the outside woodwork at the laboratory, the window frames and guards at the Walcott House, the sun parlors of wards 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 21, 22, 25 and 26 have been repainted.

The metal roof on the main building has been repainted.

#### WILLARD

A. E. Stephens Company, 1200 Main Street, Springfield, Mass., broke ground April 5, 1933, for the new infirmary building. Construction work is progressing.

The construction of two employees' homes, and physicians' quarters consisting of a five-family staff house and two cottages by the Crowell & Little Construction Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is under way.

### STATE INSTITUTIONS

#### CRAIG COLONY

The new Protestant chapel has been completed, and was opened for regular services on Sunday, May 21, 1933. This building was erected and equipped with funds donated by various Protestant churches and individuals throughout the State. It has a seating capacity of approximately 375, and is well arranged for the purpose.

The new bakery erected at the Colony a short time ago is now in use.

The erection of a root cellar in the Colony garden is well under way.

The replacing of macadam with concrete on the State road between Son-yea and Mt. Morris is approaching completion, with the exception of that portion passing under the subway which will continue as macadam and receive a new top dressing.

Under the T. E. R. A. allotments a number of smaller projects were accomplished, e. g., pavilion in Villa Flora quadrangle, pavilion in the grove adjacent to Daniel B. Murphy Infirmary, enlargement of Pansy and Verbena, two employees' cottages, considerable interior and exterior repainting, etc.

Under the bond issue allotment recently made the Colony, it is expected that shortly several new cottages will be available for the use of male patients of brighter mentality. This should materially assist in providing facilities for more adequate classification than has ever before been possible.

In addition to the foregoing cottages, there will be erected a small nurses' home, a small staff house, and a combination dining room, kitchen and employees' building in the Villa Flora group for females.

#### LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

The wood trim on the exterior of the buildings in the administration group is being repainted.

The new farm colony is completed and we are now occupying the buildings. In the group are a dormitory for the boys who work in the colony, a cow barn, calf barn, horse barn and implement sheds, and a dairy building.

The construction contractor continues to make satisfactory progress on the new buildings, and additions to old buildings, now being erected at the institution.

#### NEWARK STATE SCHOOL

Furniture for refurnishing the administrative offices in building "A" has been received and installed.

Cement platforms have been placed back of several of our buildings, which affords an excellent playground for our younger children in bad weather, and makes an improvement in appearance.

The east dormitory is being equipped for occupancy July 1, 1933, when it is expected to move the reception and hospital services to this building.

The interior and exterior of our drinking water supply tank has been cleaned and painted.

Excavation has been started for the continuation of the cement road from the administrative building to the intersection of the road leading to Stebbins cottage.

#### SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL

Talking moving pictures have been installed at Cobb Hall, Fairmount.

The addition to the power plant has been completed. This will house force draft fans for the boilers, and afford storage facilities for approximately 100 tons of coal.

#### WASSAIC STATE SCHOOL

The electric lines which have been laid across the Ten-Mile River to the farm buildings, superintendent's residence, and other buildings on the west side of the river have been placed in commission, and these buildings are now receiving electricity from our own plant.

Connections in the street lighting system have been completed, and the grounds are lighted throughout from our power house.

A central radio system has been installed, with a loud speaker in the day room of each of the patients' buildings.

The grading contract, which was let to the Utica Construction Company, of Utica, N. Y., has been progressing quite satisfactorily. All available working patients, under the supervision of attendants, are following the graders, spreading and smoothing top soil, and several acres have already been seeded.

The interiors of the buildings in the girls' group are being painted. This work should be completed soon, at which time the painting in the boys' division will be started.

Trees and shrubs have been set out about the buildings in the north end of the institution, and the lawns about these buildings have been seeded down.

## NOTEWORTHY OCCURRENCES

### STATE HOSPITALS

#### BINGHAMTON

Hester B. Crutcher, supervisor of social work, Department of Mental Hygiene, gave a series of two lectures to the medical staff, social service department and pupil and graduate nurses at the hospital, April 28-29, 1933.

The Binghamton Psychiatric Society met at the hospital April 24; the meeting was addressed by Dr. Frank L. Christian, superintendent, Elmira State Reformatory; Dr. James L. McCartney and Dr. Rene Breguet on "The Work of the Classification Clinic at the Elmira Reformatory."

The annual joint meeting of the Broome County Medical Society, Binghamton Academy of Medicine, Endicott-Johnson Medical Society and the Binghamton Psychiatric Society, was held at the assembly hall of the hospital on May 16. Dr. Louis Casamajor, professor of neurology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, gave an address on "The Situation in the Neuroses."

May day exercises were held on Wagner Hall playground, May 16. The program consisted of 12 events participated in by patients in the occupational therapy department.

George Wallace, attendant at Broadmoor, died May 7, from peritonitis following an operation from appendicitis.

Two hundred red pine, 100 Norway spruce and 100 larch trees, also 900

red pine seedlings were received from the Conservation Department and planted on the hospital farms.

During the months of April and May, \$12,639.40 was received from the Temporary Emergency Relief Fund. Unemployed men have been given employment at the hospital in the departments of the master mechanic, the chief engineer and in the clerical department, and a considerable amount of badly needed repairs have been done by them.

On May 10, at about 1:10 p. m., fire suddenly broke out in the trestle crossing the Court Street road and the Erie Railroad tracks. An Erie freight train had passed a few minutes before the outburst of the fire and undoubtedly sparks from the engine ignited the framework of the trestle. The damage amounted to approximately \$300. This trestle has been repaired.

#### BROOKLYN

Buildings 6 and 8 for married nurses, and female employees were occupied June 8, 1933; building 9 for male employees, was opened on the 26th.

Honorable Hugo Hirsh, for more than 20 years president of the Board of Visitors, died on May 30. Charles Partridge was elected to succeed him.

Herman S. Bachrach and Joseph J. Sartori were appointed members of the Board of Visitors to fill the two vacancies.

Graduating exercises for the school of nursing were held on June 24. There were nine graduates.

Field day was held on June 15.

Fifty students of St. John's College visited the hospital on May 2.

We have set out 37 trees and 73 shrubs.

S. A. Cutler, representing the New York State Temporary Relief Administration, visited Brooklyn on June 14 and Creedmoor on the 16th to check up the work already done and that contemplated with emergency unemployment relief funds.

#### CREEDMOOR

Field day was held June 22.

Mrs. Sarah W. Maher, social worker, retired on May 1, 1933, and Miss Josephine V. Cooper was appointed to succeed her.

One employee developed scarlet fever and three developed mumps.

We have set out 345 shrubs, 95 trees and 360 transplants.

#### BUFFALO

Governor Lehman appointed William J. Gorman and Mrs. Gerhard Lang, Jr., members of the Board of Visitors of this hospital, April 25, 1933.

Principals of the schools of nursing of general hospitals met on April 26 with the superintendent to confer in reference to increasing the affiliation of their schools from two months to three months.

Mrs. Mary M. McFarren, chief occupational therapist, attended the Tenth Annual Institute of Chief Occupational Therapists of New York State Department of Mental Hygiene from April 5 to 8, inclusive.

Dr. J. A. Pritchard, superintendent, attended the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association held in Boston.

The annual field day was held on the hospital grounds on June 27, under the direction of James E. Simpson, director of physical education of the Department of Mental Hygiene, and approximately 1,207 patients were in attendance.

#### CENTRAL ISLIP

On May 7, 1933, the Sunday visitors' train commenced making two stops on the hospital grounds: First stop at group S; second stop at Carleton Avenue (South Colony). Visitors for the South Colony get off at the second stop. Passes are issued at the wards, which relieves the congestion in the administration building where passes were formerly obtained.

On May 28, religious services were held in Robbins Hall for the first time.

Field day activities, which had to be postponed May 30, Memorial day, on account of rain, were held June 3.

On June 6, 7 and 8, the semi-annual occupational therapy sale was held in "I" center.

Robbins Hall was dedicated June 22, and the commencement exercises of the school of nursing were held.

Mr. Haugaard, commissioner of architecture, and Mr. Degnan of the Department of Engineering, visited the hospital, June 23, and conferred with the superintendent regarding ventilation of Robbins Hall, etc.

#### GOWANDA

J. Stuart Fleming of Buffalo, N. Y., and Walter Jarzab of Niagara Falls, N. Y., junior students at The Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, Penna., are at the hospital for the summer months, studying and taking practical work on the wards.

#### HARLEM VALLEY

A meeting of the Dutchess-Putnam Medical Society was held at the Harlem Valley State Hospital on June 7, 1933.

## HUDSON RIVER

Mrs. Margaret Schoonmaker, chief occupational therapist of this hospital, attended the Tenth Annual Institute of Chief Occupational Therapists, held in the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital and other State hospitals and schools in the vicinity from April 5 to April 8, 1933.

Eight members of the medical staff of the hospital attended the inter-hospital meeting held at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, on April 19 and 20. Dr. John L. Smalldon read a paper at this meeting.

Miss Elizabeth K. Lamont of Millbrook has been reappointed as a member of the Board of Visitors of this hospital, her term to expire on December 31, 1939.

Dr. Willis E. Merriman returned to this hospital on May 1, to resume his position as first assistant physician from being detailed to act as acting deputy medical inspector.

A lecture and clinical demonstration was given May 4 to the social workers and other representatives of the various welfare organizations in Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County by Dr. Solon C. Wolff, parole officer of the hospital staff.

Dr. James P. Kelleher, clinical director, presented on May 5, a number of cases before a group of 25 students from Vassar College, illustrating the effect of congenital and early environmental factors upon subsequent personality development.

Dr. Solon C. Wolff attended, on May 18, the afternoon session of the regional meeting of the New York State Conference on Social Work held in Newburgh.

Professor Howard J. Howson and the Rev. Alexander Cummings made the annual inspection of this hospital for the State Charities Aid Association on June 13.

A number of physicians from the hospital staff attended the annual spring meeting of the Dutchess County Health Association held at the home of Mrs. James Roosevelt, Hyde Park, June 23.

The valuable and loyal services of John Nuhn, master mechanic, and Miss Margaret J. Glancy, R. N., principal, school of nursing, have been lost to this hospital by their retirement, the former having retired on April 30, after 40 years of service, and the latter on June 30, 1933, after 35 years of service. Mr. Matthew Baughn, chief supervisor on the male side of the hospital also retired on April 30, after 37 years of devoted service to the hospital.

## KINGS PARK

The Long Island Psychiatric Society held a meeting at the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Northport, N. Y., on the evening of April 18, 1933. An address on "Endocrine Research and Psychiatry," was given by Dr. R. S. Banyay of New York Hospital.

A series of informal discussion group meetings has been arranged by Dr. Patricia Steen, our clinic physician of the social service department. The first two meetings were held at this hospital, April 22 and 30, and were well attended by members of the medical and social service staff. On April 22, Dr. Harmon Ephron, fellow in psychiatry at the Institute for Child Guidance, New York City, presented in detail the case of Milton S., demonstrating an unresolved Oedipus situation. On April 30, Dr. Ephron presented Roy X., another interesting problem child. Discussion was free and instructive. Arrangements are being made for presentations by other speakers, including Miss Bertha Hambrecht, chief social worker, New York Psychiatric Institute, and Dr. Mary Thompson of the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City.

Dr. Thomas S. Cusack, member of the Board of Visitors, together with over 100 seminarians and the officials of the College of the Immaculate Conception, Huntington, N. Y., visited the hospital. A very interesting clinic was held in York Hall, showing various types of mental diseases. This clinic was initiated by Dr. Thomas S. Cusack, who also took part in the presentations.

A preliminary council of the Suffolk County Welfare Agencies met at the hospital on May 27, and held a meeting in York Hall to discuss and formulate a community program.

By the request of the U. S. Veterans' Administration compensable ex-service patients were transferred or discharged from this hospital as follows, during the past quarter:

April 10, 24 and 28; June 6 and 21, 1933, 32 ex-service patients were transferred to the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Northport.

May 19, 1933, 19 ex-service patients were transferred to the Veterans' Administration Facility, Canandaigua.

June 14, 21 and 28, 1933, 42 ex-service patients were discharged to the Veterans' Administration Facility, Lyons, N. J.

On April 11, 1913, 115 ex-service patients were received by transfer from the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York City.

The following employees died during the past quarter: Mrs. Lillian Farley, special attendant, hydrotherapy, on April 6; Thomas Roche, de-

tailed attendant, laundry, on April 10; and Harry Le Mort, supervisor of linen room, on May 1.

Miss Kate O'Reilly, supervisor, retired June 30, after more than 25 years of service.

#### MANHATTAN

A Passover meal, which was arranged for by Dr. H. L. Martin, Jewish chaplain of the hospital, was held on April 11, 1933, and was attended by 175 male and 175 female patients.

Fourteen female and eight male patients, aged 20 and under, attended the Orphans' day performance of Ringling Bros. Circus, held at Madison Square Garden on May 1. The patients enjoyed the affair immensely, and the trip to the circus was made festive by the distribution of lollypops and popcorn.

Elizabeth L. Campbell and Robert F. Hearty, occupational therapists, were transferred to Pilgrim State Hospital, June 30.

On the evening of June 8 a lawn party was given by the Alumni Association to the graduating class of the hospital. Music was furnished, refreshments served, and the affair was very much enjoyed by all those present.

The hospital was shocked at the news of the death of Dr. I. J. Furman, superintendent, which occurred at his residence at the hospital on May 5 from cerebral hemorrhage. Religious services were held at his residence on Monday, May 8 at 3 p. m., and were conducted by Rev. L. D. Woodmancy, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 131 W. 104th St., New York City, assisted by Rev. J. S. Bullington, chaplain of the hospital. These services were attended by Dr. Frederick W. Parsons, commissioner, Department of Mental Hygiene, members of the Board of Visitors, consulting and attending physicians, superintendents of the various State hospitals, Dr. C. O. Cheney, director of the Psychiatric Institute, the official staff, heads of departments of the hospital and many relatives, friends and acquaintances. Funeral services were also held the following day, May 9, at 2:30 p. m., at the home of Mr. Mark Furman, 609 S. Main St., E. Rochester, N. Y., and were conducted by two clergymen from the vicinity. These services were attended by representatives from the Buffalo State Hospital, Rochester State Hospital, Willard State Hospital, Gowanda State Hospital, Syracuse Psychiatric Institute, Newark State School, Dr. Walter H. Sanford, representing this hospital, and also by many relatives and friends of both Dr. and Mrs. Furman.

## MARCY

Dr. Sanger Brown, II, assistant commissioner, conducted at the hospital on April 7, 1933, a round table discussion relative to the present clinics, the establishment of another adult psychiatric clinic at Rome and a child guidance clinic at Oneida.

The annual field day under the direction of Miss Frances Griffith, chief occupational therapist, was held on June 6. Mrs. Eleanor Clark Slagle, director, bureau of occupational therapy, attended and James E. Simpson, supervisor of physical training, conducted the exercises.

The first of the bi-monthly adult psychiatric clinics was held at Rome on June 12. These clinics are conducted by Dr. H. B. Lang, clinical director, assisted by psychiatric social worker, Pearl A. Ruby.

The first of the monthly child guidance clinics was held at Oneida on June 26. These clinics are conducted by Dr. O. A. Kilpatrick, assisted by psychiatric social worker, Lena A. Plante, and a psychometrist who will be assigned by the division of prevention. Dr. James L. Tower, child guidance psychiatrist, division of prevention, conferred with Dr. Lang and Dr. Kilpatrick relative to the procedure and conduct of such clinics.

On June 7 the Kiwanis Club of Rome, N. Y., was entertained at this hospital. Dr. W. W. Wright, superintendent and Drs. S. W. Bisgrove and H. Beckett Lang addressed them. The occupational therapy department under the direction of Miss Frances Griffith, chief occupational therapist, gave a demonstration of the work done in the occupational therapy department. The members of this club visited the various buildings.

## MIDDLETOWN

Commencement exercises of the training school for nurses were held Wednesday evening, June 28, 1933. The following nurses were graduated in the registered nurse group: Kathryn Grace Barrett, Mary Catherine Bowman, Ruby May Crummett, Sjoerdije Georgia Krap, Catherine E. McCormick, Anna Marie Reardon, Mariam Alice Steckley, Matilda Thornhill and Charles Leslie Cudney.

Those graduating in the trained nurse group were: Lillian A. Casterline, Nina Gertrude Devine, Gertrude H. Kruger, Willis Horace Goldsmith, George E. Hewke, and Andrew R. Smith.

Dr. Frank W. Laidlaw, State health district officer, gave the address to the graduates.

The Board of Visitors' prize awarded to the graduate who had the highest rating on the final examination was presented to Kathryn Grace Barrett.

The presentation was made by John Bright, member of the Board of Visitors.

#### PILGRIM

Miss Ethel Cooke, assistant social worker at Manhattan State Hospital, was transferred to the same position at this hospital, April 1, 1933.

Edward Fox, pharmacist, resigned April 5, due to ill health.

Mrs. John H. Alvarez of Sayville was appointed as a member of the Board of Visitors in place of Mrs. Hannah E. Kennedy, resigned.

Professor Wright and 50 students in industrial electrical engineering of Pratt Institute, visited the hospital, April 6 and 7, for the purpose of inspecting the power house.

All the members of the hospital staff attended the Interhospital Conference at the Psychiatric Institute on either April 19 or 20.

#### PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

On April 19 and 20 the annual Inter-State Hospital Conference of the "Down-State" institutions of the Department of Mental Hygiene was held at the Psychiatric Institute. There were three program sessions during which 13 papers were presented by the staff members of the various institutions. The program in its entirety constituted a symposium on the manic-depressive reactions. Approximately 75 physicians from the "Down-State" group of institutions and private institutions in and about New York City were in attendance.

#### ROCHESTER

The annual training school commencement exercises were held in the assembly hall, June 16, 1933. The address to the graduating class was given by Hon. Joe R. Hanley. There were seven members of the class, four men and three women, and all were given their diplomas on that date. The exercises were followed by dancing.

The annual field day, arranged largely by the occupational therapy department, was held June 21, on the hospital grounds. This annual event was well received as usual and much enjoyed by about 1,250 patients. The music was furnished by the hospital orchestra and additional special music was furnished by the Sunshine Girls Band whose services were donated to the hospital through the generosity of Mr. Fredericks.

Commissioner of Architecture Haugaard, accompanied by four of his assistants and two members of the State Hospital Construction Committee, Drs. Garvin and Tiffany, visited the hospital June 8 for the purpose of checking over the progress of developing projects and to obtain information

as to the efficiency of construction which has been completed and for general discussion in regard to construction problems, especially in connection with their operation and administration.

Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, a former member of the State Hospital Commission, visited the hospital May 28 and inspected the buildings which constitute the Howard group, also the employees' cafeteria. These facilities are developments that have been accomplished since she was on the board.

#### ROCKLAND

During the latter part of May and the first week of June, 200 male and 200 female patients were transferred to Pilgrim State Hospital by order of the Department of Mental Hygiene.

Several members of the medical staff attended the Inter-hospital Conference at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, April 19-20.

Dr. R. E. Blaisdell, superintendent, attended the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Boston, May 29-June 2.

On June 6, 53 nurses from the Henry Street Settlement, New York City, visited the hospital and were given a clinical demonstration of some of the types of mental disorder.

On April 11, 79 high school students from Rockland County visited the hospital. The field of nursing, together with the qualifications of admission to the school of nursing, were discussed by the superintendent and the principal of the school of nursing.

Michael G. Dooling, steward, died at a general hospital in Brooklyn, April 30.

#### ST. LAWRENCE

John L. O'Connor of Ogdensburg, has been reappointed a member of the Board of Visitors, his term to expire December 31, 1939.

From November 1, 1932 to April 1, 1933, inclusive, in six monthly payments, the officers and employees of the hospital contributed to the relief fund of the City of Ogdensburg, a total of \$4,045.64. Of this amount \$3,000 was sent to the Mayor's Relief Committee for the purchase of food and clothing, and \$1,016.29 was sent to the superintendent of schools of the City of Ogdensburg for the purchase of milk and crackers for school children. In addition \$29.35 was used for needy employees of the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Miss Barbara Williams, R. N., director, school of nursing, Syracuse Memorial Hospital, Miss Dorothy Fear, R. N., and Miss Ruth Leader, R. N., member of the training school personnel, visited the hospital on April 19

to make arrangements for students from the Syracuse Memorial Hospital to affiliate with us for psychiatric nursing and instruction.

Anna Willett retired April 20, because of having reached the age limit, after a service of 21 years, and Leslie Henry, special attendant in charge at the piggery, retired after 26 years of faithful service.

The Public Health Nurses' Association held a meeting at Curtis Hall. Sanger Brown, II, M. D., assistant commissioner, gave a talk on "Guidance in the Mental Development of the Child," and Hester B. Crutcher, supervisor of social work, an address on "Mental Hygiene and Social Work." Daisy Van Dyke, M. D., of Malone, N. Y., presided.

Seventy-one students of the classes of sociology and psychology of the Potsdam Normal School, visited the hospital, May 19.

Dr. Paul G. Taddiken, superintendent, was reappointed, May 24, 1933, a member of the Nurse Advisory Council, State Department of Education.

Thirty-two students from the class of Home Economics, St. Lawrence University, Canton, visited the hospital, May 25.

A joint meeting of the medical societies of the counties of Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence, was held at Curtis Hall, June 8. Over 180 were present at the meeting and luncheon.

William E. Haugaard, State commissioner of architecture; Dr. William C. Garvin, superintendent, Binghamton State Hospital, chairman, Committee on Construction; Dr. William J. Tiffany, superintendent, Pilgrim State Hospital, member Committee on Construction; Harry Rhodes, chief architect; H. V. Dowden, associate architect; L. A. Kibbe, research engineer, and G. L. Van Auker, associate architect, visited the hospital, June 9, in reference to construction work.

On June 10, which was, by the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, designated as Shut-in Day, the two local florists of Ogdensburg, Mr. John Lawrence and Mr. Ernest Hopwood, sent a very large and excellent assortment of flowers to the patients at the hospital.

The annual field day of the hospital was held June 14.

Miss Dora Cornelisen, R. N., field representative of the American Journal of Nursing on June 28 lectured to the student nurses and graduates as to the value to nurses, of the American Journal of Nursing. These lectures were most instructive and interesting.

Notification was received on June 9, from the Department of Agriculture and Markets that our herd was again certified as a tuberculosis free accredited herd. This makes the 12th consecutive year that we have been free from tuberculosis and the 10th consecutive year that our herd has been an accredited one.

## UTICA

The final session of the institute for chief occupational therapists was held at this hospital on April 8, 1933. Mrs. Eleanor C. Slagle, director of the bureau of occupational therapy, was in charge of the meeting, which was attended by approximately 100 occupational therapists from the various institutions in the department.

A class in psychology from Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., numbering 15 students, accompanied by Professor Linus W. Kline, director of the department, visited the hospital on April 8, and attended a clinic conducted by Dr. C. H. Bellinger, first assistant physician.

Professor Linus W. Kline, director of the department of psychology, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., accompanied by 18 students from his department, visited the hospital and attended a clinic conducted by Dr. Ross D. Helmer, director of clinical psychiatry, on April 22, 1933.

An inter-hospital conference of the up-State hospitals in the Department of Mental Hygiene was held on April 26 and 27, at this hospital and was attended by 52 physicians. Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, director of the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, presided over the three sessions, at which 15 papers were read, including a paper by Dr. O. J. McWendree, and a paper written by Drs. J. A. Howard, Anna J. Gosline, and C. J. C. Kennedy, members of the Utica State Hospital staff.

On the evening of April 28, the B. Sharp Club of Utica, N. Y., gave a concert in the assembly hall, which was much appreciated by the patients in attendance.

A class in psychology of Union College, numbering 63 students, accompanied by Professor Ernest W. Ligon, visited the hospital May 2, and made an inspection, following which they attended a psychiatric clinic in the assembly hall, conducted by Dr. R. H. Hutchings, superintendent, Dr. C. H. Bellinger, first assistant physician, and Dr. R. D. Helmer, director of clinical psychiatry.

A one-day institute was held at the hospital on May 4, under the auspices of the social service department, and was attended by physicians, public health nurses, public officials, and students, numbering in all 261. Following an inspection of the hospital, luncheon was served, after which a psychiatric clinic was given in the assembly hall by Dr. R. H. Hutchings, superintendent, Dr. C. H. Bellinger, first assistant physician, Dr. Ross D. Helmer, director of clinical psychiatry, Dr. N. J. T. Bigelow, senior assistant physician, and Dr. J. A. Howard, senior assistant physician.

The classes in psychology and mental hygiene of Syracuse University,

numbering 111 students, accompanied by Professor McKee, visited the hospital on May 5, and made an inspection, following which they attended a psychiatric clinic in the assembly hall, conducted by Dr. R. H. Hutchings, superintendent, Dr. C. H. Bellinger, first assistant physician, Dr. R. D. Helmer, director of clinical psychiatry, and Dr. J. A. Howard, senior assistant physician.

Miss Elta Lenart and Miss Helen Stone, students of the Smith College School of Social Work, having completed a nine months' affiliated course in the social service department of the hospital, returned to their work at Smith College on June 5.

The graduating exercises of the Central School of Nursing, with which the school of nursing of the Utica State Hospital is affiliated, were held June 6, at the John F. Hughes School, Utica, N. Y. The class from this hospital was made up of 13 members. Professor Berrian Rankin Shute, head of the department of music, Hamilton College, Clinton, gave the address.

The annual field day of the Utica State Hospital was held June 6. The exercises were under the direction of James E. Simpson, supervisor of physical education, Department of Mental Hygiene. The program, prepared by the occupational therapy department of the hospital, consisted of 23 features which were followed by a ball game. The event was well attended and much enjoyed by everyone.

Miss Eva Schied, head social worker, left June 10, 1933, to begin a six weeks' course of instruction at the New York School of Social Work, New York City.

#### WILLARD

Miss Bessie K. Gillard, dietitian, Rochester, N. Y., was at the hospital, April 20-22 and June 26-30.

Miss Catherine R. Tierney, principal, school of nursing, died May 2, 1933.

The semi-annual meeting of the Willard Committee on Mental Hygiene and After-Care was held at the hospital, May 19, 1933. Dr. Walter M. Pamphilon, first assistant physician, spoke at the afternoon session on "Clinics and Social Work in the Metropolitan District."

The ex-service patients were visited by the following organizations:

May 3—Bloomfield-Savage Post Auxiliary, No. 970, Canandaigua.

May 27—Kirk-Casey Post Auxiliary, Seneca Falls.

May 28—The American Legions and Auxiliaries of Ontario County held memorial service at the hospital. The drum and bugle corps was in attendance and concert and exhibition drills were given.

June 25—J. J. Driscoll American Legion Auxiliary, No. 809, Clifton Springs.

Mental clinics have been conducted at the hospital for various groups, as follows:

May 8—Students from Wells College.

May 15—Students from Cornell University.

May 17—Pupil nurses from Clifton Springs Sanitarium.

May 27—Students from Cornell University.

June 7—Students from Cornell University.

### STATE INSTITUTIONS

#### CRAIG COLONY

A group from Dansville presented a minstrel show in the Colony's assembly hall, April 3, 1933.

Female patients presented in a very satisfactory manner a show entitled "Sinclair Minstrels," April 19.

The Genesee Valley Nurses' Association met at the Colony, April 25.

The Cuylerville High School presented a play in the Colony's assembly hall, May 1.

The Medical Society of the County of Livingston held a quarterly meeting in the Letchworth House at the Colony, May 2.

Messrs. Foot, Fuller and Porter, Scout officials, from Mount Morris, held a court of honor for the Colony's Boy Scouts, May 8.

Boy and Girl Scout troops at the Colony had a demonstration, May 10, at which over 50 guests, including a number of Scout officials, were present from central and western New York.

Dr. E. A. Sharp and 40 students from the Buffalo Medical College attended a clinic at the Colony, May 14.

Two hundred patients attended a circus at Dansville, May 19.

#### LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Eleven cornerstones were laid at Letchworth Village on June 14, 1933. These represent the completion of the institution. Formal exercises were held at the site of the new assembly hall in the adult male group, Governor Herbert H. Lehman laying the cornerstone for that building. Addresses were made by Governor Lehman and by Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, superintendent of Butler Hospital at Providence, Rhode Island. Speakers at the ceremonies were Dr. Francis R. Packard, Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox, Dr. Linsly R. Williams, Dr. George G. Scott, Mr. John A. Kingsbury, President Harvey N. Davis, Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Jr., presented the institution with a portrait bust of his father, Frank A. Vanderlip, who was the first president of the Board of Managers of Letchworth Village. Commissioner Frederick W. Parsons accepted the gift. A buffet luncheon was served to the guests who attended the exercises, after which the school exhibition and bazaar were held in Stewart Hall.

The institution entertained as its guests during this quarter, 30 graduate students from the Child Development Institute in New York City; 40 students of the Sarah Lawrence College at Bronxville; 50 nurses from the A. I. C. P., in New York City; 75 students of the State Normal School at New Paltz; and Mr. H. T. Parker, psychologist in the Education Department at Hobart, Tasmania.

Approximately 300 relatives and friends of the children here accepted an invitation to visit Letchworth Village on Decoration Day. The whole institution was open to them and they were permitted to go through any of the buildings they cared to inspect.

Picnics for all the children, and overnight camping trips for the larger boys, are now being arranged.

On June 1, Miss Madeline Dillon, R. N., took up her duties as general matron in the girls' group, succeeding Mrs. Thomas Scaife—nee Jean Cartwright—who recently resigned.

#### NEWARK STATE SCHOOL

The annual Institute of New York Chief Occupational Therapists, which was held in Syracuse from April 4 to 8, inclusive, visited this school on the 6th. The members made a tour of the buildings, visiting the classes. This was followed by a formal program in the assembly hall. Four members of the Board of Visitors attended the meeting, and Dr. Watson, president, gave the address of welcome. After the meeting a dinner was served and apparently enjoyed.

The superintendent attended the 89th annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Boston, Mass.; and also investigated, as a member of the Committee on Family Care, at the invitation of Dr. Woodman, chairman, methods at Worcester, Westboro and Gardner State Hospitals.

Eight Boy Scouts attended a Boy Scout rally held in Palmyra, N. Y., for two days beginning June 10. They returned the proud possessors of four firsts in field competition events.

A program of field events and an exhibition of handwork featured the annual field day exhibition and sale on June 21. Members of the faculty of

both boys' and girls' divisions of the school were in charge of the various events. Outstanding features were the well executed wand drill by the girls, and the exhibition of skillful tumbling by the boys. The ball game between the school boys and employees was won by the employees, 7 to 9.

Vacations started for colony and parole girls on June 29. The Penn Yan colony is the first to go, and 31 girls left to spend a week at the colony house at Watkins Glen. The change from two weeks to one was made as a result of two years' experience, and to give opportunity for larger numbers to go. The new bus, accommodating 40, was used for transportation, and is a big improvement over the heavy truck used last summer. The other colonies will go in the following order: Canandaigua, July 5; Lyons, July 12; Geneseo, July 19; and Newark, July 26. Children from the school will follow as soon as the colony and parole girls have vacated. Since last year, the house has been painted and repaired, and the bathing beach enclosed in wire fencing for safety. A hostess will arrange for hikes, shopping expeditions, boat rides, beach, lawn and dancing parties, and supervise the bathing and conduct the small store for the sale of soft drinks and candy.

Eight girls were graduated in the domestic arts class of the Newark State School on June 13, with appropriate exercises. Mr. F. Neff Stroup, superintendent of the village schools, was an honored guest and made a brief address. To supplement the graduation program, a marionette show and play were given. The costumes were made by girls in the occupational therapy classes, and the furniture by the boys in the occupational therapy classes.

#### ROME STATE SCHOOL.

The Institute of Occupational Therapists had sessions here, April 6, 1933.

A group of Hartwick College students made a tour of the institution, April 8.

A group from the Syracuse Secretarial School visited the institution, April 20.

Groups from Hamilton College and Knox School visited the institution for a clinic, April 22.

The Kiwanis Club and members of Stryker class in Rome came for an evening clinic on April 26.

Union College students visited the institution for a clinic, May 2.

Students of North High School, Syracuse, visited the institution, May 10.

Students of Oswego Normal School and a group from Ithaca College visited the institution for a clinic, May 22.

## SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL

On April 24, James Murphy, our supervising farmer, passed away, following an operation. He had been in the service at this school for 17 years and was a very valuable employee. His death was a great loss to the State as well as to the school for he has always cooperated with supervising farmers of other State institutions.

Considerable favorable comment has been heard from the exhibit of the work of our industrial arts department, which was held in May at the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts. On May 18, a very creditable demonstration was given in Music Hall by the girls' classes in physical education. In the music department recitals were given on June 1 and 8 by vocal and instrumental pupils. On June 13, the third grade pupils dramatized the "Pied Piper of Hamelin." The graduating exercises of the domestic science class were held on June 14, the girls receiving their diplomas from William Allan Dyer, president of the Board of Visitors. An especially fine flag drill and an interpretive dramatization of "Building the Nest" were special features of the closing sessions of the kindergarten classes.

On June 18, the girls' camp on Lake Ontario was opened for the summer season. Colony and parole girls enjoy the benefits of this camp, each group remaining two weeks. The recreational activities are under the direction of Miss Mildred S. Carter, a graduate of the physical education department of Ithaca College. On June 26, the boys' camp at Fairmount received its first quota of 40 boys from the boys' building in Syracuse. This camp is in charge of W. Ronald Drais, a graduate of Holy Cross College.

## WASSAIC STATE SCHOOL

Miss Ethel Goodwin of New York City, was appointed assistant social worker, on June 5, 1933.

## CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE

- Beaumont, Dr. Isabel S., was appointed medical interne in Wassaic State School, April 14, 1933.
- Berman, Dr. Harold, was appointed acting director of clinical psychiatry, St. Lawrence State Hospital, May 1, 1933.
- Bernath, Dr. Gerald J., was appointed medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, April 3, 1933.
- Blydenburgh, Dr. George T., medical interne in Kings Park State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, June 1, 1933.
- Brown, Dr. Alta Kelly, was reinstated senior assistant physician in St. Lawrence State Hospital, June 6, 1933, and resigned June 30, 1933.
- Carmichael, Dr. Donald M., senior assistant physician at Kings Park State Hospital, was transferred to Pilgrim State Hospital, May 1, 1933.
- Coyne, Dr. Arthur A., was appointed medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, April 29, 1933.
- Dawson, Dr. Maddren, was appointed medical interne in Pilgrim State Hospital, June 1, 1933.
- Donaldson, Dr. Frank A., medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, was transferred to Brooklyn Division, May 22, 1933.
- Eberly, Dr. Albert D., was appointed medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, June 26, 1933.
- English, Dr. William Hutton, medical interne at Rochester State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician in Buffalo State Hospital, July 1, 1933.
- Flynn, Dr. Maura, medical interne in Manhattan State Hospital, resigned June 1, 1933.
- Furman, Dr. Isaac J., superintendent at Manhattan State Hospital, died May 5, 1933.
- Hill, Dr. John R., was appointed medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, June 16, 1933.
- Hill, Dr. Raymond C., assistant physician in Rochester State Hospital, died June 5, 1933.
- Leffel, Dr. Samuel L., medical interne in St. Lawrence State Hospital, resigned June 7, 1933, to enter private practice.

- Lemkin, Dr. Robert R., dental interne in Central Islip State Hospital, resigned June 1, 1933, to enter private practice.
- Lentini, Dr. Vincent C., medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, was transferred to Creedmoor Division, May 22, 1933.
- Lieberman, Dr. Irving E., was appointed medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, June 29, 1933.
- Lybyer, Dr. Paul C., director of clinical psychiatry in St. Lawrence State Hospital, was appointed acting first assistant physician, May 1, 1933.
- Malamud, Dr. Nathan, medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, resigned June 30, 1933 to accept a position as resident psychiatrist, State Psychopathic Hospital, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- Parr, Dr. Robert G., dentist in St. Lawrence State Hospital, resigned June 30, 1933.
- Shiel, Dr. Alfred J. N. was appointed medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, April 1, 1933.
- Tester, Dr. Lewis K., assistant physician in Central Islip State Hospital, resigned May 8, 1933, to specialize in nose, ear and throat at Bellevue Hospital.
- Troup, Dr. Wilson J., medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, resigned May 16, 1933.
- Watson, Dr. Hugh A., was appointed medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, May 16, 1933.
- Webster, Dr. W. Roberts, medical interne in Marcy State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, May 1, 1933.
- Wood, Dr. Alfred T., senior assistant physician in Central Islip State Hospital, died June 25, 1933.
- Worthing, Dr. Harry J., first assistant physician in St. Lawrence State Hospital, was appointed acting deputy medical inspector, May 1, 1933. He was granted leave of absence from the hospital for approximately one year.

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### STATE HOSPITALS

#### BINGHAMTON

Wm. C. Garvin, M. D., superintendent.

"Review of Bernard Hart's Psychopathology, 2nd edition." *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, April, 1933.

"The Responsibility of the Parent for the Preparation of the Child." Address before Parent-Teachers' Society, West Corners School, West Corners, April 17, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene." Address before Working Girls' Club, Binghamton Y. W. C. A., May 2, 1933.

"Organization and Development of the Mental Hygiene Movement." Address before Madison County Tuberculosis and Health Association, and the Madison County Medical Society, May 15, 1933, at Hamilton.

Edward Gillespie, M. D., first assistant physician.

"The Admission and Care of the Insane." Radio broadcast over station WNBC, on June 17, 1933.

Oswald H. Boltz, M. D., clinical director.

"Psychopathology." Address before Y. M. C. A., Binghamton, April 7, 1933.

"Trend Reactions in Manic-Depressive Psychoses and Their Interpretations." Before Interhospital Conference at Utica State Hospital, April 26, 1933.

"Clinic and Lecture on Mental Disorders." Before class in abnormal psychology from Syracuse University, May 11, 1933.

Hugh S. Gregory, M. D., pathologist.

"Finding Yourself." Address before Women's Federation Club, Endicott, N. Y., April 24, 1933.

"The Program of Prevention of the State Department of Mental Hygiene." Address before the Fortnightly Club, Groton, N. Y., April 25, 1933.

"Thinking Along the Right Lines." Address to graduating class, Loder Ave., School, Endicott, June 1, 1933.

Wm. Q. C. Bole, M. D., assistant physician.

Completed course of four lectures, with demonstration, to nurses' training class, St. Joseph's and Arnot-Ogden Hospitals, Elmira.

#### BROOKLYN

August E. Witzel, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

"Regression in Manic-Depressive Reaction." Paper read at the Inter-hospital Conference, Psychiatric Institute, April 19, 1933.

Irving M. Derby, M. D., pathologist.

"Manic-Depressive Exhaustion Deaths." Paper read at Interhospital Conference at the Psychiatric Institute, April 19, 1933.

"Some Recent Laboratory Procedures." Talk illustrated by motion pictures given to Chapter 643, Order of the Eastern Star, April 20, 1933.

"Pathology and Psychiatry." Address to scientific clubs of St. Johns and St. Mary's Hospitals, May 11, 1933.

Charles Buckman, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"The Common Cold." Talk to Emma Fiske Roberts Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, Brooklyn, February 3, 1933.

Simon Moore, M. D., senior assistant physician, and

Charles Buckman, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Pharmaco-Therapy in Manic-Depressive Psychoses." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference, Psychiatric Institute, April 19, 1933.

Morris D. Riemer, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"The Present-Day Attitude Toward Mental Disease and Its Prevention." Talk to Citizens' Progressive Association, Brooklyn, May 1, 1933.

#### CREEDMOOR DIVISION

John H. Travis, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Precipitating Factors in Manic-Depressive Psychoses." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference, Psychiatric Institute, April 19, 1933.

#### BUFFALO

H. L. Levin, M. D., clinical director.

Completed course of lectures on "Psychology and Psychopathology." University of Buffalo, evening session.

"Personality Adjustment." Talk before Buffalo Nursing Education League, Buffalo, April 12, 1933.

"Your Child and His Mind." Talk at Jewish Community Building, Buffalo, May 1, 1933.

"Psychiatry and Social Work." Lecture, sociology class, University of Buffalo, May 19, 1933.

"Demonstration of Cases of Major Psychoses." Psychology classes, Emergency College, State Teachers' College, Buffalo, June 8, 1933.

W. E. Cudmore, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Mental Hygiene Service Furnished by Buffalo State Hospital" Address at Conference on Childhood and Youth, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, May 20, 1933.

H. E. Faver, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Mental Hygiene of Childhood." Talk before Men's Club, University Church of Christ, Buffalo, May 3, 1933.

Talk and demonstration of State Hospital Routine, to nurses of Buffalo City Hospital, May 13, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene." Talk before Liberal Arts Club, Buffalo, June 5, 1933.

#### CENTRAL ISLIP

Frederick Rosenheim, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Child Guidance." Paper read to the Parent-Teachers' Association of Centre Moriches, April 3, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene." Lecture to the training school for nurses at the Southampton Hospital, Southampton, L. I., May 2, 1933.

"Child Guidance." Address before the faculty of the Sewanhaka High School, Floral Park, L. I., June 12, 1933.

Jacob Cohen, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"A Study of the Pregnant Manic-Depressive Patient Delivered in a State Hospital." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference of the New York "Down-State" Hospitals, at Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, April 19, 1933.

#### GOWANDA

Earle V. Gray, M. D., superintendent.

"The Life and Characteristics of the Common Ant." Address before the Methodist Episcopal Men's Club of Gowanda, May 4, 1933.

William J. Allexsah, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Pathological and Bacteriological Report on Two Cases of Chronic Typhoid Carriers Dying from an Intercurrent Infection." Paper read at the 17th annual meeting of the New York State Association of Public Health Laboratories at Ellis Hospital, Schenectady, N. Y., April 26, 1933.

Ralph W. Bohn, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Child Psychology." Address given before the Parent-Teachers' Association in Gowanda, May 25, 1933.

#### HUDSON RIVER

James P. Kelleher, M. D., clinical director.

Discussion by invitation of "What Freud Has Accomplished," this being a paper read by Professor Howard J. Howson of Vassar College at a meeting held by the Dutchess-Putnam Medical Society on April 12, 1933.

William J. Thompson, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"State Hospitals." Address given before the Exchange Club at Poughkeepsie, on June 15, 1933.

Charles E. Niles, M. D., senior assistant physician.

A series of ten lectures on psychiatry given to the student nurses of Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., during April and May, 1933.

John L. Smalldon, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"The Pre-Psychotic Personality of Manic-Depressive Patients." This paper was read at the Interhospital Conference held at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital on April 19, 1933.

#### KINGS PARK

Adelbert C. Matthews, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Some Objectives of the Parent-Teacher Association." Address before the Parent-Teacher Association, Kings Park, April 9, 1933.

#### MANHATTAN

Michael P. Lonergan, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstrations to a group of students from the school of sociology and social service, Fordham University, Monday evenings during April and May.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstration to a group of student from the department of psychology, Columbia University, Tuesday afternoons during April and May.

Gave talks on "Child Guidance" to a group of candidates for attendance officers from the Fordham School of Sociology and Social Service, Thursday evenings during April and May.

John Notkin, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"The Effects of the Same Drug or Other Experimental Procedure Upon Convulsions Elicited in Animals by Different Experimental Methods." Prepared in collaboration with Drs. F. H. Pike, H. C. Coombs and S. M. Weingrow. Published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. II, No. 5.

"The Cryptogenic and the Symptomatic Narcolepsies." Prepared in collaboration with Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe. Read at the annual meeting of the American Neurological Association, Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1933.

"Changes in the Clinical Signs and Laboratory Findings in Various Types of Psychoses Under the Influence of Subcutaneous Administration of Oxygen." Prepared in collaboration with Drs. Greeff, Pike and Killian. Published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. XII.

"Narcolepsies." Prepared in collaboration with Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe. Read at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Boston, May 29, 1933.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstrations to a group of students from the National Bible Institute, May 18, 1933.

Nobe E. Stein, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstrations to a group of students from the New York School of Social Work, Tuesday evenings and Wednesday mornings during April and May.

Lectured and gave clinical demonstrations to a group of students from New York University, April 5, 12, 19 and May 4, 1933.

Maxwell I. Bloomfield, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Held weekly clinics at the Morrisania City Hospital, Friday afternoons during the quarter.

Hyman L. Rachlin, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Held weekly clinics at the Crime Prevention Bureau, Friday afternoons during the quarter.

Held weekly clinics at the Adolescent Court Monday afternoons during the quarter.

Lectured to the Scudder School, April 20 and 27, 1933.

Elizabeth L. Bryan, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Gave a clinical demonstration to a group of students from the College of the City of New York, April 29, 1933.

George Frumkes, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Held clinics at the Neurological Institute Friday afternoons during April and May.

Ralph Harlow, M. D., assistant physician.

Gave a clinical demonstration to a group of students from the College of the City of New York, department of abnormal psychology, May 10, 1933.

#### MARCY

William W. Wright, M. D., superintendent.

"What Mental Hygiene Can Do in a Community." Address before the Steuben Community Club, Steuben, April 11, 1933.

"Outline of the Progress Made in Clinical and Administrative Fields at the Marcy State Hospital." Address before the Kiwanis Club of Rome, at the Marcy State Hospital, June 7, 1933.

Sidney W. Bisgrove, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Dietaries and Work Accomplished in the Elimination of Food Waste at the Hospital." Address before the Kiwanis Club of Rome, at the Marcy State Hospital, June 7, 1933.

H. Beckett Lang, M. B., director of clinical psychiatry.

"Colloidal Chemistry and Psychiatry." Paper read before the section on neurology and psychiatry of the New York State Medical Society, New York City, April 4, 1933.

"Occupational Therapy Progress at Marcy." Paper read before the Occupational Therapy Institute at the Marcy State Hospital, April 7, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene in the Community." Address before the Rotary Club, Oswego, April 18, 1933.

"Organic Psychoses." Lecture before the students of the Theological Seminary, at the Marcy State Hospital, April 21, 1933.

"Cerebral Spinal Fluid Pressure in Manic-Depressive Psychoses." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference of Up-State Hospitals at Utica State Hospital, April 27, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene of Adolescence." Address before the Syracuse North High School sociology students at Marcy State Hospital, May 10, 1933.

"Psychology of the 'Gang' and Boy Delinquent." Luncheon address to boys' senior group at Y. M. C. A., Oswego, May 16, 1933.

Oswald A. Kilpatrick, M. D., assistant physician.

"Psychology of Success." Talk before the Rotary Club at Oneida, N. Y., May 5, 1933.

Anna A. Gronlund, M. D., assistant physician.

"Modified Sedation with Secondary Butyl-Ethyl Barbituric Acid in the Psychoses." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference of Up-State Hospitals at Utica State Hospital, April 27, 1933.

#### PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL

Howard W. Potter, M. D., assistant director.

"The Training of Physicians in Institutions for Mental Defectives." Presidential address before the 57th annual meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, Boston, May 31-June 2, 1933.

Leland E. Hinsie, M. D., research associate in psychiatry.

"Occupational Therapy from a Psychiatric Standpoint." Read at the annual meeting of the New York State Association of Occupational Therapists, New York, May 20, 1933.

"Determinants of Adequate Psychotherapy in a Public Mental Hospital." Read at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Boston, May 30, 1933.

Armando Ferraro, M. D., research associate in neuropathology.

"Histopathological Findings in Two Cases Clinically Diagnosed Dementia Præcox." Read at the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Boston, May 31, 1933.

Barbara McGinn, B. A.,  
Mary E. Raney, M. A., and  
Nicholas Kopeloff, Ph. D.

"The Fecal Flora in Catatonic Dementia Præcox." Published in THE  
PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY for April, 1933.

Erwin Brand, Ph. D., and  
M. M. Harris, M. D.

"Further Studies on the Administration of Glycine in Muscular and  
Neuromuscular Diseases." Read at the annual meeting of the Fed-  
eration of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Cincin-  
nati, Ohio, April 10, 1933. Published in Journal of Biological  
Chemistry, 100, p. xx, 1933.

"Some Aspects of Intermediary Protein Metabolism." Published in  
Science, 77, p. 589, 1933.

"Exhibit on Metabolic Studies in the Myopathies." In the section on  
nervous and mental diseases at the meeting of the American Medi-  
cal association, Milwaukee, June 15, 1933.

"Metabolic and Therapeutic Studies in the Myopathies with Special  
Reference to Glycine Administration." Read before the section  
on nervous and mental diseases at the annual meeting of the Amer-  
ican Medical Association, Milwaukee, June 15, 1933.

Charles J. Stucky, Ph. D., and  
Erwin Brand, Ph. D.

"Reticulocytes of Normal Albino Rats." Published in Proceedings of  
the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, 30, 932, April,  
1933.

"Blood Regeneration in Anemic Rats on a Vitamin G Deficient Ra-  
tion." Published in Proceedings of the Society for Experimental  
Biology and Medicine, 30, No. 9, June, 1933.

Erwin Brand, Ph. D.,  
Randolph West, M. D., and  
Charles J. Stucky, Ph. D.

"The Vitamin G Potency of Purified Liver Preparations." Published  
in Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medi-  
cine, 30, No. 9, June, 1933.

Erwin Brand, Ph. D., and  
B. Kassell, B. A.

"Creatinine Determination with the Pulfrich Photometer." Demonstration at the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1933.

Beatrice Kassell, B. A.

"Creatinine Determination with the Pulfrich Photometer." Published in *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 100, LVIII, 1933.

Carney Landis, Ph. D., research associate in psychology.

"Humor and Its Relation to Other Personality Traits." In collaboration with J. W. H. Ross). Published in *Journal of Social Psychology*, 4, No. 2, 156-175, May, 1933.

P. W. Forbes, Ph. D.

"A Device for Automatically Varying a Series." (In collaboration with L. Mays.) Published in *American Journal of Psychology*, 45, 343-344, 1933.

S. Katz, M. D., senior physician.

"Muscle Tonus in Psychotic Patients." Read at the Interhospital Conferences at New York and Utica, April 19 and 26, 1933, and at the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association (by title only), Boston, May 29 to June 2, 1933.

J. R. Blalock, M. D., senior physician.

"Mental Mechanisms in Depression." Read at Interhospital Conferences, New York and Utica, April 19 and 26, 1933.

#### ROCHESTER

J. L. Van De Mark, M. D., superintendent.

"Hospital Treatment of Mental Patients." Radio talk, from station WHAM, May 7, 1933.

W. H. Veeder, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Mental Problems in the Community." Radio talk from station WHAM, May 7, 1933.

"A Family History of Huntington's Chorea." Published in *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, for April, 1933.

Meyer Gorin, M. D., medical interne.

"The Prognosis in Manic-Depressive Insanity from the Standpoint of Personality Factors." Read before Interhospital Conference held at Utica State Hospital, April 26-27, 1933.

#### ROCKLAND

R. E. Blaisdell, M. D., superintendent.

"The Nature of Insanity." Address before the Rotary Club of Suffern, N. Y., April 6 and also before the Naurausaum F. and A. Masons, Pearl River, N. Y., April 28, 1933.

A. M. Stanley, M. D., clinical director.

"Heredity in a Case of Manic-Depressive Psychosis." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, April 19, 1933.

Charlotte Munn, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"A Case of Chronic Manic Excitement Occurring in a Circular Setting." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, April 20, 1933.

F. F. Tallman, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Child Guidance Clinics." Address before the Parent-Teachers' Association of Naurausaum, N. Y., April 7, before the Women's Club of Suffern, N. Y., April 10, and at the 8th annual dinner of the Parent-Teachers' Association of Ossining, N. Y., April 27, 1933.

#### ST. LAWRENCE

Paul G. Taddiken, M. D., superintendent.

"Advantages of Early Treatment of the Mentally Sick." Talk given at the joint meeting of the physicians of Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties, at Curtis Hall, June 8, 1933.

Harry J. Worthing, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Early Mental Symptoms." Address before Nurses' Alumni Association of the A. Barton Hepburn Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y., on April 3, 1933.

Paul C. Lybyer, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

"Psychiatric Nursing of Children." Talk before the Alumni Association of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, April 4, 1933.

"Our Children." Talk before the Men's Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian Church, Ogdensburg, April 7, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene and Sex Education." Talk to the continuation study group of public health nurses of this district at Potsdam Normal School, April 8, 1933.

Clinic demonstration showing various types of mental cases before the Public Health Nurses' Association at Curtis Hall, May 5, 1933.

"Organic Mental Diseases." Clinical lecture before the students of Potsdam Normal School at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, May 19, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene." Lecture to the class in home economics of the St. Lawrence University, at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, May 25, 1933.

Presentation of typical cases at the joint meeting of the physicians of Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties, Curtis Hall, June 8, 1933.

"Outcome of Manic-Depressive Reactions." Paper prepared in collaboration with Dr. A. Lionel Kase, read at Interhospital Conference at Utica State Hospital, April 26-27, 1933.

Harold H. Berman, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Order of Birth in Manic-Depressive Reactions." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference, Utica State Hospital, April 26-27, 1933.

"Functional Diseases." Clinical lecture before the students of Potsdam Normal School at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, May 19, 1933.

"The Present-Day Problems of Youth." Paper read before the Regional Conference of Social Workers held at Pattsburg, May 25.

"Treatment of Incipient Mental Disorders in Children." Paper read at the joint meeting of Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties, at Curtis Hall, June 8, 1933.

"How Delusions Are Explained." Paper read at the joint meeting of Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties, at Curtis Hall, June 8, 1933.

"Real and Apparent Causes of Mental Conflict." Published in *Mental Hygiene News* for April, 1933.

Gordan A. Graham, M. D., medical interne.

"Adjustment of a Spoiled Girl." Published in *Mental Hygiene News* for May, 1933.

—with Francis C. White, M. D., medical interne.

"Types of Death in Manic-Depressive Reactions." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference, Utica State Hospital, April 26-27, 1933.

Heyman Smolev, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Child Guidance Clinics." Paper read at the joint meeting of the physicians of Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties held at Curtis Hall, June 8, 1933.

James E. Brown, M. D., assistant physician.

"Early Recognition of Mental Disease." Paper read at the joint meeting of the physicians of Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties held at Curtis Hall, June 8, 1933.

"Threatened Infanticide." Published in *Mental Hygiene News*, for May, 1933.

William R. Carson, M. D., medical interne.

"Encephalograms—Manic-Depressive Psychosis" (slides) at the joint meeting of the physicians of Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties, held at Curtis Hall, June 8.

#### SYRACUSE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Harry A. Steckel, M. D., director.

Review of "Insomnia: How to Combat It." By Joseph Collins, M. D. Published in April, 1933, issue of *Mental Hygiene*.

"Scope and Purposes of the Activities of the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital." Address before the Institute for Chief Occupational Therapists at Syracuse, N. Y., April 5, 1933.

Demonstration of clinical material for the Wells College classes in abnormal psychology at Syracuse, April 17, 1933.

"The Present-Day Problems of Youth." Address at the New York State Conference of Social Workers at Newark, May 4, 1933.

Demonstration of clinical material for Syracuse University classes in psychology, May 18, 1933.

"The Activities of the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital." Address before the Board of the Visiting Nurse Association at Syracuse, May 12, 1933.

"The Malarial Treatment for General Paresis." Read before the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, Syracuse, May 16, 1933.

"Present-Day Needs for Mental Hygiene." Address before the Syracuse Alumnae as a part of commencement activities, Syracuse, June 2, 1933.

Mary F. Brew, M. D., assistant director.

"Study of the Precipitating Factors in Manic-Depressive Psychosis." Paper read before the Interhospital Conference, Utica, April 26, 1933.

#### UTICA

Richard H. Hutchings, M. D., superintendent.

"Adequate Psychotherapy in Public Mental Hospitals." Paper read at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Boston, Massachusetts, May 31, 1933.

Clarence H. Bellinger, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Etiological Factors of Mental Diseases." Address before a meeting of the Kappa Nu Society at the Hotel Martin, Utica, May 3, 1933.

Ross D. Helmer, M. D., clinical director.

"Practical Application of Mental Hygiene." Address to the "Thata Beta Juniors," Plymouth Church, Utica, April 4, 1933.

"Mental Clinics as an Aid to the County Nurse." Address given to the county commissioner of public welfare and his assistants, Utica, April 24, 1933.

"The Mental Hygiene Approach as an Aid to the Teacher and Parent." Address given to the Parent-Teacher Association, Newport, May 10, 1933.

"Social Hygiene." Lecture given to the male students of the Whitesboro High School, Whitesboro, June 6, 1933.

"The Value of Mental Hygiene in the School and Home." Address given to the Parent-Teacher Association, Dolgeville, June 19, 1933.

Anna J. Gosline, M. D., assistant physician.

"Sex Education and Sex Problems of Children." Address before the Parent Education Council and Association of Utica, N. Y., with open forum, May 3, 1933.

"Social Hygiene and the Adolescent Girl." Address to the female students of the Whitesboro High School, Whitesboro, N. Y., June 13, 1933.

"Pitfalls to Be Avoided in the Training of Youth." Address before the women of the Moose Convention, Hotel Utica, Utica, N. Y., June 16, 1933.

#### WILLARD

Walter M. Pamphilon, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Clinics and Social Work in the Metropolitan District." Address to the Willard Committee on Mental Hygiene and After-care, May 19, 1933.

Ross E. Herold, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

Lectured and demonstrated mental cases to students from Wells College, May 8, 1933.

Lectured and demonstrated mental cases to students from Cornell University, May 27, 1933.

Benjamin Pollack, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Lectured and demonstrated mental cases to pupil nurses from Clifton Spring Sanitarium, May 17, 1933.

Lectured and demonstrated mental cases to students from Cornell University, June 7, 1933.

Robert A. Wise, M. D., medical interne.

Lectured and demonstrated mental cases to students from Cornell University, May 15, 1933.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS

##### CRAIG COLONY

Glenn J. Doolittle, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Presented a clinic to Miss Fonner's class in abnormal psychology, from the Geneseo State Normal School, May 4, 1933.

Presented a clinic to Dr. Carpenter's class in psychology from Alfred University, May 22, 1933.

##### LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Eugene W. Martz, M. D., clinical director.

Demonstration clinic for a group from the Child Study Institute of Teachers' College, New York City, April 27, 1933.

Demonstration clinic for a class from the New Paltz State Normal School, June 7, 1933.

"Recent Trends in the Problem of Cerebral Birth Lesions." Paper (with slides) read before the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded at Boston, June 2, 1933.

Demonstration clinic for a group of graduate nurses and several of the staff from the Psychiatric Institute, June 9, 1933.

A. N. Bronfenbrenner, M. D., pathologist.

"Correlating Morbid Anatomy and Clinical Manifestations in the Feeble-minded." Paper (with slides) read before the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded at Boston, June 1, 1933.

Edward W. Gray, M. D., medical interne.

"An Anatomical Study of the Brain in the Feeble-minded." Paper (with slides) read before the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded at Boston, June 1, 1933.

Mildred Borst, M. A., psychologist.

Demonstration clinic for the psychological students of Sarah Lawrence College on May 19, 1933.

#### NEWARK STATE SCHOOL.

C. L. Vaux, M. D., superintendent.

Symposium on Treatment and Training to Occupational Therapy Institute, April 6, directed as follows:

H. G. Hubbell, M. D., clinical director.

Demonstration of Clinical Types of Admissions.

Dorothy A. Pollock, occupational therapist.

Occupational Therapy—The Boy Scouts.

Ruth Beardsley, teacher.

The School Curriculum—The Camp Fire Girls.

Alice Walsh, teacher.

The Kindergarten Class.

Mary Louise Donaldson, teacher.

The Domestic Arts Class.

Eleanor Timmerman, assistant social service worker.

Paroles, Colonies and Family Care.

H. G. Hubbell, M. D., clinical director.

Clinical demonstration on April 14 to a class in clinical psychology of the University of Rochester.

Clinical demonstration on May 10 to a group of 70 students from the Buffalo Normal School, Buffalo.

"Modern Care and Treatment of the Insane and Mental Defective." Address given before the Rotary Club of Newark, June 1, 1933.

#### ROME STATE SCHOOL

Charles Bernstein, M. D., superintendent.

Address given before the men's class at the First Baptist Church in Rome, April 9, 1933.

"The Problem of the Mentally Defective." Address before the Stryker Club of the First Presbyterian Church in Rome, April 11, 1933.

Maxwell C. Montgomery, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Modern Methods in Caring for the Feeble-minded." Address before the Scripture class of the First Methodist Church in Rome, April 10, 1933.

"Economic Facts of Interest to Social Workers from a Mental Hygiene Viewpoint." Address before a gathering of social workers and personnel of the Department of Public Welfare of Oneida County in Utica, April 24, 1933.

Ward W. Millias, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Two Weeks in the State's Prisons." Address before the Royal Arch Masons, Rome, April 10, 1933.

"Psychology of Misconduct, Vice and Crime." Address before the Exchange Club of Oneida, April 20, 1933.

"Prevention of Crime." Address before the Biennial Convocation of the Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, Rome, Oneida and Cazenovia, at the Masonic Temple, Oneida, N. Y., May 9, 1933.

Helen B. Wolcott, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"A Mental Hygiene Challenge to Women." Address before the Delta Omega Sorority of Rome, June 22, 1933.

Robert A. York, director of boys' colonies and paroles.

"The Rome Colony Plan as a Community Asset." Address before the Monday Mothers' Club in Elmira, April 3, 1933.

Anna G. Briggs, director of schools.

"The Value of Psychometric Examination." Address before the Child Study Club in Oneida, April 27, 1933.

#### SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL

Charles E. Rowe, M. D., superintendent.

"History of the Training of Mental Defectives at the Syracuse State School." Address to members of the Institute for Chief Occupational Therapists, April 6, 1933.

S. D. Deren, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Psychology of the Feeble-minded." Lecture to members of the Institute for Chief Occupational Therapists, April 6, 1933.

"Psychological and Biological Bases of Mental Deficiency." A lecture on April 12 to 55 students of the junior class of the Medical College, Syracuse University.

"Mental Deficiency—Biological and Psychological Bases." "Social Control of the Mentally Deficient." Addresses on May 2 to two classes from Teachers' College, Syracuse University. (51 and 70 students).

"Feeble-mindedness; Causes, Methods of Education and Training Social Control." "The Endocrine and Mental Deficiency." Lecture and clinic to class of 15 nurses from Syracuse General Hospital.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Frederick W. Parsons, M. D., commissioner.

Formal acceptance of the portrait bust of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip at Letchworth Village, June 14, 1933.

"Admission Procedures." Radio talk from station WGY, Schenectady, July 10, 1933.

Sanger Brown, II, M. D., assistant commissioner.

Discussion of address given by Dr. C. Stanley Raymond at the meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, held in Boston, June 1, 1933.

Discussion of address given by Dr. James L. McCartney at the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association held in Boston, June 2, 1933.

"Future Problems in Preventive Work." Address given before the staff of the Binghamton State Hospital July 7, 1933.

Sanger Brown, II, M. D.,  
Horatio M. Pollock, Ph. D.,  
Howard W. Potter, M. D.

"An Outline for the Psychiatric Classification of Problem Children."  
Published by the Utica State Hospitals Press, June, 1933.

Lewis M. Farrington, secretary.

"The Department of Mental Hygiene; Its Responsibilities and Functions in the State Government." Address given before student body of Keuka College, April 27, 1933.

"Our Neurotic Age." Book review in *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for July, 1933.

Horatio M. Pollock, Ph. D., director of mental hygiene statistics.

"Mental Conflicts." Radio talk from station WGY, Schenectady, April 17, 1933.

"Facing Difficulties." Radio talk from station WGY, June 12, 1933.  
Revised Statistical Manual for Institutions for Mental Defectives. Presented with report of Committee on Statistics at annual meeting of American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded in Boston, June 1, 1933.

"Hereditary and Environmental Factors in the Causation of Dementia Praecox and Manic-Depressive Psychoses." A paper prepared in collaboration with Benjamin Malzberg and Raymond G. Fuller. Published in *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for July, 1933.

"Shall We Level Up or Down?" Article published in *The State Employee* for July, 1933.

Eleanor Clark Slagle, director, bureau of occupational therapy.

Conducted Annual Institute for Chief Occupational Therapists at Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital and other institutions, April 5-8, 1933.

"Development of Professional Standards in Occupational Therapy." Lecture at Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy, Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1933.

"The State Mental Hygiene Plan and Progress in Occupational Therapy." Address at Binghamton State Hospital, May 26, 1933.

"The Value of Institutes to Professional Workers." Address to New England group of occupational therapists at Hotel Statler, Boston, June 1, 1933.

Benjamin Malzberg, senior statistician.

"Hereditary and Environmental Factors in the Causation of Dementia Præcox and Manic-Depressive Psychoses." In collaboration with Horatio M. Pollock and Raymond G. Fuller. In *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for July, 1933.

Four book reviews in *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for July, 1933.

Hester B. Crutcher, supervisor of social work.

"Case Analysis and Discussion." Address to nurses at Ellis Hospital, Schenectady, N. Y., March 15, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene and Social Work." Talk given at a mental hygiene day at Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N. Y., March 17, 1933.

"Social Work in the Department of Mental Hygiene." Address to the American Association of University Women at the New York State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y., March 27, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene Resources." Address to nurses at Ellis Hospital, Schenectady, N. Y., March 28, 1933.

"Psychiatric Social Work in State Hospitals." Talk given at the Institute for Child Guidance, New York City, April 26, 1933.

"The Work of the Social Service Department of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene."

"Newer Approaches in Psychiatric Social Work." Lectures given at the Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y., April 28 and 29, 1933.

"Some Rules for Mental Health." Talk given at St. Mary's Hospital Auxiliary, Amsterdam, N. Y., May 4, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene and Social Work." Talk given at St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 5, 1933.

"Behavior Problems of Childhood." Address given at the Northern New York Regional Conference, Plattsburgh, N. Y., May 25, 1933.

"Psychiatric Social Work with the Mental Defective." Address given at the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, Boston, Mass., May 31, 1933.

Conducted a two-day institute for social workers of Chautauqua County, Hotel Jamestown, Jamestown, N. Y., June 7 and 8, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene and Social Work." Address given at Child Welfare luncheon, Jamestown, N. Y., June 9, 1933.

# GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO STATE HOSPITALS, STATE SCHOOLS AND CRAIG COLONY

CENSUS OF JULY 1, 1933

## Patient population:

### Civil State hospitals:

In hospitals .....	55,328
On parole .....	4,485
	<hr/> 59,813

Dannemora and Matteawan .....	2,041
Committed patients in licensed institutions (insane) .....	2,428

### Institutions for mental defectives:

In institutions proper .....	9,603
In colonies .....	1,680
On parole .....	919
	<hr/> 12,202

Licensed institutions for mental defectives .....	406
Institutions for defective delinquents .....	1,134
Craig Colony for epileptics .....	2,200

Grand total ..... 80,224

Certified capacity of civil State hospitals .....	48,568
Certified capacity of institutions for mental defectives .....	8,659
Certified capacity of Craig Colony for epileptics .....	1,750
Medical officers in civil State hospitals .....	331
Medical officers in institutions for mental defectives .....	40
Medical officers in Craig Colony for epileptics .....	11
Employees in civil State hospitals .....	10,868
Employees in institutions for mental defectives .....	1,838
Employees in Craig Colony for epileptics .....	323

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1933, AS REPORTED BY  
SUPERINTENDENTS, AND STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING, JUNE 30, 1933

STATE HOSPITALS	Census, April 1, 1933	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES								OVERCROWDING			
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Recovered	Much improved	Improved	Unimproved	Not insane	Died	Transferred	Total	Census, June 30, 1933	Certified capacity	Number	Per cent
Binghamton	3,049	83	20	2	105	36	15	21	3	2	40	4	121	3,033	2,391	447	18.7
Brooklyn	1,519	512	68	11	391	59	26	55	15	..	136	153	444	1,466	1,097	70	6.4
Buffalo	2,740	125	20	..	145	28	26	17	3	..	40	10	126	2,759	1,927	559	29.0
Central Islip	7,007	507	102	17	626	57	84	39	22	..	79	19	300	7,333	5,712	991	17.3
Creedmoor	3,199	1	..	154	155	12	14	15	3	..	61	24	129	3,225	3,319	-278	...
Gowanda	1,381	69	20	..	89	40	9	2	3	4	21	..	79	1,391	920	321	34.9
Harlem Valley	1,825	42	12	2	56	8	2	2	4	..	22	2	40	1,841	1,370	388	28.3
Hudson River	4,658	141	71	5	217	32	26	20	1	1	106	5	191	4,684	3,460	931	26.9
Kings Park	4,427	319	92	140	551	57	49	29	53	4	67	62	321	4,657	3,595	731	20.3
Manhattan	4,734	490	78	..	568	88	56	33	48	..	163	467	855	4,447	3,433	495	14.4
Marcy	2,515	75	10	5	90	13	6	12	1	6	37	6	81	2,524	2,140	287	13.4
Middletown	3,217	50	22	3	75	23	16	14	8	2	38	6	107	3,185	2,800	234	8.4
Pittsford	4,285	..	..	750	750	1	4	5	2	..	35	21	68	4,967	4,892	..	...
Pay. Inst. and Hosp.	198	87	3	1	91	12	15	20	26	15	1	3	92	197	210	-86	...
Rochester	2,671	110	16	2	128	18	20	7	8	4	42	5	104	2,695	2,192	303	13.8
Rockland	4,401	325	78	24	427	26	26	14	11	2	83	421	583	4,245	3,750	138	3.7
St. Lawrence	2,367	76	17	2	95	37	5	5	1	..	38	3	89	2,373	1,721	510	29.6
Syracuse Psy. Hosp.	67	138	22	..	160	25	22	21	14	26	5	49†	162	65	60	-10	...
Utica	1,910	123	27	..	150	33	12	16	1	3	33	4	102	1,958	1,336	350	26.2
Willard	2,735	98	25	2	125	16	7	13	2	..	50	4	92	2,768	2,243	349	15.6
Total	58,905	3,171	703	1,120	4,994	621	442	360	229	69	1,097	1,268	4,086	59,813	48,568	6,826*	14.1*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

† Committed to other institutions.

## MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1933

STATE HOSPITALS	In service April 1, 1933			Engaged			Left service June 30, 1933			In service June 30, 1933			Vacancies June 30, 1933			Number of patients, excluding paroled, June 30, 1933, to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees
Binghamton .....	15	305	228	..	13	10	1	9	6	14	309	232	4	8	18	202.7	9.2	5.1
Brooklyn .....	17	168	207	4	9	14	2	12	12	19	165	209	..	3	6	61.4	7.1	3.0
Buffalo .....	14	245	205	..	38	9	..	34	6	14	249	208	1	7	13	177.6	10.0	5.3
Central Islip .....	31	689	359	3	47	14	2	35	26	32	701	347	6	28	54	209.5	9.6	6.2
Creedmoor .....	12	331	250	2	80	36	1	77	25	13	334	261	1	3	5	233.9	9.1	5.0
Gowanda .....	8	123	139	..	4	1	..	4	1	8	123	139	..	16	8	155.1	10.1	4.6
Harlem Valley .....	12	194	161	..	12	10	..	13	10	12	193	161	..	1	4	146.5	9.1	4.8
Hudson River .....	27	464	378	..	27	8	..	26	8	27	465	378	1	9	4	162.6	9.4	5.0
Kings Park .....	31	466	460	..	35	12	1	36	17	30	465	455	..	..	..	144.2	9.3	4.6
Manhattan .....	26	483	403	..	2	10	2	25	22	24	460	391	..	..	..	163.7	8.5	4.5
Marcy .....	13	285	231	..	22	13	..	18	12	13	259	232	5	..	12	186.7	9.4	4.8
Middletown .....	19	337	239	..	26	11	..	32	12	19	331	238	2	7	12	159.7	9.2	5.2
Pilgrim .....	11	431	158	2	108	37	1	69	15	12	470	180	..	..	..	407.7	10.4	7.4
Psy. Inst. and Hosp. ..	17	79	134	..	3	5	..	3	2	17	79	137	..	..	3	9.1	1.9	0.7
Rochester .....	15	259	196	..	3	..	1	1	2	14	261	194	1	8	7	178.2	9.6	5.3
Rockland .....	24	501	296	..	76	18	..	77	18	24	500	296	1	33	31	162.0	7.8	4.7
St. Lawrence .....	14	241	196	1	17	11	2	34	11	13	224	196	3	50	18	171.6	10.0	5.2
Syracuse Psy. Hosp. ..	3	48	21	..	5	..	..	3	..	3	50	21	..	1	2	16.7	1.0	0.7
Utica .....	12	177	220	..	6	5	..	9	7	12	174	218	..	7	8	140.5	9.7	4.2
Willard .....	14	291	273	..	11	5	..	8	9	14	294	269	4	6	3	185.1	8.8	4.5
Total .....	335	6,087	4,754	12	544	229	13	525	221	334	6,106	4,762	29	187	208	175.6*	9.2*	5.1*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE THREE MONTHS  
ENDED JUNE 30, 1933, AS REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING ON JUNE 30, 1933

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Census, April 1, 1938	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES							Census, June 30, 1938	Certified capacity	OVERCROWDING IN INSTITUTIONS	
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Not mentally defective	Not epileptic	Died	Transferred	Total			Number	Per cent
State Schools for Mental Defectives																
Letchworth Village	2,972	53	5	..	58	38	12	..	..	12	..	62	2,968	2,460	415	16.9
Newark	1,803	89	4	13	106	17	7	..	..	8	8	40	1,869	1,452	58	4.0
Rome	3,382	74	12	6	92	65	8	..	..	12	8	93	3,381	1,537	462	30.1
Syracuse	1,301	32	1	..	33	17	..	..	..	2	1	20	1,314	565	9	1.6
Wassaic	2,470	271	12	5	288	33	38	..	..	16	1	88	2,670	2,645	..	...
Total	11,928	519	34	24	577	170	65	..	..	50	18	303	12,202	8,659	944	10.9
Craig Colony for Epileptics	2,155	99	4	..	103	11	19	..	..	28	..	58	2,200	1,750	291	16.6

MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED  
JUNE 30, 1933

STATE INSTITUTIONS	In service April 1, 1933			Engaged			Left service			In service June 30, 1933			Vacancies June 30, 1933			Number of patients, excluding paroles, June 30, 1933, to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officer	Ward employee	Employee
State Schools for Mental Defectives																		
Letchworth Village.....	10	253	164	..	32	22	..	31	16	10	254	170	..	13	11	287.5	11.3	6.6
Newark .....	6	148	125	1	19	1	..	9	2	7	158	124	..	5	8	234.3	10.4	5.7
Rome .....	10	339	159	..	44	21	..	30	14	10	353	166	2	7	24	309.3	8.8	5.8
Syracuse .....	5	99	131	..	8	2	..	6	4	5	101	129	..	3	2	206.0	10.2	4.4
Wassaic .....	7	270	112	1	48	16	..	56	7	8	262	121	..	29	26	330.6	10.1	6.8
Total.....	38	1,109	691	2	151	62	..	132	43	40	1,128	710	2	57	71	282.1	10.0	6.0
Craig Colony for Epileptics .....	11	157	159	..	12	5	..	8	2	11	161	162	1	4	4	185.5	12.7	6.1

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933, AS REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS, AND  
STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING, JUNE 30, 1933

STATE HOSPITALS	Census, July 1, 1933	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES								Census, June 30, 1938	Certified capacity	Overcrowding	
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Recovered	Much improved	Improved	Unimproved	Not insane	Died	Transferred	Total			Number	Per cent
Binghamton	3,025	358	80	3	441	101	45	68	18	9	178	14	433	3,033	2,391	447	18.7
Brooklyn	2,039	1,521	328	68	1,917	225	130	201	57	3	582	1,292	2,490	1,466	1,097	70	6.4
Buffalo	2,649	470	84	12	566	104	70	49	31	1	180	21	456	2,759	1,927	559	29.0
Central Islip	7,304	1,808	380	73	2,261	245	305	196	89	10	383	1,004	2,232	7,333	5,712	991	17.3
Creedmoor	2,403	2	...	1,396	1,398	51	52	71	13	...	262	127	576	3,225	3,319	-278	...
Gowanda	1,296	244	77	5	326	83	27	16	20	12	70	3	231	1,391	920	321	34.9
Harlem Valley	1,794	231	48	12	291	13	12	8	16	2	85	110	244	1,841	1,370	388	28.3
Hudson River	4,700	486	219	16	721	149	69	80	31	2	382	14	737	4,684	3,460	931	26.9
Kings Park	4,998	973	341	349	1,663	212	164	156	94	10	268	1,100	2,004	4,657	3,595	731	20.3
Manhattan	5,413	1,733	239	32	2,004	442	210	131	158	1	637	1,391	2,970	4,447	3,433	495	14.4
Marcy	2,474	287	50	74	411	39	18	38	14	11	207	34	361	2,524	2,140	287	13.4
Middletown	3,238	233	74	13	320	78	51	49	23	5	156	11	373	3,185	2,800	234	8.4
Pilgrim	1,970	...	...	3,230	3,230	2	6	16	5	...	127	77	233	4,967	4,892	...	...
Psy. Inst. and Hosp.	165	350	23	15	388	53	53	86	88	39	5	32	356	197	210	-56	...
Rochester	2,650	394	88	9	491	65	58	28	30	9	231	25	446	2,695	2,192	303	13.8
Rockland	3,687	1,200	256	87	1,543	65	50	61	48	3	303	455	985	4,245	3,750	138	3.7
St. Lawrence	2,376	263	61	3	327	113	11	19	7	2	169	9	330	2,373	1,721	510	29.6
Syracuse Psy. Hosp.	56	466	118	...	584	67	76	56	40	119	13	204†	575	65	60	-10	...
Utica	1,858	448	93	6	547	118	64	50	12	16	171	16	447	1,958	1,336	350	26.2
Willard	2,765	293	104	5	402	69	40	44	13	2	221	10	399	2,768	2,243	349	15.6
Total	56,860	11,760	2,663	5,408	19,831	2,294	1,511	1,423	807	256	4,650	5,949	16,878	59,813	48,568	6,826*	14.1*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Hospital and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

† Committed to other institutions.

MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933

GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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STATE HOSPITALS	In service July 1, 1932			Engaged			Left service			In service June 30, 1933			Vacancies June 30, 1933			Number of patients, excluding parolles, June 30, 1933, to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officer	Ward employee	Employee
Binghamton.....	15	309	244	4	52	28	5	52	40	14	309	232	4	8	18	202.7	9.2	5.1
Brooklyn.....	19	227	212	11	58	36	11	120	39	19	165	209	..	3	6	61.4	7.1	3.0
Buffalo.....	15	252	216	..	104	24	1	107	32	14	249	208	1	7	13	177.6	10.0	5.3
Central Islip.....	32	718	361	11	155	68	11	172	82	32	701	347	6	28	54	209.5	9.6	6.2
Creedmoor.....	9	244	218	11	306	123	7	216	80	13	334	261	1	3	5	233.9	9.1	5.0
Gowanda.....	8	121	148	1	18	5	1	16	14	8	123	139	..	16	8	155.1	10.1	4.6
Harlem Valley.....	10	198	160	3	61	35	1	66	34	12	193	161	..	1	4	146.5	9.1	4.8
Hudson River.....	27	462	384	1	106	62	1	103	68	27	465	378	1	9	4	162.6	9.4	5.0
Kings Park.....	32	570	475	2	100	58	4	205	78	30	465	455	..	..	..	144.2	9.3	4.6
Manhattan.....	28	525	425	..	38	61	4	103	95	24	460	391	..	..	..	163.7	8.5	4.5
Marcy.....	13	252	237	..	64	47	..	57	52	13	259	232	5	..	12	186.7	9.4	4.8
Middletown.....	18	336	243	3	74	26	2	79	31	19	331	238	2	7	12	159.7	9.2	5.2
Pilgrim.....	8	196	132	7	511	114	3	237	66	12	470	180	..	..	..	407.7	10.4	7.4
Psy. Inst. and Hosp..	16	78	131	9	19	38	8	18	32	17	79	137	..	..	3	9.1	1.9	0.7
Rochester.....	15	263	205	1	22	6	2	24	17	14	261	194	1	8	7	178.2	9.6	5.3
Rockland.....	20	497	286	8	299	82	4	296	72	24	500	296	1	33	31	162.0	7.8	4.7
St. Lawrence.....	13	239	198	6	89	39	6	104	41	13	224	196	3	50	18	171.6	10.0	5.2
Syracuse Psy. Hosp..	3	50	22	2	11	2	2	11	3	3	50	21	..	1	1	16.7	1.0	0.7
Utica.....	12	184	220	..	36	18	..	46	20	12	174	218	..	7	8	140.5	9.7	4.2
Willard.....	15	298	274	5	34	30	6	38	35	14	294	269	4	6	3	185.1	8.8	4.5
Total.....	328	6,019	4,791	85	2,157	902	79	2,070	931	334	6,106	4,762	29	187	208	175.6*	9.2*	5.1*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Hospital and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 30, 1933  
AS REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING ON JUNE 30, 1933

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Census, July, 1, 1932	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES							Census, June 30, 1933	Certified capacity	Overcrowding in Institutions	
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Not mentally defective	Not epileptic	Died	Transferred	Total			Number	Percent
State Schools for Mental Defectives																
Letchworth Village	2,912	271	9	1	281	132	52	..	..	38	3	225	2,968	2,460	415	16.9
Newark	1,653	300	22	57	379	51	16	..	..	35	61	163	1,869	1,452	58	4.0
Rome	3,387	316	34	8	358	240	38	..	..	57	29	364	3,381	1,537	462	30.1
Syracuse	1,278	104	1	..	105	28	2	..	..	7	32	69	1,314	1,565	9	1.6
Wassaic	1,708	1,023	66	119	1,208	69	108	1	..	65	3	246	2,670	2,645	..	...
Total	10,938	2,014	132	185	2,331	520	216	1	..	202	128	1,067	12,202	8,659	944	10.9
Craig Colony for Epileptics	2,054	356	17	..	373	42	92	..	2	91	..	227	2,200	1,750	291	16.6

MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 1933

STATE INSTITUTIONS	In service July 1, 1932			Engaged			Left service			In service June 30, 1933			Vacancies June 30, 1933			Number of patients, excluding paroles, June 30, 1933 to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officer	Ward employee	Employee
State Schools for Mental Defectives																		
Letchworth Village.....	10	277	171	..	76	46	..	99	47	10	254	170	....	13	11	287.5	11.3	6.6
Newark.....	6	160	115	3	48	35	2	50	26	7	158	124	....	5	8	234.3	10.4	5.7
Rome.....	10	353	162	2	103	43	2	103	39	10	353	166	2	7	24	309.3	8.8	5.8
Syracuse.....	5	105	133	..	10	11	..	14	15	5	101	129	....	3	2	206.0	10.2	4.4
Wassaic.....	5	202	94	5	234	65	2	174	38	8	262	121	....	29	26	330.6	10.1	6.8
Total.....	37	1097	675	10	471	200	6	440	165	40	1128	710	2	57	71	282.1	10.0	6.0
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	11	152	162	1	32	11	1	23	11	11	161	162	1	4	4	185.5	12.7	6.1



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## MINUTES OF THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

SEPTEMBER 12, 1933

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The Quarterly Conference of the State institution visitors and superintendents with the Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, was held at the Marcy State Hospital, Marcy, N. Y., September 12, 1933.

### Present—

SANGER BROWN, II, M. D., Assistant Commissioner of Mental Hygiene.

LEWIS M. FARRINGTON, Secretary, Department of Mental Hygiene.

HORATIO M. POLLOCK, Ph. D., Director of Mental Hygiene Statistics, Department of Mental Hygiene.

PHILIP SMITH, M. D., Medical Inspector, Department of Mental Hygiene.

HARRY A. LABURT, M. D., Assistant Medical Inspector, Department of Mental Hygiene.

HARRY J. WORTHING, M. D., Acting Assistant Medical Inspector, Department of Mental Hygiene.

AMOS E. BARTON, M. D., Assistant Special Psychiatric Examiner, Department of Mental Hygiene.

NORMA E. RUSSELL, Psychologist, Division of Prevention, Department of Mental Hygiene.

T. E. MCGARR, Business Manager, PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY, Department of Mental Hygiene.

WILLIAM C. GARVIN, M. D., Superintendent, Binghamton State Hospital.

Mrs. GEORGE F. MILLS, Visitor, Binghamton State Hospital.

GEORGE W. MILLS, M. D., Superintendent, Brooklyn State Hospital.

J. A. PRITCHARD, M. D., Superintendent, Buffalo State Hospital.

R. G. WEARNE, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Central Islip State Hospital.

Mrs. E. E. HICKS, Visitor, Central Islip State Hospital.

EARLE V. GRAY, M. D., Superintendent, Gowanda State Hospital.

JOHN R. ROSS, M. D., Superintendent, Harlem Valley State Hospital.

R. P. FOLSOM, M. D., Superintendent, Hudson River State Hospital.

J. P. KELLEHER, M. D., Director of Clinical Psychiatry, Hudson River State Hospital.

JOSEPH H. SHUFFLETON, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Kings Park State Hospital.

WILLIS E. MERRIMAN, M. D., Superintendent, Manhattan State Hospital.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, M. D., Superintendent, Marey State Hospital.

SIDNEY W. BISGROVE, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Marey State Hospital.

H. BECKETT LANG, M. D., Director of Clinical Psychiatry, Marey State Hospital.

N. D. BLACK, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Marey State Hospital.

C. W. HUTCHINGS, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Marey State Hospital.

PERCY L. SMITH, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Marey State Hospital.

ANNA A. GRONLUND, M. D., Assistant Physician, Marey State Hospital.

D. K. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Assistant Physician, Marey State Hospital.

W. R. ROBERT, M. D., Assistant Physician, Marey State Hospital.

LUCY M. COBB, M. D., Medical Interne, Marey State Hospital.

G. H. JOHNSTON, M. D., Medical Interne, Marey State Hospital.

A. B. PHILLIPS, Steward, Marey State Hospital.

JOHN J. HOGAN, Marey State Hospital.

ROBERT WOODMAN, M. D., Superintendent, Middletown State Hospital.

FRANK DURLAND, Visitor, Middletown State Hospital.

WILLIAM J. TIFFANY, M. D., Superintendent, Pilgrim State Hospital.

J. L. VAN DE MARK, M. D., Superintendent, Rochester State Hospital.

HARRY CHANDLER, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Rockland State Hospital.

P. G. TADDIKEN, M. D., Superintendent, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Mrs. GEORGE D. HEWITT, Visitor, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

ANDREW J. DELANEY, Steward, St. Lawrence State Hospital.

R. H. HUTCHINGS, M. D., Superintendent, Utica State Hospital.

Rt. Rev. EDWARD H. COLEY, D. D., Visitor, Utica State Hospital.

Mrs. F. S. KELLOGG, Visitor, Utica State Hospital.

CLARENCE H. BELLINGER, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Utica State Hospital.

WALTER M. PAMPHILON, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Willard State Hospital.

Mrs. WILLIAM J. EARLEY, Visitor, Willard State Hospital.

- Mrs. GREGG L. COMSTOCK, Willard State Hospital.
- C. O. CHENEY, M. D., Director, Psychiatric Institute, New York City.
- HARRY A. STECKEL, M. D., Director, Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.
- C. S. LITTLE, M. D., Superintendent, Letchworth Village.
- C. L. VAUX, M. D., Superintendent, Newark State School.
- GEORGE H. WATSON, D. D. S., Visitor, Newark State School.
- H. G. HUBBELL, M. D., Director of Clinical Psychiatry, Newark State School.
- JOHN C. HOFFLER, M. D., Senior Assistant Physician, Newark State School.
- ROSE R. DONK, M. D., Medical Interne, Newark State School.
- MADELIN R. PERRY, M. D., Medical Interne, Newark State School.
- CHARLES BERNSTEIN, M. D., Superintendent, Rome State School.
- Mrs. W. H. DOYLE, Visitor, Rome State School.
- S. D. DEREN, M. D., First Assistant Physician, Syracuse State School.
- WILLIAM ALLAN DYER, Visitor, Syracuse State School.
- JAMES D. EDWARDS, Steward, Syracuse State School.
- H. C. STORRS, M. D., Superintendent, Wassaic State School.
- WILLIAM T. SHANAHAN, M. D., Superintendent, Craig Colony.
- HENRY C. BURGESS, M. D., Physician in Charge, Brigham Hall, Canandaigua.
- MICHAEL LENTAN, M. D., Health Supervisor, Rome.
- WILLIAM HALE, Jr., Utica.
- CLARA QUEREAU, Secretary, Board of Nurse Examiners, Education Department.
- STELLA M. HAWKINS, Inspector, Schools of Nursing, Education Department.
- Mrs. LEWIS M. FARRINGTON, North Chatham.
- Mrs. H. M. POLLOCK, Albany.
- Mrs. R. H. HUTCHINGS, Utica.
- MARTHA M. ROSS.
- BELLIE C. HUTCHINGS.
- GEORGE F. MILLS, M. D., Oneida.

Assistant Commissioner Sanger Brown, II, M. D., in the chair.

The Conference was called to order at 11:00 a. m.

The CHAIRMAN: The Conference will please come to order. I will ask Dr. Wright, superintendent of the Marcy State Hospital, to give the address of welcome to the members.

Dr. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I feel that we have been particularly honored by having this hospital selected for this Quarterly Conference, and it gives me very great pleasure to welcome you here.

At this time it seems appropriate to say a few words in regard to the development of the institution. In 1912 during the administration of the late Governor Dix an appropriation was made for the purchase of land for a site for this hospital. In 1919 the first sod was turned by ex-Governor Smith. The first patients were admitted here September 4, 1922, and in 1923, in the first part of January, it became officially known as the Marcy Division of the Utica State Hospital. Since that time there have been a good many additions, and, as you know, on July 1, 1931, it was separated and became the Marcy State Hospital.

I do not know what particular features may interest you. If there are any we shall be only too glad to have you shown around and to tell you what we can about the institution. It is of course new and probably many of you in the older institutions will be glad that you have an older institution rather than a new one. But as I previously stated if you would like to see any part of the hospital we shall be glad to show it to you after luncheon. Again I bid you a cordial welcome.

The CHAIRMAN: It becomes my sad duty at this time before we proceed with the regular meeting of this Conference to call upon Dr. Cheney to make a few remarks in memory of our late colleague, Dr. Isaac J. Furman.

(Dr. Cheney's memorial to Dr. Furman appears in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* for October, 1933.)

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Cheney. I am sure there is nothing that I can say at this time in regard to Dr. Furman which all of you who knew him do not feel in your own hearts. The Conference, therefore, will observe a moment of silence in respect to Dr. Furman's memory.

#### A MOMENT OF SILENCE FOLLOWED

The CHAIRMAN: I assure that it is in keeping with the spirit of the Conference that an appropriate transcript of the proceedings in respect to Dr. Furman be sent to his family.

We will now proceed to the scientific part of our meeting. Before doing so I hope that after this long absence we have not forgotten each other, and that all will get together and meet in that same spirit of cordiality that has characterized former meetings. I hope our host is going to be affable and

make us cheerful and encourage us to visit his institution. He speaks modestly of it not having any unusual features but I think he feels it has unusual features in not a few ways. Having been assured by Dr. Pollock that this is going to be a very interesting scientific meeting we will all be happy if we are fortunate enough to get through with all things by lunch time.

The first scientific paper on the program this morning is entitled, "Staff Committees as an Aid to Administration," by Dr. Sidney W. Bisgrove.

(Dr. Bisgrove's paper appears in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY for October, 1933.)

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bisgrove's paper is now open for discussion.

Dr. BERNSTEIN: I think we ought to thank Dr. Bisgrove for telling us how to manage these things and how to manage them without waste. He gives us here a constructive way to intelligently handle the matter and at the same time teach the employees to handle the foods and other supplies better, especially those who have had difficulty in adjusting these matters before.

Dr. TADDIKEN: There is no question in my mind as to the value of these committees. Employees are more ready to bring complaints and suggestions to their fellow employees and when they find that justified complaints are corrected and suggestions considered, further cooperation is forthcoming.

In regard to food waste, we naturally have had more difficulty with employees than with patients, but by gradual and continuous endeavor we have finally reduced our waste to one-half ounce per person per day. Our figures on waste and food savings would parallel quite closely those obtained at Marey.

Our committee on clothing has received many valuable suggestions in reference to change in style, etc., of both women and men's apparel.

Dr. LITTLE: I am very glad that papers of this kind are being presented to the Conference rather than papers on catatonia in birds which are of little interest to me. Of course it may be in some of the institutions that committees of this kind are valuable but my experience has been that committees are so afraid that they are going to offend somebody, some of the other employees or officers, that they are not inclined to bring things very important to the head.

Another objection is that committees waste a lot of time in conferences instead of being at work. The biggest waste in an institution, as I know it, occurs in doctors' families. If they want half a bushel of vegetables a requisition is put in for a bushel and much is thrown away. If they want one pound of meat they make a requisition for three pounds. There is no control over that. Institutions are run by people, not by rule, and reports are

of little value. Oftentimes somebody is going away, will be off for a day, and a report is made out a day in advance. I feel that if you put people in charge who are interested in looking after diets and clothing, you will have much greater success than you will by appointing committees who get together and spend a lot of time making reports of no particular value.

Dr. GARVIN: Those who have been in the service for a number of years will recall the excellent work performed by Charles S. Pitcher, steward of the Kings Park State Hospital, in developing his waste accounting system. The food problem is one of the most important items in the hospital administration. The food purchased is of excellent quality and ample in quantity, and the institutions should do everything in their power to prepare, cook and serve the food in the best and most economical manner. Unfortunately, our chefs know little or nothing about modern dietetics and the preparations of menus. It is essential that the superintendent has an accurate knowledge of the amount of food going into the patients', employees' and officers' kitchens. Mr. Pitcher devised a monthly record on which was recorded the amount of food that went into all the kitchens at the Kings Park State Hospital. When I went to Binghamton I continued this practice. When I receive the monthly report and find that officers', employees' or patients' kitchens are using too much food, I have a conference with the steward and chef and see that the food requisitions are cut down.

The cafeteria system at Harlem Valley has been responsible for the elimination of a great deal of waste, and has also improved the food service for patients and employees. I think Dr. Ross deserves great credit for having initiated this procedure. I do not see any necessity for having uniform dietaries for patients throughout the hospital. There is no reason why a capable chef or dietitian cannot arrange different dietaries for different types of patients. As I look at it, the preparation, cooking, service of food, and the elimination of waste is a continuous process. Most of the hospitals hold the steward responsible for its preparation and cooking and leave the service of food to the supervision of the dining room help. This, I think, is a mistake. I believe the steward and his department should be responsible for the whole process.

I am planning to have a college graduate, who has had a year's experience in dietetics at the Grasslands Hospital, to come to us for a time at least, in order to assist us in preparing more suitable diets, to supervise the service of food in patients' and employees' dining rooms, and to check up our waste.

I would like to ask Dr. Bisgrove whether the service in the three dining rooms is of the cafeteria or table-service type.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there further discussion of this paper? A full opportunity for the discussion of this important paper is necessary. Do not hesitate to comment upon it.

Dr. BERNSTEIN: I would like to know about the cafeteria. Why this service costs more than table service for employees.

Dr. HUTCHINGS: I should like to ask a question of Dr. Bisgrove. His paper is interesting and we are indebted to him for the pains he has taken in preparing and presenting it. My question relates to the accuracy of the figures which he has compiled. He did not tell us how the figures were obtained or how reliable he regards them. We know how it is when people are in competition with one another. Each is anxious to establish a better record than his neighbor and will go rather far to maintain a lead or get ahead of a competitor. There must, of course, be some allowable waste on the plates. Who decides what part of it should be weighed and how it is separated? When questions like these arise, who is the person who makes the final inspection and passes upon it?

Dr. GARVIN: When Mr. Pitcher was at Kings Park he was very active in endeavoring to reduce the waste food to a minimum. He found that, unless the cooks were carefully checked up, there was a tendency for them to do considerable juggling of the waste figures.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there further questions? Dr. Wright, do you wish to make any remarks at this time?

Dr. WRIGHT: I do not wish to take any more time to add to what Dr. Bisgrove has said but there are a few points I would like to emphasize.

We all know how difficult it is to find good cooks. Often appointments are made of ward employees who have little knowledge of cooking. Since it is felt that cooks should have some fundamental knowledge of cooking, courses have been given by the dietitian. These courses have been followed by written examinations; some have done well; others not so well. I have not yet dismissed any one who has shown lack of knowledge although I have that in mind.

I do not wish the idea to be conveyed that in our efforts to save food we are underfeeding the patients. Instead, we are trying to feed the patients better than we did before. To do this we are endeavoring to prevent needless waste of food.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure Commissioner Parsons is very much interested in this subject and I do not think he wants any of the superintendents to forget the care and treatment of patients, but as administrative officers it is just as easy for them to administer this food service properly as to administer it otherwise. We do not want the administration to come under

criticism in respect to waste, and so I hope when this paper is published, all the superintendents will study it.

I will ask Dr. Bisgrove to answer questions and close the discussion.

Dr. BISGROVE: I appreciate the manner in which the conference has accepted my paper. Dr. Garvin asked the question as to what type of service there is in the three groups of patients' dining rooms listed in Chart I. "D" building has three dining rooms all of which have cafeteria service. Seven of the ten dining rooms in the west group are also served by the cafeteria method. The "A" building patients' dining room has table service. As shown in Chart I, the non-usable waste of these three patients' groups of dining rooms closely approximate each other.

Dr. Bernstein asked why the cafeteria system is so apparently wasteful. As mentioned previously, this does not apply to the patients' cafeteria. Employees using the cafeteria system are more wasteful than employees using the table service. In the cafeteria the employees are inclined to take more food than they need rather than return for a second helping but with table service, the employees will take only what they require.

In regard to Dr. Hutchings' question as to the accuracy of the figures, I would state that we are continually on the alert to see that the waste is weighed in an honest manner. The chef is constantly visiting the dining rooms and checking up on the weighing of waste. As stated in my paper, Tables I and II are submitted by the steward's department and I believe these figures to be accurate. Charts I and II show the apparent saving of food by the waste system. Tables I and II gives the consumption of food during the period of two and one-half years. These tables show very definitely a saving of food as shown in Charts I and II. I wish to call attention to the statements of the storekeeper, butcher, baker and farmer in my paper. All of these things show a real saving of food. If the waste were not weighed honestly, Tables I and II would definitely show this.

Dr. WRIGHT: May I say a word? We found one instance where there was cheating, but I made it clear that another offense would result in dismissal. They were told in the beginning that I wanted honest weights regardless of results.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Bisgrove.

We will proceed to the next paper on the program which is entitled, "New Developments in the Care of Mental Defectives," by Dr. Charles L. Vaux.

(Dr. Vaux's paper appears in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY for October, 1933.)

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vaux's paper is open for discussion.

Dr. GARVIN: I would like to hear what Dr. Bernstein has to say about the boarding out of patients.

Dr. BERNSTEIN: I surely want to congratulate Dr. Vaux in taking this advanced step in connection with the care of mental defectives for we all know, who deal with these people, that they are accumulating on our hands in larger numbers and that there should be some other and better way to handle at least 50 per cent of them. I cannot say we are handling 50 per cent outside today but we are handling a considerable number. Out of our 3,400 patients at Rome we have 1,100 living in colonies and 400 on parole. We have 1,500 of the 3,400 outside of the institution. According to the records we have about 12,000 in institutions today. Of that 12,000 only about 2,000 are living outside institutions and we have a good large percentage in our institutions whose services are not needed there but who are not well enough trained to get along outside.

In these times of depression girls can be placed outside in families where, for instance, there is an old lady in the family who needs help or an old gentleman who needs watching, and also where there are children in a house and the mother is ill or a partial invalid. Suitable families are able to pay very little for the services of these people, but they are glad to have the help and the girls are glad to render it. They may earn little. However, they are apt to be much more happy than in the institution, and there is the satisfaction the individual is getting from the service she is rendering to somebody more helpless than she. There is also the satisfaction in getting more people where they can be helpful whether they get paid or not. In Rome, \$150,000 was earned by the patients who lived outside in 1928-29; now the earnings of the patients outside is reduced to \$31,000 a year, and many have returned to the school. We have over 700 boys in our farm colonies and 400 girls in girls' colonies. Those on the farms are earning because they are producing on the farms and occasionally working for farmers by the month, week or day but living at the colonies. With the girls they are not earning as much but they are being trained to home life and stability. I feel that the services of the boys can be used along industrial and agricultural lines, but the situation as I see it is that we ought to do a lot more along this line of finding free homes for these people. I think there are many free homes where people would be glad to take these cases were the situation properly presented.

In this connection we are starting a new proposition at Rome. Dr. Brown thought we ought to take maladjusted children, children of school age from 6 to 16, who live in poverty-stricken homes and suffer from lack of proper nutrition and who have drifted into some little minor delinquency and when

they are brought before a court with an I. Q. of 60 to 70, instead of committing them to criminal or reformatory institutions, we might take them and help them much as child guidance clinics are helping in the same way.

Many boys and girls of this sort are coming to us. A study was made of all the admissions of boys and girls to the Rome State School for the past 10 years with I. Q. of 60 to 70 to see what had happened to them both before and after admission. There were 700 of these, 400 boys and 300 girls, in the last 10 years at Rome. The study shows that of the 400 boys of this kind admitted, 100 boys are still in the institution and of this number many have become chronically delinquent. Now the question arises ought these boys to have come to Rome, and if so, what should we have done for them. In this study we learned pretty definitely that at least 16 out of this 100 were not feeble-minded, should not have come to Rome to be cared for as feeble-minded and should not have been treated as feeble-minded children. These cases are almost constantly in our lock-up department, we have only a small one for girls, for 50 girls out of 1,200, and for 150 boys out of 2,000. If we are going to bring girls and boys of that mentality and at that age, during the formative period of life, into the institution we ought to provide for them in a better way and with this in mind we have rented two large houses with the approval of the Commissioner—the Commissioner is always ahead of us, he seems to know what we ought to have. We have hired Sanford Villa, this is a well-kept-up large rural property of 18 acres. We are going to place there 24 girls between 6 and 12. These girls are going to live with a man and wife, we want a man around the house or rather place. This place will have a garden, a cow, chickens and pigs and the children will live a fairly normal family life. It will be a large family, we will make it as large as 24. We are going to plan to send some of the children to the district school which is located near this house. We will assist them to have a supply teacher or part-time teacher if necessary and we hope to furnish the manual and physical training facilities and make manual training available for all so that the children who go to the district school may have more training than they are getting today. This will require cooperation with the school system in the district. These children in the colonies are going to have money enough to go to the store and buy little articles and go to a church of their own selection, etc.

At Durhamville, which is near Oneida and northwest of Rome, we have hired 10 acres of land with a large house into which we are going to put 24 boys. At Durhamville there is a Catholic and a Methodist church, besides a schoolhouse, and there is every opportunity to have social contacts. Sanford Villa is several miles north of Rome. The girls will go to school,

that is, go to the teacher and get something, instead of bringing the teacher to the institution and the reaction will be more normal. At Durhamville they can go to the store and to church, and they can go two miles to Oneida to the pictures. We are going to see how many of those of school age admitted, with intelligence quotients of 60 and above will be able to meet the school requirements in these places; we will pay tuition if they demand it. We had this problem some years ago when we had some children at school, in a rural district south of Rome. There were 24 children in the district school and only one teacher and she objected to our children coming to the school, where there were normal children. We went to the Education Department and they ruled it was the duty of the district to take care of the children if they had the mental capacity to do the school work. I think there will be no doubt about a small number going to the district schools in these districts.

Dr. POLLOCK: I had the pleasure recently of visiting the patients placed out at Walworth by Dr. Vaux and I wish to confirm all that he has said regarding them. They were all happy and the people who were taking care of them were also happy.

The village is well-adapted for this experiment, and it would seem to have large possibilities. I think a central colony house or small hospital might be established at Walworth and three or four hundred patients, or perhaps more, might be placed in the community within a radius of five miles.

Dr. DEREN: I also had the opportunity to visit the Newark institution, and was equally impressed with what I saw there. Anyone who visits the school gets a feeling that whatever Dr. Vaux undertakes is bound to be a success.

The placing out of patients, the boarding out idea, is not entirely new. For some years past, they have done it in several European countries, including certain sections of Great Britain. Again, many of the other activities enumerated in Dr. Vaux's paper have been carried out in similar institutions in this and other countries. However, the most favorable impression I carried away from my visit to the Newark institution was not because of what Dr. Vaux is doing but how it is being done. As medical men we will agree that, in our domain especially, it is not of so much importance what to do in handling human problems as how to do it. Dr. Vaux, I believe, possesses this knowledge, this very important secret. Frequently, a boy or girl, who has been a problem in another institution, appears to adjust better in the environment of the Newark school. There is in the school an atmosphere of harmony and cooperation, from the attendant up to the highest officer. Such an atmosphere is conducive to success.

I think the experiment of placing out morons in boarding homes, with the underlying ideas of avoiding the undesirable features of institutionalization, and stimulating and preserving self-respect, is worth while. I saw these children in the boarding homes and was impressed with their good manners and wholesome attitude. However, at the present time, it would be difficult to conduct this experiment on a larger scale. The budgets for public schools are being cut to the bone. The number of teachers is being decreased and, consequently, the classes are extremely crowded. The school principals would be reluctant to accept these boarded-out children. As an example, I would point to Syracuse, where 250 teachers lost their positions on account of decreased appropriations, while 500 more children have been enrolled in the schools, but we hope that prosperity is returning.

Dr. GARVIN: For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the financial arrangement for boarding out patients, I would state that the Commissioner permitted us to pay \$4 a week to the person who boards our patients, and also supply them with clothing and a full set of toilet accessories. When their clothing becomes worn out it will be replaced. We do not have any funds for this purpose, but the Commissioner allowed us to use the interest which has accumulated on our patients unclaimed property and luxury fund accounts to pay for the patients' maintenance. We pay for two of Dr. Vaux's patients and two of our own. The chances are that the Commissioner will arrange in next year's budget to have a sum set aside for boarding out patients, which he will allot to the various hospitals when they are in a position to board out patients.

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vaux has also made rather an innovation in respect to what might be termed adult education which he gives in his school. His adult girls going to school is one change and he has suggested other changes.

Dr. LITTLE: We tried out academic instruction in Letchworth Village for children over 16 years of age and finally gave it up as being more or less valueless. We are all of us still in doubt as to just what we accomplish in schoolrooms given up to grade work. The argument that we use every year is that those of us who went through an academic college are unable to put our fingers on a single thing that we learned that has been of any value to us since then but, on the other hand, the college must have done something for us. Consequently, I maintain that the schoolroom does something for the mentally-defective children. Although the fact that they learn to read and write a little may not be of any particular value, the influence of the school is of real value. What they learn is doubtful, although in industrial and gymnastic work, games, etc., there is no question in regard to the results.

In regard to all these methods that Dr. Vaux is trying out—I would like to have the paper and take it up point by point. It is a very interesting paper and I believe is a step forward in the care of the mental defective, but no matter what the methods are, if they are used for the purpose of returning the child to the community it seems to me that the only thing we are doing is to increase our population of low mentality. Personally, I would be enthusiastic over a great many of these methods if we could combine them with sterilization, but it seems to me a waste of money for the State to go on erecting buildings, spending money in training, holding clinics, with the only object of getting the mental defective back into the world to raise more poor citizens.

A recent article in the Atlantic Monthly by Frank Camp, entitled "Why Do We Elect Morons" is elaborated on the conclusion is that it is because we have a moronic type of voter, so in all these methods we are interested in, the result is that we are trying to produce more poor citizens.

The CHAIRMAN: The matter of sterilization is a very long story. We will have to reserve that for some other time or occasion.

Dr. BERNSTEIN: In connection with Dr. Vaux's idea of adult education or continuing school for those over 16 or 18 years of age I am not quite sure whether regular school hours are to prevail or is that a sort of by-play for some manual work and physical training, or some such thing. A continuation school, perhaps, is a good thing to occupy their leisure time, primarily to occupy them and keep them interested and incidentally they can get something out of it. I would not agree to it for the whole day's work for feeble-minded children over 14 years of age, we ought to occupy much of their time with something that is leading them toward self-support and vocational efficiency.

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask Dr. Vaux to discuss that a little later. Is there further discussion?

Dr. Merriman, as former medical inspector, did you ever visit Newark?

Dr. MERRIMAN: When I was acting assistant medical inspector and visiting the Newark State School, I was much impressed by these homes, where the children regard their caretakers as father and mother and call them such. The children appeared to be leading normal family lives, which should adequately fit them for going out into the world. There was one such "family" in which there were three or four pre-adolescent girls, who made the impression of being quite normal, although the intelligence quotients were not high. I was very much pleased with these homes and understand that the idea is being extended by Dr. Vaux.

The CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vaux's plans have aroused the interest of every one

who has visited his institution. I am very glad he is breaking away from some of the institutional traditions. In our care of the feeble-minded, we inherited traditions used in the care of the insane but now we have started on a somewhat different plan.

The mental defective requires much less close supervision than the insane. Only minimum supervision is necessary in many cases so that large institutions may not always be required.

If there are no further remarks, I will ask Dr. Vaux to close the discussion.

Dr. VAUX: I seem to have gotten away with everything except teaching school.

The arbitrary age limit for finishing school was abolished at the suggestion of the teachers. They could not see why a girl who had not been admitted to the institution until she was 13, 14 or 15 years of age should have to stop at 14 or 16 because some one had made that the age limit; especially when this girl was showing an interest in school work and was anxious to go ahead and learn all she could.

Then another reason came through the employers. One who had a girl would tell us "We are teaching this girl and she is going on with arithmetic, geography, etc. She likes it and is doing well and it helps her, but I do not see what the State school was doing that it did not teach her what she should know. It was not because I wanted to carry on school to the adult age for any special purpose, but because such criticisms seemed to make it the proper thing to do.

In regard to Dr. Bernstein's question as to whether this was an extension course, I would reply that we have no extension courses. If these pupils are getting on well in school and wish to go on, we allow them to remain, but if they show that they cannot learn any more we have them taken out. We have thought that we should not take them out while they were improving.

I have been very hesitant and embarrassed to read a paper before Dr. Bernstein and Dr. Little because of their long experience. I am very glad that Dr. Bernstein approves of the further measures for placing out patients because I may say that our colony system was largely copied from his and it was his very successful results that encouraged us to go on with ours, and to go further with these placements into family care.

Dr. Little brings up one other question, that of sterilization. It would perhaps save a lot of worry to all of those who have patients placed out if they could have them all sterilized, but the law does not permit it, and we don't feel that it would make a great deal of difference. It is impossible

to place a patient out without some sort of supervision. We depend upon supervision, and I think you would find if they were sterilized they would have to have a certain amount of supervision or they would get into all sorts of other trouble, and there would still be sexual difficulties even if the patient were sterilized. We depend on close supervision by the social service worker who first investigates the families and then sees that the supervision is kept up after placing the patient with the families. We feel that this supervision in a way does the thing that sterilization would do, and it would be necessary to have it in any case.

Dr. BERNSTEIN: I would like to take just one moment. In connection with sterilization; in California where they have done more along this line than elsewhere, the chief probation officer of San Francisco told me that many of these cases were appearing in the venereal clinics. I note in their last report some eight thousand sterilization cases reported and it shows that 28 per cent of them had to be taken back into the institutions. We in our institutions in the last 25 years have placed out some four thousand patients and our statistics in regard to those placed out from Rome on the basis of two thousand in the last ten years show that only 18 per cent of our people have had to be taken back into the institution, because of serious trouble. They have had 28 per cent in trouble against our 18 per cent. I think we are getting along just as well if not better, than they. Minnesota is also carrying on much work along these lines.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, doctor. That concludes Dr. Vaux's paper.

We will now proceed with Dr. Smith's paper on "Nursing Homes for Mental Patients."

(Dr. Smith's paper appears in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY for October, 1933.)

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Smith. This paper of Dr. Smith's is open for your consideration. Some of you who have been medical inspectors or deputies may have some ideas on this subject. Dr. Mills, have you any suggestions to make?

Dr. MILLS: I have nothing special to offer. I think Dr. Smith has summed up the situation very well indeed. It was not until recently that trouble arose in persuading an unlicensed place to obey orders in its operation. Finally one case was taken into court and it was decided against the Department. That, of course, raised a serious question in regard to inspection and control of these various establishments. I think if a new law should be enacted giving a Department control of all unlicensed places, it would be a very good movement.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there further discussion?

Dr. Ross: While I was medical inspector, we had to investigate a number of these unlicensed institutions. We closed a number of them but whenever we closed one I felt guilty. In the majority of these homes, the people were well taken care of; there was plenty of room; they were well fed and were well looked after generally. In fact, they were much better taken care of than they would have been in some of the private institutions licensed by the Department, but the law was the law and we had to conform to it.

At the time I was medical inspector, our State institutions were badly overcrowded and I always felt it was a hardship for the individual who was living in a home under excellent conditions to be ordered committed to an institution where conditions were rather undesirable.

As Dr. Smith suggests, if these homes could be under some sort of control, I believe this would be very valuable in caring for many mental cases. Many people feel that there is a stigma attached to being committed to an institution. They want their relatives taken care of but they do not want them declared insane. Many of our patients get along well outside of the institution. I can not see how caring for people in this manner is very different from caring for paroled cases from the institution. They live in private homes. The difference seems to be that someone, not a relative, takes the patient and receives remuneration for it. When this happens it becomes a private hospital and in conflict with the law. I think something could be done to regulate such homes.

The CHAIRMAN: I suppose there was more abuse or neglect of that kind of patient at one time than there is now since the State hospitals take in many of these patients.

Dr. VAN DE MARK: My experience has been very similar to that of the others. I was sent on numerous occasions to investigate unlicensed institutions. In some cases I found patients who had been paroled from our hospitals and had been placed there by relatives. I remember one case not far from New York where they had a very serious case of involution melancholia and another case of catatonic dementia præcox, and I reported these cases to the Department and they reported it to the legal department. I was called eventually before the grand jury in White Plains and I remember the foreman of the grand jury asked me what kind of care they were getting and whether they would get better care in a State hospital. I had to admit that they would not get any better care; they had a good place to live in and were getting good supervised nursing care. He said that was all and that was the last I ever heard of the case. These nursing homes take care of the same kind of patients as are paroled from our institutions—seniles, arteriosclerotics, etc.

The CHAIRMAN: You think that if there had been abuse and neglect you would have gotten a different settlement?

Dr. VAN DE MARK: I expect so. I have never seen any cases that were being mistreated. There are possibilities, however.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there further discussion of this paper? There being no further discussion, Dr. Smith will close.

Dr. SMITH: I can only say that I feel there is likely to be abuse arising if these patients are not handled properly. We have places here in the city of Utica; there are places in Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. If they were not permitted to function except under certain standards, they would all have to live up to those standards and if they did not, they would be reported by the others, especially those who have not obtained a license. I am in favor of having some sort of control over these places.

The CHAIRMAN: We have all had the benefit of Dr. Smith's experience. He has already talked with the Commissioner on the subject and the matter is being given consideration.

We will pass on to the business meeting.

Before we take up the reports of committees, the Commissioner asked me to read a memorandum on licensed and unlicensed nurses, as follows:

#### MEMORANDUM ON LICENSED AND UNLICENSED NURSES

How to deal justly with the unlicensed nurses employed in the State hospitals has been a question difficult to decide. It is apparent that the decisions recently made, if applied to all State hospitals, will work considerable hardship. If a majority of the superintendents think the following plan equitable, the Department is prepared to put it into effect.

The Department's nurse wage schedule as provided by Section 61 may be paid only

a. To those who hold a license to practice nursing issued by the New York State Department of Education.

b. To those who were graduated from a training school for nurses prior to January 1, 1920, the date the Nurse Practice Act went into effect, and who were employed on or before September 1, 1933, irrespective of whether or not in possession of a license.

c. Until April 1, 1934, to those who at present or in the recent past were in receipt of nurse's pay. After April 1, 1934, only to those graduated subsequent to January 1, 1920, who hold a license to practice as a nurse issued by the New York State Department of Education. During the intervening six months there will be an opportunity to take an examination for license.

If unlicensed nurses belonging to Group "c" possess unusual qualifica-

tions and are engaged in other than bedside nursing activities (dietetics, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, etc.) the facts may be submitted to the Department for decision as to whether or not they may receive the nurse's wages.

It is expected that after April 1, 1934, only nurses licensed by the State Department of Education will be assigned as charge to the wards upon which pupil nurses receive training, and as far as possible, when available, the second in charge shall be a licensed nurse or a graduate eligible for license; and only in exceptional cases shall the second be a student nurse.

To receive the pay attached to the grade, supervisors are not required to be licensed nurses, but if they were graduated from a training school subsequent to January 1, 1920, they should endeavor to obtain a license.

Recently made reductions in the pay of unlicensed nurses are to be restored as of the date upon which demotions were made.

Albany, N. Y., September 6, 1933.

The CHAIRMAN: The Commissioner will be glad to receive suggestions about this matter and I have had copies passed to each one of you. You will also have an opportunity to discuss it. Dr. Taddiken has been over it with the Commissioner and I believe endorses it.

Dr. TADDIKEN: It would seem to me that if this were adopted, it would be fair in every way to the nurses now in our service whether registered or not, and also be fair to the hospitals. I have gone over it very carefully, and I have come to that conclusion after much thought.

As I understand it, the Commissioner did not feel that any formal motion was necessary but that some may have ideas to express or objections to make, and I think he would be glad to have these recorded.

Dr. CHENEY: It may be of some interest to the Conference to know that recently a newspaper in Poughkeepsie published an article on this question of wages for nurses and as I recall it, took the stand that it seemed autocratic to reduce those who had served as nurses for a comparatively long period and questioned the fairness of such a decision. Perhaps, this newspaper article may not be of great importance but I feel that possibly it indicates the attitude that might be aroused in the minds not only of nurses in the service but also of disinterested persons.

Dr. ROSS: Might I ask how this would affect a nurse who had graduated from a school in another state that is not recognized by the Department of Education of the State of New York?

The CHAIRMAN: As I understand this, it would depend on when she graduated. It says in paragraph B, "those who were graduated from a training school for nurses prior to January 1, 1920, the date the Nurse Prac-

tice Act went into effect, and who were employed on or before September 1, 1933, irrespective of whether or not in possession of a license."

I suppose many of you have not had a chance to read this over.

Have any of you any other points you care to bring up at this time?

Dr. TIFFANY: There is the matter of uniforms worn by graduate nurses who are not carried on the payroll as graduate nurses but as charge attendants. Some nurses maintain that they have the right to wear nurses' uniforms if graduated from nurses' training school whether registered or not.

The CHAIRMAN: I don't know about that.

Dr. WOODMAN: It appears to me that it would be a mistake to insist on all State hospital graduate nurses passing the registration examination now, under pain of forfeiting their grade. For ten years past, we have paid graduate nurse's wages as the pupils have finished their courses and the law provided that they would receive \$4 per month less than registered nurses in the same positions. I have reason to believe that in some institutions, little inducement was held out to these graduates to have them take the examination, and to demand now that they pass or be reduced to attendant's status, appears unreasonable. Another paragraph of the proposal before us seems to attempt to make general regulations and limitations as to who may or may not be charge or second on the ward, and to provide qualifications for them beyond those required of a supervisor. Such a regulation will, I think, not fit the circumstances of all institutions at all times. I believe the matter should have further consideration.

Dr. CHENEY: It is not entirely clear to me why the practice regarding the payment of nurses, which has been carried on for a good many years, should be rather suddenly changed and made to effect those who have been paid as nurses for a good many years. The Nursing Committee, as I recall it at the last Conference, reported on this situation and the report included the recommendation that in the future a graduate of our training schools should not be paid as a nurse until she had become registered. It would seem that pupils in the training schools should be made aware of this and that it would be fair not to make the regulation apply to those already in the service as nurses.

Dr. TADDIKEN: That was in the report of the nursing committee and has been acted upon by the Conference, and submitted to the Department.

The CHAIRMAN: This applies to the present incumbents and you mean it should not apply to them?

Dr. TADDIKEN: There can be no objection to the first suggestion—"To those who hold a license to practice nursing issued by the New York State Department of Education" nor to the second "To those who were graduated

from a training school for nurses prior to January 1, 1920. Irrespective of whether or not in possession of a license" although all such graduates had the opportunity to register under the waiver and all hospitals were at the time advised regarding this, and if advantage was not taken it was the graduate's own fault.

In reference to Dr. Woodman's statement about examination, it has been the practice since 1920 for graduates to take the examination for license, and if they did not do so or failed, it was again their fault.

In reference to Paragraph c "Until April 1, 1934, to those who at present or in the recent past were in receipt of nurse's pay, and after April 1, 1934, only to those who graduated subsequent to January 1, 1920 and who hold a license to practice" there may be some question and the effect might be retroactive. In practically every report that the Department of Education sends following inspection of schools, mention is made of the fact that there are nurses who have not taken the examination. If graduates did not take, or failed to pass, again it was their fault; they did not comply with the law in reference to license and it does not seem fair that we have to pay them nurse's pay the same as we pay our licensed nurses.

Dr. CHENEY: The question seems to be whether in the practice of nursing in the State hospitals it is required by law that nurses be licensed. I would recall to you that internes in general hospitals are not required to be licensed although particularly in New York City they are recognized as physicians and allowed to sign death certificates. It is unnecessary to recall that internes in our State hospitals are not required to be licensed. If they were practicing outside, under no supervision, they would, of course, have to be licensed and it seems to me that the same situation applies to the nurses and that therefore we might be justified in paying graduates as nurses even if they were not licensed.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe some criticism is arising because unlicensed nurses are being employed by the State hospitals and paid nurses' pay. The Department of Education has thought that an improper practice and that we should raise the standard. We are not proceeding properly in permitting that practice to continue.

Dr. CHENEY: I know very well that it is not a new attitude of the Department of Education because some eight or ten years ago the question was raised by that Department as to whether we could pay a nurse whom we called a graduate nurse as such unless she were licensed. It was pointed out at that time that in accordance with past practice, nurses did not have to be registered to be paid as nurses in the Department of Mental Hygiene and the practice of paying them as nurses was continued.

The CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that those who wish to report further on this, write to the Commissioner, and tell him what you think about it. Dr. Mills did you have something you wanted to say?

Dr. MILLS: No, I will write to the Commissioner.

Dr. TADDIKEN: Miss Quereau of the nursing division of the Department of Education is here and might possibly be willing to give us some information from their viewpoint.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Quereau our lunch time is 2 o'clock and we have some reports of committees to receive, but perhaps you would like to say a few words.

Miss QUEREAU: I did not come prepared to speak today, I merely wished to make my presence known in order that I might answer any questions which you wish to ask in regard to the regulations of the Education Department. I would like to emphasize the fact that there has been no change in regulations concerning the registration of charge nurses. For many years it has been a requirement of the Education Department that all charge nurses in units to which student nurses are assigned must be registered in this State. We would not presume to say that charge nurses in other departments must be registered.

I am quite in accord with the general policies outlined in your paper and believe that eventually all charge nurses should be registered, but we would temporarily be satisfied if those nurses who have some responsibility in the education of students meet this requirement. Unfortunately the State hospitals have been slow in making this adjustment, but we believe that all of the superintendents are now working toward this end. We hope you will continue in your efforts in order that the next inspection may show that all charge nurses in units to which student nurses are assigned are registered in the State.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Quereau's first request that where there are student nurses, the charge nurses should be registered is a desirable thing. As to all charge nurses being registered that seems to be a desirable thing also. The expressions of opinions have been such that it will be of assistance to the Commissioner. We will proceed with the rest of the program, if there are no objections. We should not spend any longer time on this subject at the present time.

I will ask for the report of the Committee on Construction.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTRUCTION

A meeting of the Committee on Construction was held at the State architect's office in Albany, March 13-14, 1933.

Among the various items brought up before the committee were the following:

Detailed study of continuous flow baths, by L. A. Kibbe of the State architect's office.

The question whether doors leading from the wards to the day rooms should be eliminated. It was decided that it would not be advisable to do this.

A change in the location of the nurse's office will be made in future plans.

The matter of locks was also taken up, and it was decided to continue the practice of having various closets, including patients' private clothing closets, locked with cylinder locks. A change, however, was made in the nurses' office, cylinder locks being abandoned and a lock, opened by a ward key, substituted. In some of the hospitals it was found that there are several keys to the different compartments to the ice boxes in the kitchens. It was decided that all ice boxes should be opened with the same key. Cylinder locks on outside doors to kitchens were abandoned and the regular ward lock substituted, but doors leading to the kitchen and dining rooms will continue to be provided with cylinder locks.

Preliminary plans for an 800-bed infirmary unit at the Rockland State Hospital, and a 1,000-bed infirmary unit at Pilgrim State Hospital were submitted to the committee by the State architect and studied. It is the intention to utilize the present infirmary building at Rockland and Pilgrim for ambulatory patients, when the new infirmary buildings are ready for occupancy.

Dr. Wm. J. Tiffany, Dr. Wm. C. Garvin, Commissioner Wm. E. Haugaard, and four of his staff, made an inspection tour of the following institutions, starting from Binghamton on the morning of June 6, 1933:

Gowanda State Hospital, Newark State School, Willard, St. Lawrence, Marcy and Hudson River State Hospitals. The chairman of the committee had written the various superintendents, asking them to prepare a list of constructive criticisms, regarding new buildings, already erected, or buildings for which preliminary plans have been submitted, in order that the committee might discuss such criticisms with the superintendent. This was done at the various institutions. In addition, the committee visited a number of buildings occupied by patients and employees, and also new buildings under construction and sites for future buildings.

The superintendents of the various hospitals, and the committee feel that these visits were of real value in connection with the work of the committee.

The inspections ended at the Hudson River State Hospital on the afternoon of June 10, 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. GARVIN,  
*Chairman, Committee on Construction*

The CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure in regard to the report of the Committee on Construction.

Motion made and carried to accept.

The CHAIRMAN: I will call for the report of the Committee on Preventive Work to be given by Dr. Steckel, the chairman.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION

Communication by mail has been had with the various members of the committee from time to time and a formal meeting of the committee was held this morning. Activities of the committee in conjunction with the Department resulted as follows:

1) The State institutions have increased their activity in conducting child guidance clinics in accordance with plans outlined by the Department. Fifteen institutions conduct child guidance clinics in their districts. The Department furnishes the psychologist for some institutions and others furnish their own psychometric examiner.

2) In five institutions a physician has been appointed to devote himself almost exclusively to clinic and parole work.

3) Eight physicians were given a course in child guidance under the general supervision of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

4) One of the Department's child guidance units, consisting of the psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker, has been stationed at the Binghamton State Hospital to cooperate with that institution in clinic work in the district. It is believed all of the community work in this district will be carried out on a better basis through this joint activity.

5) The services of six young women as volunteers in psychological and social work have been secured and these have been stationed at different institutions. These young women are college graduates having had theoretical training in psychology or social work or both. Practical experience will be of value to them in preparing them for a remunerative position later, and they will render valuable service in psychological and social work while at the institutions.

6) Several district conferences were held throughout the year at institutions to which nurses, social workers, welfare workers, teachers and others from the district were invited. Each program was given in part by the Department and in part by the institution. The conferences were well attended.

7) A short course in mental hygiene for public health nurses and social workers of the State has been planned in cooperation with the State Depart-

ment of Health. During the next few months it is planned to give almost 40 district Health Department nurses a short course in residence at four of the institutions. These 40 nurses will act as local group leaders in a more comprehensive course which is to begin in the fall of 1934. About a thousand nurses and over one hundred social workers have registered in previous courses given by the Department of Health. The staffs of the State institutions and of the Department will take an active part in the course, which will consist of lectures and demonstrations given in convenient districts of the State.

8) An outline for the guidance of psychiatric social workers who do either institution or community work has been prepared by Miss Crutcher and is now on the press. It will be available for distribution through the Utica State Hospital, appearing in pamphlet form in the near future. An outline of methods and objectives in community work conducted by the Department has been prepared by Dr. Brown. This will be published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY* and be available for distribution in the near future. The past year has seen many requests for mental hygiene literature from teachers, social workers, nurses and also from non-professional persons.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY A. STECKEL,

*Chairman, Committee on Prevention*

The CHAIRMAN: What are your wishes regarding the report of the Committee on Preventive Work?

On motion the report was accepted.

Mr. Farrington, before we pass to the next committee report, do you wish to make any report?

Mr. FARRINGTON: The Commissioner received a resolution adopted by the Association of Employees of the Department of Mental Hygiene at a meeting held September 7. The resolution is as follows:

"It is hereby resolved by the representatives of the Association of the Employees of the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York here assembled, that Dr. Frederick W. Parsons, Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, be requested to bring before the next Quarterly Conference, to be held at Marcy, the question of sick leave with pay for the employees of institutions within the Department, and that he urge that these employees be accorded the same privileges, so far as sick leave is concerned, as are accorded the employees in the business offices of this Department."

This is the result of the publication in the "State Employee" of the sick leave rules recommended by the Governor's cabinet for adoption by the

several State departments and which have been adopted by the Albany office of the Department. The matter came up only yesterday so I have not had much time to give it any thought. In some instances I understand that institutional employees are allowed sick leave not to exceed 24 hours in any one month after which their pay is deducted, or made up by pass time, or vacation, and on this assumption, I have drawn up some paragraphs which I will hand to each one.

### SICK LEAVE

#### *State Employees*

#### *Hospital Employees*

#### *Personal Illness*

12 working days with pay cumulative; start with not to exceed 60 days' credit for 5 years. After 6 months' service only.

One day per month not cumulative. *Receive medical and nursing care if living in hospital.*

#### *Illness Immediate Family*

3 days a year sickness or death immediate family plus 15 days from accumulated sick leave—limited to relative living in the family or under same roof.

No special provision; superintendent has authority.

#### *Quarantine*

Quarantine same as sick leave.

If exposed in line of duty would receive pay.

#### *Sick Leave Half Pay*

Half pay after 3 years' service when accumulated leave used up—for 3 months.

No similar provision *except* provision for hospital care.

#### *Sick Leave Without Pay*

For one year—no change in effect.

Practically the same arrangement *except* provision for hospital care.

#### *Sick Leave on Account of Accident or Disease—Line of Duty*

Accumulated leave and 3 months full pay and half pay 9 months less workmen's compensation.

Full pay less workmen's compensation for indefinite period *plus* hospital care if living in institution.

It is suggested to institution employees that they should not look too favorably on sick leave rules adopted for employees in the departments because they are not so much more liberal than the institution's rules as might seem at first glance to be the case. The institution employees must not overlook the very important concession in their favor in having maintenance, nursing and medical care, including medicines, provided for sick employees. You may not realize that a considerable number of unmarried State employees in Albany come from distant parts of the State and so do not live at home. They board or room, or have an apartment, and sickness is a very serious matter, especially if they are so ill they are not able to look after their own meals. If hospital care is required, it is still more serious for in addition to doctor's bills, and bills for medicines and perhaps nursing care, the hospital bills must be paid promptly, so that the institutional employees better examine carefully the advantages they have before they jump to any conclusions regarding features of the new department rules that may seem to offer greater concessions.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think it desirable to have any action taken on this matter at this time? Do you think it should be discussed here?

Mr. FARRINGTON: I think the superintendents might wish to discuss it with their local people. I have already talked with Mrs. Baumgras who is at Marcy and who is the secretary of the association.

The CHAIRMAN: Your recommendation is that if there are any complaints, the matter be discussed with and explained to the employees?

Mr. FARRINGTON: I move that this matter be referred to the Committee on Personnel.

Dr. CHENEY: I second Mr. Farrington's motion.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion has been made and carried to refer this matter to the Committee on Personnel.

Before we hear the report of the last committee, Dr. Hutchings has a few remarks to make on the Committee on Statistics.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS AND FORMS

At the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Boston last May, certain changes in classification were adopted. The matter had already been referred to this conference by me at the Quarterly meeting held in Albany last March. At that time we agreed upon the changes in nomenclature recommended by the National Conference on Nomenclature of Disease when and if adopted by authoritative bodies and particularly the American Psychiatric Association. We felt that we should follow along and make our classification uniform. I must now report that changes in

the nomenclature relating to psychoneuroses, psychopathic personality, primary behavior disorders in adults and primary behavior disorders in children have been adopted. They are as follows:

*Psychoneuroses*

HYSTERIA

- 000-X011 Anxiety hysteria  
Conversion hysteria
- 000-X012 Conversion hysteria, anesthetic type (indicate systematic manifestations, e. g., X12 amaurosis, X06 deafness, 50? anaesthesia, X41 anosmia, etc.)
- 000-X013 Conversion hysteria, paralytic type (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., —561 monoplegia, —563 hemiplegia, X32 ophthalmoplegia, —956 aphonia, etc.)
- 000-X014 Conversion hysteria, hyperkinetic type (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., —223 tic, (facial or other) —222 spasm, —225 tremor, —??? postures, —936 catalepsy, —934 convulsions, etc.), ??? stammering, ??? stuttering
- 000-X015 Conversion hysteria, hyperaesthetic type (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., —505 hyperaesthesia, —515 hyperalgesia, —515 pain, etc.)
- 000-X016 Conversion hysteria, paresthetic type (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., —506 dysaesthesia, —507 paraesthesia, etc.)
- 000-X017 Conversion hysteria, autonomic type (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., hyperidrosis, oedma, ulceration, etc.)
- 000-X018 Conversion hysteria, amnesic type (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., fugus, amnesia, 917 somnambulism, 936 catalepsy, trance, dual personality, 931 delirium, hallucination (state type), dream states, 933 stupor)
- 000-X019 Combined hysterical psychoneuroses, (indicate symptomatic combinations by using the various symptoms in the categories given above)

COMPULSIVE STATES (PSYCHASTHENIA) (WITHOUT AMNESIA OR DISTURBANCE OF CONSCIOUSNESS)

- 000-X02 Obsession (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., delire de toucher, counting (steps, etc.), urge to say words, etc., kleptomania, ??? pyromania, tirchitellomania, folie-de-doute)
- 000-X021 Tics and spasms (compulsive) (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., 222 spasm (indicate location), 223 tic (indicate location), 225 tremor, occupation spasm or tic, habit spasm or tic, spasms nutans)
- 000-X022 Phobia (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., claustrophobia, syphilophobia, agoraphobia, misophobia)

- 000-X023 Combined compulsion states (indicate symptomatic combinations by using the various symptoms in the categories given above)
- 000-X03 NEURASTHENIA
- 000-X04 HYPOCHONDRIASIS
- 000-X05 REACTIVE DEPRESSION (simple situational reaction, others)
- 000-X06 ANXIETY STATE
- 000-X07 COMBINED PSYCHONEUROSIS (indicate symptomatic combinations by using the various symptoms given above, anxiety, depression, fatigue, etc.)

*Psychopathic Personality (Without Intellectual Defect)*

- 000-X081 Psychopathic sexuality, (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., homosexuality, nymphomania, sexual perversion, sexual immaturity, etc.)
- 000-X082 Psychopathic emotionality (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g. schizoid personality, syntonie personality, 913 paranoid personality, emotional instability)
- 000-X083 Psychopathic asocial (amoral) personality (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., antisocialism, pathological mendacity, moral deficiency, vagabondage, misanthropy.
- 000-X084 Mixed psychopathic personality, (indicate symptomatic manifestations by using the various symptoms in the categories given above.

*Primary Behavior Disorders*

- 000-X091 Simple adult maladjustment

*Primary Behavior Disorders in Children*

- 000-X092 Primary behavior disorder, habit disturbance (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., nail-biting, thumb-sucking, enuresis, masturbation, tantrums, etc.)
- 000-X093 Primary behavior disorder—neurotic traits (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., 223 ties (indicate location, habit spasm, —917 somnambulism, stammering, overactivity, fears, etc.)
- 000-X094 Primary behavior disorder—conduct disturbance (indicate symptomatic manifestations, e. g., truancy, quarrelsomeness, disobedience, untruthfulness, stealing, forgery, setting fires, destructiveness, use of alcohol, use of drugs, cruelty, sex offenses, vagrancy, etc.)

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. HUTCHINGS,  
Chairman.

Dr. HUTCHINGS: As there seems to be but little time remaining for this session, I will not take the time to discuss these items but will merely express the hope that other divisions of our classification may also receive the attention of the American Psychiatric Association for there are other groups which need revision as much as the psychoneuroses. I refer only to dementia præcox and manic-depressive psychoses. It seems obvious that the institutions of the Department of Mental Hygiene should conform to the action of the association and so I will offer the motion that the official classification be amended in accordance with the action of the association.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any discussion of that action?

Dr. CHENEY: I may say that since the discussion regarding classification had at the previous Conference, the situation has changed. The American Psychiatric and the American Neurological Association representatives worked out a classification that was satisfactory to each and the classification was adopted at the recent meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Boston.

I think the special improvement is the classification behavior disorders in children. In the present classification of the Department there is no such provision so that children without psychoses are discharged as "without psychosis," without any designation of their difficulty and their number increases the number of discharges of the hospital as not insane. Such a number might give the impression to uninformed persons that there was a fairly large number of patients admitted improperly to the State hospitals, who were known not to be suffering from mental disorders. The classification of behavior disorders in children would solve this difficulty. I would second Dr. Hutchings' recommendation that the change be approved.

The CHAIRMAN: Are you ready for the question?

Motion carried to accept Dr. Hutchings' report.

The CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed to our last committee report I think Dr. Wright will give us directions as to the luncheon.

(Dr. Wright gave directions as to where the luncheon was to be held.)

The CHAIRMAN: We will have the report of the Committee on Home and Community Care of Institution Patients by Dr. Woodman, the chairman.

Dr. WOODMAN: This committee on Home and Community Care, seems to be the orphan child, and comes in last every time. I have written out what the committee has to say and it will be printed so it will save you hearing it at this time.

I will just say that the most important work the committee has done, has been done by Dr. Vaux. He has put the matter to a test and prac-

ticed it. We have gathered what information we could get on the subject including translation of some literature Dr. Pollock obtained from Dr. Kolb in Germany. We have found many things are not exactly what they seem and have reported on them in a critical spirit but still recommend that home and community care have further trial in this State.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FAMILY CARE

Your temporary committee on family care of patients held meetings on January 27, and on March 15, 1933, at Albany, in connection with the Quarterly Conference. Further information concerning the use of family care in other states and countries has been gathered and in June two members of your committee visited patients boarded out by the Worcester, Westboro and Gardner State Hospitals in Massachusetts.

At Worcester the number of patients under family care has been trebled during the past year so that on the date of our visit the census of such patients was as follows: Men, 21; women, 70; total, 91.

Four men and 22 women of these numbers were private patients boarded at the expense of their relatives and the remainder were supported at the expense of the state from an appropriation which appeared as a special item in their budget. At Worcester 9 homes were visited with 30 patients; the number in individual homes varying from 1 to 6. The patients were contented and well cared for under the active supervision of the social service department of the hospital and of its physicians.

At Westboro one home was visited with 6 male patients. It was conducted by a former supervisor. All of the patients were private patients maintained by their friends at rates of from \$35 per week downward. The place was in good order. Projects to interest patients were in progress and it might be considered a high class nursing home. The management at Westboro State Hospital boards out only private patients believing that adequate care cannot be given for the Massachusetts legal rate of \$4.50 per week.

At the Gardner State Hospital six homes with 25 patients were visited. Dr. Charles E. Thomson, superintendent, is a convinced proponent of the boarding out system and has had about 70 patients boarded out over a period of years. There has been no recent increase in this number. The homes of the patients at Gardner are scattered about in the country—those at Worcester are mostly in nearby villages and in the city of Worcester itself. Dr. Thomson has been at considerable pains to calculate the cost of family care. He estimates that family care costs \$5.03 per week per capita and colony care \$6.08 per week.

A conference was also had with Miss Gragg who has for many years supervised the patients boarded out from the Department of Mental Hygiene at Boston, which formerly had full charge of all boarding out operations and which still has the supervision of certain patients so maintained for many years past. Those boarded out in recent years are under the direct supervision of the individual institutions.

The patients visited were found well cared for. They were usually satisfied though a few expressed a preference for the institution. These had not been long in foster homes or were in foster homes with brief experience in caring for patients. All of the patients successfully cared for were found to be reasonably able-bodied, clean, in good contact with their surroundings, placid emotionally and without active delusions concerning their environment. The aged, infirm, excited, depressed, destructive, uncleanly and physically sick, in short, all classes of patients requiring much care are either retained in the hospital, or, if the condition develops after family placement, returned thereto. Such patients require more expensive care and this should not be overlooked in comparing relative costs of family and institutional care.

A start has been made in family care at the Newark (New York) State School under the direction of Dr. Charles L. Vaux who placed four patients in January, 1933, in the village of Walworth about 15 miles from the Newark State School, supporting them from his colony funds. The number boarded out in the community has since been increased to 26, all maintained at \$4 per week in 11 separate homes and not more than 3 in any one home. These are all women of adult age. The first patients placed were from the more intelligent group of patients at Newark but more recent placements, as the community has become accustomed to patients, are far down in the imbecile group. In addition homes have been found for three women and two men who work for their board but receive no wages. Also seven of the more intelligent younger pupils, five girls and two boys, have been placed at \$6 per week in homes in Newark where they attend public school. A boarding home was found in Walworth for two patients from the Rochester State Hospital but they remained only one night. Subsequently, about August 1, two women from the Binghamton State Hospital were similarly placed at Walworth in another family where they are reported to be contented and the family satisfied. All who have seen the conditions under which all of these wards of the State are maintained are greatly pleased with their surroundings and convinced that so far the interests of both economy and good care have been served.

Dr. E. Bufo in the *Journal Psychiatrische-Neurologische Wochenschrift*

for April, 1928, has covered the whole field of family care in Germany basing his conclusions on answers to a questionnaire sent to 153 institutions, public and private. He found that in Prussia 40 institution inmates per thousand were in foster family care; in Germany, as a whole, 26 per thousand, and that the total number of such patients was 2,816. These were distributed from 58 institutions, 18 of which had 5 patients or less, while three had more than 200 patients each. These patients may be taken back at any time to the institution from which they came. Sixty per cent of them were feeble-minded; 35 per cent were psychotic, and 5 per cent were epileptic. Thus foster families in Germany are found to be given over to the feeble-minded more than the insane.

Dr. Bufo found many practical difficulties in attempting to care for patients in their own families for compensation. The greediness of relatives, the envy of the neighbors caused real arguments and continuous battles. He noted, however, that family care from Berlin institutions was in part own family care and that at Berlin-Wittenau with 3,000 admissions a year there were 426 patients in family care in October, 1927, about 50 per cent in their own families and in every respect well cared for. Your committee has thought that in this country patients would be likely to do better in the homes of strangers and that any proposal to pay families to assume their legal or implied obligations would be open to grave abuses.

Dr. Kolb of Erlangen, who is quoted in Dr. Pollock's paper of last December, as having about 4,000 patients outside the institution, in a personal communication to Dr. Pollock says, "that now the number is not quite 4,000 and that 130 of them are boarded in the next neighborhood in families that are strangers to them, while 3,800 are with their own people." How they are supported he does not say. His accompanying table shows that 40.6 per cent of his patients are diagnosed as psychotic, while 59.4 per cent are epileptics, hysterics, psychoneurotics, born defectives and alcoholics. We learn in Dr. Bufo's contribution that Kolb of Erlangen continues the medical and other supervision formerly provided in the institution to those now separated from it in order to observe any changes for the worse in the condition of the patients and to provide for their return to the institution. Thus it appears that the large numbers reported under extra institutional care at Erlangen are not psychotic in our sense of the word and besides they are largely what we would in this country include under discharged cases.

It may be possible to arrive at some rough idea of how many patients we could expect to board out in this country. Germany's 2,816 patients are said to be 26 per thousand institutional inmates but only 35 per cent or 995 were insane. If in this State we boarded out 26 patients per thousand in

State hospitals we would have, if there were no overlapping, 1,430 besides the 4,422 paroles that are already in the community. Massachusetts with 21,842 patients had at the last report 192 boarded out which is less than 1 per cent, but there is a new activity in that direction in Massachusetts and at this time the number is undoubtedly larger.

Dr. Kolb's group in strange families is not a stable population such as we have in our continued treatment cases or as found among those in Massachusetts boarded out for years in the same place and still under the direction of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Hygiene. Thus with the year ending December 31, 1931, Dr. Kolb began the year with 73 such cases; 154 new cases were put out during the year and 121 were returned or discharged, leaving 106 at the end of the period. We have no recent or exact information as to the classification of patients at Zurich or Gheel.

In Germany costs are reported to vary from 2 cents per day up to 71 cents per day per head. On October 1, 1927, the average cost of 2,816 patients was 3.20 marks or 76 cents per head. Of this the foster parents received 1.37 marks per head or 32 cents, while apparently the remainder covered administration and other costs. Massachusetts limits the price of board per week, when paid by the Commonwealth, to \$4.50 which is the sum paid quite regularly at Gardner, while at Worcester it is found to be the practice in some instances to place both public and private patients in the same household to bring up the average to an amount that will meet the family budget. The average in Massachusetts is said to be \$4.15 for board and \$2.17 for clothing and supervision.

Dr. Paul Reiss describing the Mainkofner family care says that it is the same as the others except that there is no payment or indemnification of the foster parents. The institution demands on the contrary compensation for the performed work of a patient, and that he receive a room all to himself and that he shall have all meals at the family table. This form of family care seems to be akin to the activities of our social service in finding employment of patients as part of our after-care.

At the December Quarterly Conference Miss Coffey offered the suggestion that public health nurses might be employed in the visitation of patients boarding in families. Miss Crutcher had an interview with Miss Coffey in behalf of the committee to learn just what can be expected from this suggestion. She found that few of the public health nurses have had psychiatric experience, that their time is much occupied and that they are not prepared to visit systematically scattered patients. The suggestion may ultimately have merit both for the good of the patients and the education of

the nurses, but at present local public health nurses cannot be counted on for any consistent supervision or help.

Measures to be taken in the selection of homes have been discussed. The county agent for dependent children in Orange County reports that she has more applications to board children at \$5 per week than there are children to place. The present social service organization could be used both in the selection of homes and for visitation. Dr. Vaux has had the assistance of the local public health officer in selecting homes for his patients and has had them certified by the health officer, as is customary where dependent children are boarded.

At Gheel we are told that each family permitted to receive patients receives a certificate to be framed and hung with pride in the family parlor.

Upon rumor that patients would be boarded out from the hospital we have had inquiries from former employees and from others but they are seeking rates of board from \$10 per week upward. Former employees approached about receiving patients at \$4.50 per week would not care to undertake it. There may be towns in country districts that can absorb a number of patients but only gradually and after a few have been introduced and found harmless.

In Germany, according to Dr. Bufo, the concentration type with the small central institution and their advantageous family care such as found at Gheel does not exist but he refers to Lierneus in Belgium and Ainay le Chateau and Dun sur Auron in France, as other examples of highly developed centralization as opposed to the scattered patients in the community as exemplified in Scotland or in Massachusetts.

Your committee has considered whether it would be possible to develop centralization communities in this State. Dr. Vaux is of the opinion that there are communities in central and western New York with ample food supply and limited cash income where such a project would be feasible. It obviously is not suited to great cities or suburban districts with crowded and shifting population.

Your committee has taken notice of the increasing number of old people who are being sent to the State hospitals. Many of them are restless and badly disoriented and are committed because of the particular difficulty in caring for them and would be obviously unsuited for boarding out. When indigent elderly people, formerly sane, are in good enough condition to board in families the present organization through welfare officers for local relief appears indicated, rather than that the State should assume the board of men and women beginning to fail in mind and memory and very numerous in every community.

Probably there are already a goodly number of patients privately boarded in family care among the present paroles. Six such are found among the 146 now on parole from Middletown and this is no new development.

Notwithstanding all that has been said up to this point going to show that family care in Europe is 65 per cent for a different class than our insane; given in communities organized for the purpose and not yet available here; and notwithstanding the failure of boarding from 1 to 6 patients in families to attain any large proportions in any place where it has yet been tried in this country; and notwithstanding that an examination of the cost of following this latter method indicates only moderate economy which may perhaps be swallowed up in other unseen factors such as loss of services of employable patients, or board for patients that might be able to maintain themselves; nevertheless some patients are unquestionably better cared for and happier than when crowded in our large institutions and they can live in this way at a cost below the average cost of institutional maintenance.

We recommend that a sum be placed in the budget of the Department of Mental Hygiene sufficient to experiment with this method both by the dispersion of patients and by the method of developing centralized communities. The money could be allotted to State hospitals and State schools prepared to give the method a trial. Twenty-five thousand dollars would board nearly 100 patients for a year at \$5.00 a week. The size of the appropriation may well depend on the interest manifested. We believe that as an extension of the parole system no further legislation is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT WOODMAN,  
*Chairman.*

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any discussion of this report?

Motion made and carried to accept Dr. Woodman's report.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any unfinished business to come before this conference? There seems to be none.

Is there any new business to come before the conference? There is no new business.

I think I express the feelings of every one here when I say, we wish to thank Dr. Wright for his hospitality.

Meeting adjourned.

LEWIS M. FARRINGTON,  
*Secretary of the Conference.*

## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSOCIATION

The seventeenth annual meeting of the American Occupational Therapy Association, held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from September 11 to 13, 1933, in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Hospital Association, proved to be one of the best attended and most successful meetings in the history of the association.

The annual meeting of the board of management was held October 11, prior to the opening of the general sessions, October 12.

The degree of interest displayed by the Board of Managers of the association created much favorable comment. The membership of the board consists of 15 persons; of this number 12 answered the roll call on Monday evening at the spacious residence of Mrs. Carl Henry Davis, where they were most delightfully entertained at dinner, which was followed by the regular formal meeting mentioned.

The Wisconsin Occupational Therapy Association issued a souvenir bulletin, the cover page showing the spirit of the association rising from their land of lakes and cities, contributing service and knowledge to American occupational therapy, and presenting the American Occupational Therapy Association with the laurel for accomplishment. In the sky may be seen vibrations emanating from the insignia of the American Occupational Therapy Association, representing inspiration and help emanating to occupational therapists throughout this and other countries. This beautiful drawing was the gift of W. Dickinson, sculptor, husband of Mrs. Laurella Dickinson, president of the Wisconsin Occupational Therapy Association, and represents a most touching and graceful tribute to the American association and its members.

During the 17 years of existence of this association, certain high peaks of attainment have been reached and which seem to mark the culmination of periods of effort. Ten years ago the association held its annual meeting in Milwaukee and, with the perspective of the decade thus marked, the most notable peaks of professional advancement are the establishment of "Minimum standards of training" and the publication of the "National Directory of Qualified Occupational Therapists." To quote the honorary president of the Wisconsin Occupational Therapy Association, Dr. Glenford Bellis, "A full decade of effort toward a wider and more scientific application of occupation in the treatment of the sick, and with this has come more effective state and national organizations."

A highly diversified program of papers, addresses and discussions was

provided for each session. The prompt attendance and keen attention of all members were the best evidence of their interest in the professional developments of occupational therapy in various parts of the country, as represented by the readers of the various papers.

The exhibit of patients' work, while not as large as usual, was of a very high quality and proved to be unusually attractive to large numbers attending the American Hospital Association meetings. Through the very great interest of Dr. Bert W. Caldwell, executive secretary, American Hospital Association, the space allocated to the exhibit was the most prominent in the educational exhibit section.

While it is not possible to give a detailed account of the meetings, such as they deserve, for each session represented was filled with scientific and practical material of unusual interest and value, it is highly proper to point out, in particular, the wonderful spirit of hospitality extended to the members of the association by the Milwaukee County institutions. These health and welfare institutions constitute one of the outstanding groups of its kind in the country, and in several of which treatment by occupations is considered one of the major treatments given. The institutions referred to are:

Muirsdale Sanatorium, named for the noted naturalist and exponent of outdoor living; comprising ten buildings and admitting all types of tuberculosis.

Blue Mound Preventorium for children.

Hospital for mental diseases.

Home for dependent children.

Infirmery.

Asylum for chronic insane.

General hospital, with dispensary emergency unit.

Department of outdoor relief.

Administration building.

The mental hygiene clinics are located in the city proper.

At the hospital for mental diseases of the group mentioned, (present population, 900), of which Albert F. Young, M. D., is superintendent, only acute mental diseases are cared for, and the general occupational therapy program includes special individual treatment for these acutely ill, reaching these patients almost immediately upon their entrance to the hospital. Recreation and physical exercises are included in the program of treatment.

On the same campus is found the asylum for chronic insane (population, 1,485), Paul H. Rupp, superintendent. The majority of patients are transferred from the hospital for mental diseases after they have been there two years or more, have appeared before the medical staff and are pronounced

chronic. By direct commitment, however, epileptics, epileptics with psychosis, and mentally deficient above the age of 20 years are admitted. A few under 20 years are admitted pending transfer to some colony or training school for defectives.

At this hospital it was noted in particular that, of the 60 acres comprising the grounds, 25 acres have been converted into a beautiful grove for recreational purposes.

The meetings of the American Hospital Association were unusually well attended this year, which meant that the program of each session of the American Occupational Therapy Association was practically given to capacity audiences. Certainly the interest displayed in the papers and addresses was most inspiring.

A digest of the attendance disclosed that 25 states were represented, not including the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii. The New York State Department of Mental Hygiene was represented by Miss Dorothy A. Pollock, Newark State School; Miss Elizabeth Staley, Rockland State Hospital; Mrs. B. B. Tompkins, Manhattan State Hospital and Miss Mary Shanklin and Mrs. Eleanor C. Slagle, of the Bureau of Occupational Therapy.

Dr. Joseph Doane of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Eleanor C. Slagle of New York, were unanimously re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

Miss Florence Oberman of Leahi Home, Honolulu, who was one of the speakers at the annual meeting, was at one time associated in the occupational therapy work of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene at Brooklyn State Hospital, where she retains many warm friends.

The series of papers and addresses presented at the meeting were highly scientific and exceedingly practical, illuminating and helpful. The trend in the profession continues to be toward a broader and more extensive course of study for those preparing to enter the profession. One of the speakers, a physician, is quoted as follows: "Insist upon prescribed courses of study and internship (practice training) before recognizing competence through registration. It is only through such control that the practice of occupational therapy, as an art and a science, can best continue to enlarge its field of usefulness in the constructive care of the sick and to maintain the high standards of service already established."

It is anticipated that the 1934 annual meeting of the American Hospital Association will be held in the east; if the rumor comes true, it is hoped that a large attendance of those engaged in occupational therapy activities in the State service may be able to attend.

E. C. S.

## NEWS AND COMMENT

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—John E. Culp, who had served as steward of the Buffalo State Hospital since 1898, died suddenly at his home at the hospital, August 6, 1933, at the age of 70. He was an able business man and executive, and leaves behind him a notable record of long, faithful and efficient service.

—The Department Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey and the Bureau of Mental Health of Pennsylvania are considering plans for boarding out patients. It is believed that the development of an efficient system of family care would save the state the capital outlay of large sums of money for new institutions.

—Dedication exercises of the New York State Training School for Boys at Warwick were held at the institution on Sunday, October 15, 1933. The interesting program arranged by Superintendent Rosenbluth included addresses by Governor Lehman, Bishop W. T. Manning, Dr. Frederick A. Tilney and Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart.

—The Journal of Mental Science for July, 1933, publishes in full the 14th Maudsley Lecture which was delivered by Dr. Adolf Meyer before the Royal Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain on May 17, 1933. Dr. Meyer's subject was "British Influences in Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene. The lecture deals with the topic of a comprehensive manner and sets forth many of the author's own ideas and experiences.

—The New York City Committee on Mental Hygiene has prepared a selected list of lecture courses in mental hygiene to be given in New York City during the winter and spring. The list includes 35 courses offered at universities, schools for social work, and private organizations. The courses described cover a wide range of mental hygiene topics and are of special interest to teachers, nurses and welfare workers.

—Fenimore D. Beagle, secretary of the State Department of Health, died from heart disease at his summer home at Otego, N. Y., September 22, 1933, at the age of 65. He had been in the State service over 40 years, and had filled several responsible positions in the health department before being promoted to the position of secretary. His genial personality and his interest in the welfare of others made him one of the most popular of State officials.

—Through cooperation of the State Department of Mental Hygiene and the State Health Department, 20 public health nurses received intensive instruction in State hospitals during the month of October. A class of five nurses was received and instructed by each of the following hospitals: Rockland State Hospital, Marcy State Hospital, Utica State Hospital, Kings Park State Hospital. The course of instruction covered psychopathology, child guidance, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and mental deficiency.

—The 1933-1934 Directory of Mental Hygiene Resources in New York City, compiled by the New York City Committee on Mental Hygiene, is now available as a pre-print from the Directory of Social Agencies for 1933-1934. This booklet contains sections on mental and behavior clinics, hospitals for mental and nervous diseases, institutions for mental defectives and epileptics, and other mental hygiene services.

The Directory is sold at 15 cents a copy by the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

—The division on prevention of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene conducted a joint State conference on child guidance at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, September 23, 1933, and a similar up-State conference at the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital, October 7, 1933. At each conference reports were given concerning the child guidance activities of various institutions of the Department engaged in child guidance work. At the New York conference Dr. Howard W. Potter gave an address on "Some Observations on Child Guidance Problems;" and at the Syracuse conference Dr. Ruth Andrus spoke on "Parent Education and Child Development."

—Dr. Shepherd Ivory Franz, head of the psychological department of the University of Chicago, and former director of laboratories of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, died at Los Angeles, October 14, 1933, at the age of 59.

Dr. Franz was a native of New Jersey. He was educated in Columbia University and the University of Leipzig. He had taught psychology at Columbia, Harvard, Dartmouth and George Washington before going to Los Angeles in 1924. He was editor of the *Psychological Bulletin* for 12 years and of the *Psychological Monograph* for 3 years. In 1923 he published a noteworthy book on "Nervous and Mental Re-education." He was the author of more than 100 articles on psychology, neurology and psychopathology.

—At the annual meeting of the New York State Employees' Association held in the State Office building in Albany in September, 1933, Mr. C. C. Colensanti of the Middletown State Hospital was elected president. Francis J. Keating of Central Islip State Hospital was made vice-president and Mrs. Lucy S. Baumgras of Marcy State Hospital was chosen secretary and treasurer.

A new constitution and by-laws were adopted and the name of the association was changed to the Association of Employees of the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York.

Fred O. Field of Willard State Hospital, who retired from the presidency of the association after service of ten years, was voted a letter of commendation for his services to the association.

—The New York State Department of Health has recently prepared an outline for study groups on the psychological approach to child health. The study groups are open to all public health nurses and to any other nurses who have completed the requirements of the extension course in public health, or who have had a minimum of 72 points college credit in public health. The outline which has been very carefully worked out covers the following important topics:

Objectives in child health.

Arousing interest in child health.

Providing satisfaction in child health.

Opportunity for the practice of health habits.

Group teaching as a means of meeting the community needs more adequately.

—On August 28, 1933, Dr. David Corcoran, superintendent of Central Islip State Hospital, and Dr. Charles S. Parker, superintendent of Kings Park State Hospital, were served with summons in a taxpayer's action brought by William J. Gleason to restrain them from permitting stores to be conducted on the hospital grounds. The stewards of the two institutions were made co-defendants in the action.

The defendants were represented by Assistant Attorney General Henry Epstein who made application for the dismissal of the suit at the hearing before Hon. Peter J. Smith, justice of the Supreme Court on September 22, 1933.

On October 4, Justice Smith dismissed the complaint, holding that in the absence of statutory authority for the alleged right of action in the plaintiff, the same is not maintainable.

—Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., on September 21, 1933, at the request of Dr. Frederick W. Parsons, Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, rendered an opinion defining the extent of the authority of the courts in the matter of the service of legal processes upon patients in the State institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, mental defectives and epileptics. In his opinion, the Attorney General considered at length General Order No. 10 of the Department which relates to the service of legal papers upon patients and the execution of legal instruments by them. He gave his unqualified endorsement to the General Order in the following language:

"I believe that by reason of the close supervision which the superintendent naturally has over the inmates of such institutions, the provisions of said order are necessary precautions to protect the interests of such inmates."

The Attorney General also said that it is his opinion "that in every case where service of process is sought to be made upon an incompetent confined in a State institution, an order of a court of record should be obtained authorizing such service."

—A committee representing State prison boards presented to General Hugh S. Johnson on September 15, 1933, a draft of a code for convict labor. It is believed that the code is a definite step forward in the solution of the problem of prison labor and will be fair to the industry, fair to the public and fair to the prisons. It eliminates any possibility of depressing the standards and working conditions of private employers and will preserve to the states the right to use their own methods in the administration of prisons and gives assurance to the public that those who violate laws will not be maintained in idleness at the expense of taxpayers.

The code recommended would prohibit the sale of prison goods at less than cost of production and would require that labor charges per unit be the same as for like goods made by outside industry. The plan would permit prison production to compete for markets fairly and equitably. The code also proposes that industries within prisons be diversified as much as possible so that prison costs in no one line would effect the general market adversely.

The states' representatives nominated as their members on the code's authority board, John J. Hannan, president of the Wisconsin State Board of Control; Harold E. Donnell, Maryland's superintendent of prisons, and Dr. Walter N. Thayer, New York commissioner of corrections, and president of the American Prison Association.

**Civil Service Eligible Lists for Positions in the Department of Mental Hygiene***Chief Social Worker. List Established July 3, 1933*

Erma Coffman, Ward's Island.  
Charlotte L. Cowles, Poughkeepsie.  
Madeleine L. Lay, New York City.  
Emma Blomquist, Valhalla.  
Mrs. Elinor S. Noetzel, New York City.  
Geraldine Bassett, New York City.  
Helma A. Peterson, Utica.  
Samuel Travis, Brooklyn.  
Margaret N. Jaeger, Kings Park.

*Chief Engineer (Promotion). List Established July 20, 1933*

Arthur J. Porter, Sonyea.  
Duane A. Howard, Binghamton.  
Fred R. Niles, Newark.  
Charles A. Palmer, Sonyea.  
Ernest R. Dow, Islip, L. I.  
Howard L. Johnson, Willard.  
Willard S. Dox, Willard.  
William C. Mitchell, Orangeburg.  
Fred J. Wilkens, Willard.  
Charles E. Brickwood, Willard.  
James E. Brennan, Rochester.  
Homer W. Slater, Middletown.  
James A. Gibbons, Middletown.  
Joseph W. Sarrow, Buffalo.  
William E. Heliner, Poughkeepsie.  
Walter E. Hunziner, Whitesboro.  
Edward S. Sammis, Northport.  
William F. Culley, Brentwood, L. I.  
William F. Barr, Ogdensburg.  
William G. Broadbridge, Rochester.  
Dubois Vandewater, Utica.  
Edward W. Jones, Orangeburg.  
Napoleon D. Turner, Brooklyn.  
Benjamin J. Titamer, Jamaica, L. I.  
Herbert P. Herbold, Orangeburg.  
Guy Campbell, Orangeburg.

H. Roscoe Winship, Wingdale.  
Edgar F. Wilbur, Central Islip.  
George J. Bellia, Middletown.  
Lewis C. Van Huben, Newark.  
William Hentschel, Brooklyn.  
Michael J. Devaney, Queens Village, L. I.  
Joseph A. Sabine, Queens Village, L. I.  
Frank W. Flanagan, Ward's Island.  
Adolph Reimer, Jr., Dover Plains.  
Thomas Connally, Poughkeepsie.

*Assistant Social Worker, Psychiatric Institute and Hospital.*  
*List Established July 20, 1933*

Mary E. Sibert, New York City.  
Mrs. Zitha R. Turitz, Bronx.  
Mrs. Elinor S. Noetzel, New York City.  
Annette Chase, Rome.  
Marian E. Fox, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Mrs. Marion L. Fisk, Ann Arbor, Mich.

*Assistant Physician. List Established August 7, 1933*

Meyer, Gorin, Rochester.  
Joseph Lander, Welfare Island, New York City.  
Ceil L. Wittkowski, Central Islip.  
Israel P. Glauber, Brooklyn.  
Richard V. Foster, Orangeburg.  
William R. Carson, Ogdensburg.  
Thomas M. Proctor, Beacon.  
Richard L. Frank, New York City.  
Solomon T. Weiss, New York City.  
Herman M. Hurdum, Binghamton.  
Dorothy Loynes, Willard.  
Isidore Schnap, Kings Park.  
George Volow, Kings Park.  
Lewis R. Wolberg, Kings Park.  
Harry Bittle, Central Islip.  
Robert A. Wise, Willard.  
David S. Evans, Willard.  
Gabriel Schein, Marcy.  
Robert W. Southerland, Brentwood, L. I.

George J. Snoops, Jr., Central Islip.  
William B. Cline, New York City.  
Alma Freeman, Poughkeepsie.  
Albert M. Biglan, Central Islip.  
Richard F. Binzley, Brentwood, L. I.  
Jessie L. Bennett, Queens Village.  
Phillips Polatin, New York City.  
Harold E. Hartnett, Buffalo.  
Henry Luidens, Willard.  
Thomas A. Lacy, New York City.  
Hyman S. Barahal, Kings Park.  
William W. Pike, Binghamton.  
Aaron S. Werner, Astoria, L. I.  
Vincent T. Bonefede, Raybrook.  
Robert J. Hall, Queens Village, L. I.  
Benjamin H. Balser, New York City.  
Ferdinand R. Pitrelli, Central Islip.  
Charles Angelo, Kings Park.  
Maurice C. Wander, Kings Park.  
John R. Rinker, Brooklyn.  
Edward D. Dake, Rome.  
Forrest K. Anderson, Thiells.  
Harry Cutler, Rome.  
Alonzo F. Smith, Central Islip.  
Robert B. Casey, Central Islip.  
Edward W. Gray, Thiells.  
George N. Guthill, Willard.

*Assistant Social Worker. List Established August 10, 1933*

Laura J. Soule, New York City.  
Florence Brugger, New York City.  
Parker L. Norton, New York City.  
Phyllis Hill, New York City.  
Ethel Goodwin, Wassaic.  
Laura C. Gothberg, New York City.  
Loraine Schmitt, New York City.  
Margaret B. Freeman, New York City.  
Helen E. Evanson, New York City.  
Margery G. Howe, Canton.  
Sylvia Fertell, Bronx.

Georgina R. Kinnie, Jersey City, N. J.  
Sarah E. D. Sturges, New York City.  
Katherine Crowley, Elmhurst, L. I.  
Ruth Sarason, Brooklyn.  
Margaret A. McGuire, New York City.  
Lucille Slonim, New York City.  
Helen E. Dwyer, New York City.  
David Kaplin, Yonkers.  
Harold M. Hildreth, Syracuse.  
Mrs. Elva T. McVicar, Astoria, L. I.  
Helen M. Stone, Binghamton.  
Margaret A. Van Dyke, Malone.  
Ruth I. Gingsbury, New York City.  
Dorothy E. Cole, New York City.  
Jeannette O'Connor, New York City.  
Irving Levin, Brooklyn.  
Elizabeth M. Knight, New York City.  
Elta Lenart, Utica.  
Morris H. Weiss, Brooklyn.  
Katherine C. Young, New York City.  
Israel B. Polonsky, New York City.  
Joseph G. Loughlin, Elmira.  
Mary C. Thompson, New York City.  
Laura E. Richards, New York City.  
Rose I. Daniels, Ogdensburg.  
Sidney L. Halperin, Bronx.  
Dorothy Hutchings, Utica.  
Marjory H. Elsworth, Albany.  
Pauline L. Deren, Watertown.  
Celia Korobow, Brooklyn.  
Joseph R. Lebo, Warwick.  
Mrs. Sadie Josepson, Bronx.  
Mrs. Dorothy Morris, Bronx.  
Thomas G. Langan, Garden City, L. I.  
Martin G. Staiman, New York City.

*Principal of Nurse Training School (Promotion). List Established  
August 9, 1933*

Mrs. Johanna F. Bonnyman, Middletown.  
Mrs. Lena M. R. Crocker, Sonyea.

Mary A. Belec, Binghamton.  
Mrs. Gladys E. Russell, Ogdensburg.

*Assistant Steward (Promotion). List Established August 25, 1933*

Frank J. Garritano, Kings Park.  
Frank L. Angier, New Hartford.  
Howard C. Lynch, Rome.  
Peter J. VanderPoel, Willard.  
Frederick T. Lawson, Helmuth.  
Thomas F. Murphy, Wingdale.  
Roscoe C. Griffith, Utica.  
Bruno Oshinski, Maspeth, L. I.  
Percy H. Farley, Middletown.  
Richard E. Wohlfarth, Central Islip.  
Carmela C. Colesanti, Middletown.  
James G. Carter, Utica.  
Mrs. Marguerite T. Olmstead, Poughkeepsie.  
Arthur H. Gillette, Kings Park.  
Samuel Cohen, Orangeburg.  
William J. Blomberg, Kings Park.  
Frederick A. Slaper, Buffalo.  
Robert E. Jones, Sonyea.  
Joseph H. Anderson, Albany.  
Frank A. Fitzgerald, Rome.  
Henry N. Wingertzahn, Buffalo.  
Stanley H. C. Walpole, Huntington, L. I.  
Robert L. Young, Collins.  
Harold C. Sawyer, Newark.  
Margaret L. Cadden, Kings Park.  
Mrs. Mabel K. Button, Binghamton.  
C. Fred Moran, Binghamton.  
Francis McHugh, Rochester.  
T. Henry Quinn, Utica.  
Thomas C. Mullaly, New York City.  
Helen J. Howland, Whitesboro.  
George F. Gaughan, Queens Village, L. I.  
Bertha Meyers, Brooklyn.  
Mrs. Mary W. Bidwell, Newark.  
Thomas F. Sullivan, Bellerose, L. I.  
Herman L. Kraus, Brooklyn.

Viola M. Shankenbury, Utica.  
Mrs. Edith B. Kaplan, Queens Village, L. I.  
William F. Kane, Kings Park.  
Robert E. Colburn, Gowanda.  
Mrs. Lorna W. Hay, Rome.  
Marian B. Mabey, Rome.  
Wanda Lisinski, Ogdensburg.  
Percy V. Campfield, Wassaic.  
Abraham Blumberg, Kings Park.  
Leo L. McGinn, Wassaic.  
Roy H. Forward, Syracuse.  
Marcus J. Vreeland, Brentwood, L. I.  
Edward S. O'Neill, Ward's Island.  
Isidore Dunst, Brooklyn.  
Harris W. MacGovern, Wingdale.  
Edith I. Dow, Central Islip.  
Beatrice V. Langen, Kings Park.  
Armand L. Bessette, Wingdale.  
Henry Emmer, Queens Village.  
Marie H. Donovan, Syracuse.  
John Murray, Middletown.  
Lee W. Keyes, Ogdensburg.  
Walda E. Dunn, Marcy.  
Mrs. Martha M. Danancher, Central Islip.  
John T. Higgins, New York City.  
Patrick J. McCormack, Rochester.  
Angeline C. Kehoe, Watertown.  
John F. Connolly, Ogdensburg.  
Raymond H. Fox, Thiells.  
Mrs. Rae E. Dovnarsky, Ogdensburg.

*Second Grade Stenographer (Promotion). List Established August 28, 1933*

Esther Bookbinder, Orangeburg.  
Rose Greenberg, Orangeburg.  
Fannie R. Greenberg, Orangeburg.  
Helen Appelman, Orangeburg.

**Contracts Awarded**

The following contracts were awarded by the Commissioner, Department of Mental Hygiene, from July 1, 1933, to October 9, 1933:

July 3, 1933.

For refrigeration work, farm colony, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y., specification No. 7344, to the Pipe & Engineering Company, Bronx, New York City, for \$2,546.

July 5, 1933.

For construction work, administration building, accommodations for inmates (medical and surgical) school building with auditorium and tunnels, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7537, to the W. E. Wark Company, Inc., Albany, N. Y., for \$529,500.

For heating work, administration building, accommodations for inmates (medical and surgical) school building with auditorium and tunnels, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7538, to Jarcho Bros., Inc., New York City, for \$64,950.

For sanitary work, administration building, accommodations for inmates (medical and surgical) school building with auditorium and tunnels, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7539, to Hyman Homer & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$29,000.

For electric work, administration building, accommodations for inmates (medical and surgical) school building with auditorium and tunnels, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7540, to Badaracco Bros. & Company, Hoboken, N. J., for \$28,850.

For electric elevators, medical and surgical building, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7550, to the Otis Elevator Company, Bronx, New York City, for \$6,272.

July 6, 1933.

For additional heating work, buildings Nos. 6, 8, 10 and power house, Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7476, to James H. Martin, Inc., New York City, for \$7,972.

For additional sanitary work, acute, sick and infirm buildings, building No. 10, Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7600, to P. R. Tully Company, Inc., New York City, for \$3,300.

For additional electric work, buildings 6 and 10, Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7601, to H. Z. Altberg, Inc., New York City, for \$3,300.

July 13, 1933.

For electric fixtures, administration building, accommodations for inmates, four infirmaries, school building with auditorium, Wassaic State School, specification No. 7549, to Bruno Trimpoli, Schenectady, N. Y., for \$5,100.

July 17, 1933.

For refrigeration work, children's group, administration building No. 7, Rockland State Hospital, specification No. 7592, to York Ice Machinery Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$4,876.

For refrigeration work, infirmary building, Newark State School, specification No. 7588, to Mollenberg-Betz Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for \$4,420.

For breeching connections to boilers, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y., specification No. 7650, to Dierks Heating Company, Inc., New York City, for \$8,245.

For milk and refrigeration equipment, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7610, to Carbondale New York Company, Inc., New York City, for \$9,261.

July 18, 1933.

For construction work, new doors in six buildings, Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 7611, to Roth & Gould, Inc., New York City, for \$4,080.

July 19, 1933.

For painting and papering interior walls, buildings Nos. 54, 48, 49, 50, etc., Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 7666, to Joseph Gelenter, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$2,585.

July 24, 1933.

For dampproofing exterior walls, buildings Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, Central Islip State Hospital, specification No. 7690, to Gotham Metal Weatherstrip Company, New York City, for \$2,900.

July 26, 1933.

For electric elevator, bake shop, Rome State School, specification No. 7647, to Otis Elevator Company, Albany, N. Y., for \$3,149.

For electric fixtures, accommodations for inmates, employee accommodations, assembly hall, industrial building, etc., Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y., specification No. 7623, to Hillebrand & Owen, Syracuse, N. Y., for \$4,012.

For refrigeration work, acute, sick and infirm building No. 10, Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7646, to the American Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Penna., for \$6,543.

July 27, 1933.

For heating work, kitchen equipment, continued treatment buildings, kitchen and dining room section of buildings Nos. 13 and 14, farm colony building No. 3, tuberculosis building No. 4, Hudson River State Hospital, specification No. 7495, to H. Sand & Company, Inc., New York City, for \$385.

For sanitary work, kitchen equipment, continued treatment buildings, kitchen and dining room section of buildings Nos. 13 and 14, farm colony building No. 3, tuberculosis building No. 4, Hudson River State Hospital, specification No. 7496, to Hoffman-Wolfe Company of Philadelphia, Penna., for \$1,350.

For equipment, kitchen equipment, continued treatment buildings, kitchen and dining room section of buildings Nos. 13 and 14, farm colony building No. 3, tuberculosis building No. 4, Hudson River State Hospital, specification No. 7497, to The Arkay Company, New York City, for \$25,998.

For water supply, Kings Park State Hospital, to the Palmo Construction Corporation, Ozone Park, N. Y., for \$24,335.50.

July 31, 1933.

For additional water supply, Hudson River State Hospital, to Yonkers Rental Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y., for \$114,007.

For water supply, Newark State School, to The Permutit Company, New York City, for \$3,025.

For drainage buildings "O" and "R," Rome State School, to Mondo Construction Company, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., for \$5,401.80.

August 4, 1933.

For construction work, completion of seven buildings and tunnels, Hudson River State Hospital, specification No. 6801, to The Carleton Company, Inc., New York City, for \$194,175.

August 7, 1933.

For sewers and water lines, Rochester State Hospital, to John Petrossi Company, Rochester, N. Y., for \$25,495.15.

For sewers and water lines, continued treatment buildings, Kings Park State Hospital, to Jesse E. Kahn, New York City, for \$46,402.40.

For roads, Harlem Valley State Hospital, to the John J. Bradley Engineering & Contracting Company, New York City, for \$18,539.90.

For roads, walks and grading in connection with nurses' home, Pilgrim State Hospital, to Good Roads Engineering & Contracting Company, Inc., Wantagh, N. Y., for \$43,377.50.

August 9, 1933.

For electric fixtures, infirmary building and tunnel, Newark State School, specification No. 7628, to Hillebrand & Owen, Syracuse, N. Y., for \$475.

August 14, 1933.

For refrigeration work, continued treatment building No. 16, Rome State School, specification No. 7674, to Wittenmeier Machinery Co., New York City, for \$6,135.

August 14, 1933.

For electric elevators, Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 7522, to Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company, Buffalo, N. Y., for \$24,275.

August 18, 1933.

For extending elevator shaft, completion of Peterson Hospital, Craig Colony, specification No. 7587, to Werner Spitz Construction Company, Rochester, N. Y., for \$1,687.

For construction work, miscellaneous additional work, Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 7678, to David L. Elinsky, New York City, for \$23,947.

For heating work, miscellaneous additional work, Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 7679, to Peter Sinnott Heating Company, Bronx, New York City, for \$4,873.

August 21, 1933.

For correction of heating work, completion of building No. 2, Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 5791, to H. Sand & Company, New York City, for \$4,670.

For electric fixtures, continued treatment group, infirmary building and tunnels, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7639, to Hillebrand & Owen, Syracuse, N. Y., for \$4,661.

September 5, 1933.

For sewers and water lines, new buildings, Wassaic State School, to P. Romanda & Company, New York City, for \$37,145.50.

For three new wells, Rockland State Hospital, to John P. Harris, Port Chester, N. Y., for \$4,480.

For additional walks and grading, Marcy State Hospital, to Mondo Construction Company, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., for \$2,793.50.

September 7, 1933.

For heating work, additional power house equipment, Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7655, to Raisler Heating Company, New York City, for \$35,770.

For electric generator, power house equipment, Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, specification No. 7662, to Mitchell & Company, Philadelphia, Penna., for \$36,600.

September 11, 1933.

For additional heating work, power plant, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7761, to Rowland Tompkins, New York City, for \$1,446.

September 13, 1933.

For electric fixtures, accommodations for inmates, employees, accommodations, Rome State School, specification No. 7637, to Hillebrand & Owen, Syracuse, N. Y., for \$2,386.

September 14, 1933.

For electric fixtures, steward's residence, buildings Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, Pilgrim State Hospital, specification No. 7641, to Bruno Trimpoli, Schenectady, N. Y., for \$8,900.

September 18, 1933.

For sewers and water lines, Rome State School, to Bareham & McFarland, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., for \$20,240.

For repairs to coal dock, Manhattan State Hospital, to Centaur Construction Company, Inc., New York City, for \$10,945.

September 20, 1933.

For elevators, buildings Nos. 41, 42 and 43, Kings Park State Hospital, specification No. 7604, to Otis Elevator Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$14,212.

For copper gutter and snow guards at roof on north elevation of assembly hall, Syracuse State School, specification No. 7629, to United Roofing Company, Albany, N. Y., for \$487.

September 29, 1933.

For sewers and water lines, Willard State Hospital, to Saraceno & Mauro, Utica, N. Y., for \$39,251.75.

October 5, 1933.

For construction work, addition and alterations to power plant and tunnels, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7727, to Lane & Goes, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., for \$199,217.

For heating work, addition and alterations to power plant and tunnels, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7728, to Dierks Heating Company, New York City, for \$216,887.

For sanitary work, addition and alterations to power plant, and tunnels, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7729, to Henry Bakelaar, Rochester, N. Y., for \$8,386.

For electric work, addition and alterations to power plant and tunnels, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7730, to William Kallock, Rochester, N. Y., for \$11,871.

For coal handling apparatus, additions and alterations to power plant, Willard State Hospital, specification No. 7731, to McHarg Company, Inc., New York City, for \$18,485.

October 9, 1933.

For construction work, canopies over doors east and west dormitory building, Newark State School, specification No. 7766, to Wright & Kremers, Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y., for \$1,645.

For miscellaneous work, Harlem Valley State Hospital, specification No. 7780, to Abernard Construction Company, New York City, for \$4,730.

## NEWS OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

### NEW INSTITUTION FEATURES, CONSTRUCTION, ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

#### STATE HOSPITALS

##### BINGHAMTON

An outdoor pavilion at Fairmount, for use of male patients in that building, has been completed.

The old indirect heating in the first assistant physician's house has been removed and new radiation installed, and some electric light fixtures replaced.

A new tile floor has been laid in the north water section of the east building.

A new sewer line has been laid from the water section of Morningside cottage to the cesspools.

One hundred twenty feet of 3-inch return steam line in tunnel between Woodlawn and storehouse has been replaced.

Cold water lines in basement of Fairmount replaced.

One thousand sixty feet of 1½-inch water line from Plymouth Rock cottage to Morningside has been installed in order to supply sanitary water to that unit.

##### BROOKLYN

Demolition of the old State hospital building was completed on July 28, 1933. The work on the new multi-storied building on that site is proceeding rapidly, the steel is now up to the 10th story.

The contract for alterations to power house is approaching completion.

Contract for sewers and water lines is 67.3 per cent complete.

The new storage building is nearly complete.

A new cement walk to the south of patient buildings has been finished.

Two areaways to admit air to the floor level of the engine room were completed.

Installation of full length screens on employee buildings was completed.

We have begun the construction of a fountain on the lawn in the rear of the Hugo Hirsh building.

##### CREEDMOOR DIVISION

The Agostini contract for five buildings is 90 per cent complete.

Contract has been let for an electric generator and for additional work in connection with the heating plant and work is just begun.

Underground electric service lines were installed to the chicken house area at the farm.

#### CENTRAL ISLIP

Replacement of the heating system in the three buildings of group "F" has been completed.

New equipment has been installed at the bakery under a contract with the Champion Bakery Machinery Company.

Installation of street lights about the buildings in our new group is now in progress.

Two new Champion dish washers were placed in group "S" dining room and one in group "G" dining room.

#### BUFFALO

A small building formerly used as a training school office and lecture room was removed and converted into a garage for hospital care.

The former garage was divided and part of it is being remodeled for use as a paint shop. The upper floor will be used for storage.

The roadways leading through the arches at the main building have been widened, walks constructed, new doorways cut, and railings erected, thus removing the risk of accident.

An extra coal storage room has been remodeled, and converted into a toilet room, washroom, bathroom and locker room for use of firemen.

Renovation of the wards in the main building continued throughout the quarter, the work being done by help furnished through the local welfare organization, and paid by special allocation of funds from the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

#### GOWANDA

Progress in the construction of 1,200 patient beds, new power house and quarters for the staff and nurses is advancing satisfactorily. On September 30, 1933, the different contractors had made progress on their work as follows:

	Per cent complete
General contractor, C. F. Haglin & Sons Co., Inc., and Winston Bros. Co., Inc. ....	40
Sanitary work, Edward W. McGovern Corporation.....	25
Heating work, Freyn Bros., of Michigan .....	27
Electric work, Brown Electric Company .....	33

## HARLEM VALLEY

The tubercular pavilions in buildings F and H have been completed.

## HUDSON RIVER

The usual repairs have been continued by the various mechanical departments.

The renovations to the house formerly occupied by the master mechanic have been completed.

The new community store in the basement under ward 11, has been completed and occupied. This gives much more space than the previous store and permits the dispensing of soda and light lunches.

A new rustic summer house to seat about 40 patients has been constructed near the infirmary building.

Four new fire doors to take the place of others which were too narrow have been installed at Pilgrim Hall.

During the last month the screening of the female tuberculosis pavilion (Lakeview) has been completed; also six new wooden trucks, a concrete platform at the steps at Inwood kitchen and concrete slabs at the doorways of the new occupational therapy building have been contracted.

The contractors have resumed work on the new buildings now under construction at this hospital, and they are now about 90 per cent completed.

Rustic signs indicating proper direction to medical services and other buildings have been installed along the roads of the hospital.

A new Ritter dental unit was installed in the dental department.

A contract was made on August 9, 1933, with the Yonkers Rental Corporation for constructing an addition to water supply system in the sum of \$114,007. This provides for remodeling existing pump houses, new rapid filters, and new sedimentation basin. Work was started August 29, 1933.

## KINGS PARK

The following contract work is in progress:

Male reception building, employees' home, dining room and kitchen.

Two employees' homes.

Continued treatment building, additional dining room and kitchen, fire alarms and watchman signal system, all in connection with the Veterans' Memorial Hospital Division.

Medical and non-medical staff building.

Sewer and water line.

Continued treatment building and infirmary group to house 1,320 patients on the site near group 4.

During the past month the following contracts have been awarded:

Water supply, Palmo Construction Corporation, Ozone Park, N. Y., \$24,335.50.

Sewer and water lines, Jesse E. Kahn, New York City, \$46,402.40.

#### MANHATTAN

Complete electric refrigeration has been installed in mortuary, bakery and kitchen No. 1, in place of earlier forms of refrigeration.

Painting during the quarter included interior of ward 49, dining room No. 22, ward 52 and kitchen No. 3, roofs of stable, old bakery, old carpenter shop and Keener building; verandas and porches of Mabon, Keener and Higgins' buildings; and elevator shafts in dining rooms Nos. 12 to 15.

#### MARCY

On July 1, 1933, the physical therapy, X-ray and photographic departments moved to new quarters on the third floor of "A" building.

The Mondo Construction Company have completed the work of grading, laying of sidewalks and construction of roads in the rear of the west group.

The contract awarded Carbonelli and Sperduto Company of Amsterdam, for the laying of a water main connecting the water supply of the Consolidated Water Supply Company with the pumping station of this hospital was completed on September 20. This supply of water is being used at the present time. The hospital reservoir has been drained and driftwood and other material removed from its bed.

The construction of 16 areaways preparatory to installing tunnel ventilation in the tunnels leading from buildings C, F, and G is progressing satisfactorily. The cement work on 8 of these areaways has been completed.

A reflecting stop sign has been placed at the exit of the main entrance of the hospital to the Utica-Rome highway.

A reflecting sign "Marcy State Hospital" has been placed on each side of the main entrance on the Utica-Rome highway.

Two ornamental street lights have been placed near the superintendent's residence and one has been placed at the rear entrance of the hospital grounds on the Utica-Stittville highway.

The garbage cooking house at the piggery has been completed and is in operation.

New tin roofs have been put on the sun porches of the four physicians' cottages.

Additional metal screens have been installed in the windows of the administration building, employees' homes and west group dining rooms.

The portion of the grounds adjoining the administration building and assembly hall has been smooth graded and grass seed planted.

#### MIDDLETOWN

Pavilion 2 was recently reconstructed under a program to remodel the older buildings, and was occupied with male patients on July 5 and 6, 1933.

The new cafeteria for patients was opened on July 7. For the present the patients of pavilion 2 are being fed in this cafeteria and ready access can be had only to one of its dining rooms. The service will be extended when the progress of building operations permits, to take care of the feeding of all the patients in the main group of buildings.

In August the hospital was awarded \$2,700 of Temporary Emergency Relief money and in September \$3,100. This money was used for the employment of men for ditching, landscaping, brick work, corn cutting and excavating for line fence.

During the quarter the hospital's force of masons continued the work of laying concrete roads.

The construction of an addition to the power house is practically completed and we are now awaiting the equipment.

Work was commenced on a new tool house in the gardens.

A motor was received for the operation of the stone crusher.

#### PILGRIM

One hundred seventy-five male patients were received from Manhattan State Hospital on July 11 and 25.

The telephone switchboard was transferred July 31 from the pharmacy to the administration building and August 7 the administration and steward's offices were transferred to that building.

Building 74, the piggery has been occupied by a herd of swine consisting of 12 brood sows and one boar obtained from Kings Park State Hospital.

Building 41, a cafeteria for the employees in the utilities group, was opened July 17, 1933. This provides for employees in the laundry, power-house, garage and storehouse; engineers and mechanics.

Six cold frames have been constructed by hospital employees.

Four boilers have been relined during the past quarter.

## PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION

Buildings	Contractors	Work	Per cent complete
5 buildings	Dierks Heating Co.	Heating	99
6 buildings	L. L. Lewis Comany	Heating	83
6 buildings	R. T. Frye & Company	Heating	90
16 buildings	Brady Construction Corp.	Construction	99
16 buildings	H. Z. Altberg, Inc.	Electric	100
16 buildings	H. Homer & Sons, Inc.	Sanitary	75
No. 21, etc.	Cauldwell-Wingate Co.	Construction	72
No. 21, etc.	P. Sinnott Heating Co.	Heating	75
No. 21, etc.	S. L. Snyder Company	Sanitary	70
No. 21, etc.	National Surety Co.	Electric	50
No. 21, etc.	Westinghouse El. Elev.	Elevators	00
Miscellaneous	Otis Elevator Co.	Elevators	99
No. 36	Carbondale N. Y. Co.	Refrigerating	96
No. 36	I. J. White Co.	Ovens, etc.	97
18 buildings	Russell-Peppler Co.	Screens	00
5 buildings	H. Sand & Co.	Heating	00
6 buildings	Roth & Gould	Construction, doors	00
6 buildings	Jos. Gelenter, Inc.	Interior painting	10
Miscellaneous	B. L. Elinsky	Construction	05
Miscellaneous	P. Sinnott Heating Co.	Heating	00

## ROCHESTER

In continuation of what was reported in the last QUARTERLY in connection with construction, it can be said that splendid progress has been made. Three of the four buildings under the MacDonald Spencer Engineering Co.'s contract have the roofs on and on one the slate is completed. The fourth building, which is the assembly hall, is now completed as far as the walls are concerned and the steel roofing girders are being put into place.

The three buildings under the W. E. Wark contract are progressing irregularly because of their size. Building 46, the smallest one of the group, is almost completed and would have been completed before had the special doors and equipment arrived in time for installation. Building 44, administration building, has most of the roof on but a part of the center section has been delayed due to failure of decoration stone to arrive in proper sequence in connection with the construction. Building 43 which is being constructed in sections A and B, has made marked progress, particularly during the past month. The walls of section A are practically completed in spite of the delays that have resulted and lack of coordination between different groups of mechanics.

The hospital road connecting the hospital storehouse with Elmwood Ave-

nue and the main hospital road was completed and the grading work made necessary by this new installation has also been completed and sidewalks built. This work was done by the hospital mechanics and their work was supplemented to some extent by welfare workers.

Contract for installation of sewers and water lines adjacent to the new construction was awarded to John Petrossi Co., and he began work in September.

Plans and specifications for heating conduit and heating connections for the five-family staff house and superintendent's residence were submitted and approved but no work has been done because of the fact that the plans did not arrive early enough to begin this year. This project will be undertaken by the hospital mechanics by special fund estimate.

Plans and specifications for electric elevators in building 43 have been submitted and approved.

Plans and specifications for shrubs adjacent to the new construction have been submitted but not yet approved in their entirety.

Contract for installation of refrigeration equipment was awarded last spring and the machinery is being set during this period. This new equipment will supplement the refrigeration equipment that has been in use here for many years and had become obsolete.

#### ROCKLAND

The contractors have resumed work on the new buildings for the children's group, amusement hall, shop, nurses' home and non-medical staff house. Bids for construction of a new infirmary building, one married employees' building and one single female employees' building, were opened on September 6, 1933, but the amounts exceeded the appropriations.

The hospital has purchased a caterpillar tractor with bull dozer attachment. A power shovel and two 2½-ton dump trucks are being rented. These machines are being operated by hospital employees and the grading and landscaping is progressing at a very satisfactory rate.

Two catch basins have been constructed in the rear of building 34 and one on the east side of the east road to take care of storm water.

Concrete sidewalks have been laid east of buildings 10, 13, 17 and 19.

An areaway has been constructed around building 33 to prevent storm water from entering the cellar.

A new cuff ironer has been installed in the laundry.

A new power hacksaw has been installed in the machine shop.

Additional electric receptacles have been installed in each of the single rooms in the employees' infirmary.

The work on the bath rooms for the married employees' quarters in building 9 is progressing satisfactorily.

On August 2, the mending room was opened in the basement of building 18.

On July 25, 147 telechron clocks were installed throughout the institution.

The new road way to the superintendent's residence was completed July 29.

#### UTICA

The wooden floor in the plumbing shop has been replaced by a new concrete floor.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the new green house which is being built to replace one which has been in use for many years.

The roof on ward 10 has been replaced with a new metal roof.

The farm cottage at Graycroft has been reshingled.

A new cork and concrete floor has been laid in the ice plant.

Extensive repairs have been made on the slate roofs of the laundry, electric shop and ward 4.

The roofs on Walcott House, hose house and barn have been cleaned and repainted.

A new hydrant has been installed on the lawn at Graycroft farm colony.

Extensive repairs have been made to the ovens at the bakery.

#### WILLARD

Bids were opened at the office of the Department of Mental Hygiene, Albany, August 16, 1933, for sewers and water lines, and the contract was awarded to Holleran Bros., Elmira, for \$31,338.00.

Construction work on the new infirmary is 50 per cent completed, and on the employees' and staff accommodations 62 per cent.

Bids were opened September 13, 1933, at the office of the Department of Mental Hygiene, Albany, for construction, heating, sanitary, electric, and coal handling apparatus for additions and alterations to power house and tunnels. The bids for construction were rejected and are being advertised to be opened October 4, 1933.

*STATE INSTITUTIONS**CRAIG COLONY*

Preliminary plans have been considered for several new buildings.

The contractor has commenced work on the extension of the elevator shaft at Peterson Hospital so as to permit of elevator service to the third floor of that building.

Dr. Glenn J. Doolittle, senior assistant physician, has been appointed as acting clinical director.

*LETCHWORTH VILLAGE*

A cement road has been laid along Secor pond from the county highway to the farm colony, as well as a cement walk and driveway to the farm colony dormitory.

If the construction work on the new buildings, now under contract, progresses in the future as it has in the past, the outside work should be practically completed by the time the cold weather arrives, and work can then go forward on the finishing of the interiors.

Employees and crews of boys have completed a stone retaining wall at the cow barn.

*NEWARK*

A new heating system was installed at the colony house at Watkins Glen.

Stanchions of the new Loudon type have been installed for 6 cows at the Sherman farm.

The new cement road from the "A" building continuing to the top of the hill, including the intersection, has been completed.

A new milk house has been constructed at the Sherman farm over a spring. Cement tubs of sufficient size to hold the cans of milk were built over the spring, so that the spring water, which is very cold, will cool the milk.

The painting and repairing of the exterior of the main buildings is being continued.

A new Ford 1½-ton 8-cylinder truck has been purchased.

*ROME*

Arrangements have been made to take on two additional properties for colony purposes to be opened October 1, one for 24 girls of school age and one for 24 boys of school age, to take care of young, high grade children whom we would like so far as possible, to bring up outside the institution.

A very careful study is being made of all our kitchens from the standpoint of economical use of foods and balanced rations with a special dietitian in charge of work in the kitchens, going from kitchen to kitchen and checking up carefully a week at each place, and a special employee in the storehouse department to check food requisitions and compare findings with the findings of the dietitian and see how much of the food actually goes to the kitchen finally appears in the dining room and is used for nutrition purposes and how much waste occurs.

#### SYRACUSE

A self-supporting steel smokestack, 99 feet in height, has been erected at the power plant. Two forced draft fans have been installed and are in operation.

Cobb Hall has been completed. This building will serve for the recreation and physical education of 350 boys located at Fairmount. In the basement, which is well lighted, a boys' manual training department has been developed. In one of the rooms, a dispensary and dental unit has been installed.

Colony D has been occupied. This completes the original group of five fireproof brick colonies at Fairmount, each housing 40 boys.

#### WASSAIC

Contracts for construction of new buildings are progressing satisfactorily.

The bridge begun by the Albany Bridge Company in the fall of 1932 has been completed by the bonding company.

A bridge is being built across the Ten-Mile River between the garden and the fields opposite the power house, by our forces.

The steward's residence has been completed and occupied.

The hen house, which is being built of lumber obtained from the buildings of the old commissary camp, is nearing completion.

The work of seeding lawns has been continued as fast as the ground was prepared by the grading contractors.

Interior painting has been completed in the buildings of the girls' group, and our painters are now working in the boys' buildings.

## NOTEWORTHY OCCURRENCES

## STATE HOSPITALS

## BINGHAMTON

On July 7, 1933, Dr. Sanger Brown, II, assistant commissioner, Department of Mental Hygiene, visited the hospital and consulted with the superintendent, clinical director and social service staff in reference to establishing child guidance clinics in the hospital district.

On July 28 a group of principals and teachers from Binghamton, together with a number of teachers who are taking a course in mental hygiene in connection with Pennsylvania State College, visited the hospital. They were given a lecture and clinical demonstration by Dr. O. H. Boltz, clinical director, and shown about the hospital grounds.

During July the hospital inaugurated the system of boarding out patients. Two patients from the south and west service were boarded out at Walworth, N. Y., with the cooperation of the Newark State School.

The 42nd annual field day was held at the hospital on August 25, the program consisted of 24 events by patients and employees.

The graduation exercises of the nurses' training school were held on the evening of September 14. Eleven nurses were graduated, eight in the R. N. group and three in the T. N. group.

Mrs. Pearl Spencer, supervisor, East and Edgewood buildings, retired August 1.

Stanley Bersavage, night attendant at the North building, was found dead in bed in his room at Ferris Hall on July 25. The cause of death, as given by the coroner, was right coronary thrombosis.

Mrs. Anna L. Hayden, housekeeper at Ferris Hall, died August 22, from cardiac disease and other complications.

Mrs. Iva Fancher, special attendant, occupational therapist, died of cancer at her home on September 25.

Miss Mary Ann Belec, assistant principal, school of nursing, was promoted to principal, August 16.

## BUFFALO

Miss Maude A. Burns, social worker, attended a course in social work at Smith College from July 5 to August 30, 1933.

Miss Edna W. Conway, inspector of nurse training schools, came to the hospital on August 21 and remained until September 26 for the purpose of obtaining experience in the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

The occupational therapy department had the usual exhibit and sale at the Genesee County Fair at Batavia and the Erie County Fair at Hamburg.

The hospital has been deprived, by death, of the services of two highly esteemed and efficient officers:

John E. Culp, steward, died suddenly August 6. Mr. Culp entered the employment of the State at this hospital in 1893, was promoted to steward in 1898, and continued to occupy this position until his death, at all times performing his duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to the various superintendents under whom he served.

Mrs. Mary Marvin McFarren, chief occupational therapist, died following an operation for intestinal obstruction, September 19, 1933. She had served 10 years as head of the occupational therapy department. Her interest and efficiency in her work were widely known and appreciated.

#### CENTRAL ISLIP

Inasmuch as the patients' baseball teams of Manhattan and Central Islip State Hospitals won an equal number in the series of games played with the teams of U. S. Veterans' Hospital of Northport, Manhattan State Hospital and the Creedmoor Division of the Brooklyn State Hospital, arrangements were made for the patients' teams of Manhattan and Central Islip State Hospital to play three additional games to decide the winner of the Jerry Vogel Trophy. The coveted prize was finally won by the Central Islip State Hospital team.

On September 16 at the Suffolk County Fair of Riverhead, a blue ribbon was awarded this hospital for the exhibition of farm products and one for display of the occupational therapy department.

On July 6, Miss Virginia M. Scullin, chief occupational therapist, was transferred to the Pilgrim State Hospital.

#### HARLEM VALLEY

Dr. John E. Edelstein, assistant physician, is taking a six weeks' course at the Psychiatric Institute, New York City.

#### HUDSON RIVER

On July 4, 1933, a number of patients participated in the annual field day exercises at the Harlem Valley State Hospital. The special effort made by the authorities of that hospital to entertain our patients is very much appreciated.

Dr. Willis E. Merriman, first assistant physician of this hospital, resigned

July 15 to accept a promotion to the superintendency at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, New York City. Dr. Merriman had given very faithful and loyal service since his connection with the hospital in 1906. Our deep regret at the thought of his departure from the hospital was tempered by the knowledge that he was receiving a well-merited promotion.

A farewell reception was given to Dr. Merriman on the evening of July 14 by Dr. and Mrs. Folsom, at which Dr. Merriman was presented with a silver service set by the officers of the hospital, as a token of their high regard for him.

At a meeting of the Employees' Association on July 14, the employees of this hospital indicated their high regard for Dr. Merriman by presenting him with a purse of gold.

As is customary the hospital exhibited at the Dutchess County Fair held at Rhinebeck, August 29 to September 1. Articles made by the occupational therapy classes were on exhibition, as well as vegetables, fruit and flowers. The vegetable and fruit exhibit was given a special award on recommendation of the judges.

On September 9 the annual field day was held at this hospital. In the morning an exhibition by the physical therapy classes and athletic contests were held. In the afternoon a baseball game between the hospital and the Harlem Valley State Hospital teams was played, the latter winning the contest.

#### KINGS PARK

By request of the U. S. Veterans' Administration 14 compensable ex-service patients were discharged from the hospital to go to the Veterans' Administration Facility, Lyons, N. J., July 14, 1933.

James Joseph McGarr, attendant, died July 5, 1933.

The following employees retired during the past month:

Peter Hammesfahr, chief transfer agent, after more than 26 years of service.

Charles L'Hommedieu, special attendant, farm, after more than 30 years of service.

Miss Catherine Mahoney, night charge nurse, after more than 25 years of service.

The graduating exercises of the school of nursing were held September 13, 1933. Those who graduated were:

## Registered nurse group:

Lois Cameron Beddingfield  
Eveline Bertha Buchanan  
Hattie Belle Butler  
Mary Pauline Clark  
Richard Beverly Harwood  
Mozelle Lela Pace

Mary Rhoda Rayle  
Mary Elizabeth Smith  
Mattie Glenn Sutton  
Bernice Templeton  
Thelma Whitley

## Trained nurse group:

Henrietta Lee Bedinger  
Evelyn Dorothy Boyes

Joseph Higginbotham  
Helen Winifred Kushay

Mrs. Lillian F. Oliver, member of the Board of Visitors, presented the diplomas. Dr. Thomas S. Cusack, member of the Board of Visitors, gave the address to the class. The address was replete with inspirational thoughts expressed in well chosen words. The following is a brief abstract from the address:

"With scroll in hand you now set forth to face the stern realities of life. This date marks your entrance into the field of your chosen endeavor, and is an important milestone in the corridor of time. It is the most interesting period of your lives. It crystalizes in your memory the pleasure of the past and the aspirations of the future. The hour of graduation is full of pleasant associations and bright hopes; behind is the dream—before the awakening. Student years form a romance which grows in interest and beauty as you recede from them, and all experiences afterwards are the harsh realities of a career. Whether you succeed or fail, the associations which end tonight will be one asset upon which the sheriff cannot levy, and with which no fortune could tempt you to part."

## MANHATTAN

The opening game of the patients' baseball league was played on the grounds of the hospital on July 11, 1933, between patients of this hospital and the patients' team from the Central Islip State Hospital. Approximately 850 men and 980 women patients were in attendance. Crackerjack candy was distributed and the occasion was enlivened by the presence of the Knickerbocker Band of 31 pieces, composed of unemployed musicians, which was furnished through the courtesy of the Unemployment Relief Fund. Their services were solicited by Mrs. Eleanor C. Slagle, director of the bureau of occupational therapy. The result of the game was in favor of Central Islip, the score being 15 to 10.

William Lyman, a gardener, was attacked by a working patient on the hospital grounds on July 17, and died seven hours after the attack. On September 12 the patient was discharged to the care of the sheriff, to go to the Matteawan State Hospital, by order of the Court of General Sessions.

Mrs. Anna L. Tompkins, chief occupational therapist, attended the 17th annual convention of the American Occupational Therapy Association, which was held in Milwaukee on September 11, 12 and 13, and in Chicago on September 14.

On four occasions in September, the New York State Symphonic Band gave concerts on the baseball field and in the assembly hall. Through action of Mrs. Eleanor C. Slagle, director of occupational therapy, these concerts were secured by the State Department of Education from the Temporary Employment Relief Association. The concerts were well attended and were thoroughly enjoyed by the patients.

#### MARCY

On July 20, 1933, Miss Marjory Tiffany became affiliated with the social service department of this hospital. She graduated in June of this year from the St. Lawrence University receiving a degree of B. S. On September 1, she left for Letchworth Village to take a six weeks' course in mental testing.

Dr. William B. Falvo has been donating his services gratis since July 18, 1933. He has been assigned to duty in the reception service. He graduated from Loyola University, School of Medicine, Chicago, in June of this year. He will accept an internship on January 1 at the Wychoff Heights Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y.

On August 11, Dr. Charles Schneider who has been donating his services as dental interne at this hospital gratis for over a year, left the hospital to enter private practice.

On August 29, the boys' fife and drum corps of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, about 20 in number, gave a concert to the veterans of this hospital in front of the assembly hall. They also marched around the west group buildings. Their music could be heard by most of the patients and was very much enjoyed by them.

On August 31, Miss Pearl A. Ruby, social worker, who has been absent from the hospital since July 5 attending the summer session at Smith College, School of Social Work at Northampton, Mass., returned to the hospital.

On August 2, 15 male patients were received by transfer from the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

During the month of August 40 female patients and 60 male patients were received by transfer from Utica State Hospital.

On September 12, the Quarterly Conference of the Department of Mental Hygiene was held at this hospital.

Through the efforts of Captain McGee, retired fire captain of Utica Fire Department, 14 pianos, 1 organ, 2 victrolas and a number of books have been received and distributed to the various wards. Some of the pianos are at the paint shop being refinished. Five pianos have already been distributed to the wards and the two victrolas were sent to Morningside.

#### MIDDLETOWN

The 17th annual field day was held on August 28. The program consisted of field events for both patients and employees. In addition there were games of skill for patients unable to participate in the more athletic events. Music for the occasion was furnished by the George Washington Band of Montgomery, N. Y. All patients present were given a lunch of hot dogs, rolls, sauerkraut, ice cream, cake and soft drinks.

#### PILGRIM

Miss Elizabeth Campbell and Robert F. Heartz, occupational therapists at Manhattan State Hospital, were transferred to this hospital, July 1, 1933.

Miss Virginia Scullin, chief occupational therapist at Central Islip State Hospital, was transferred to this hospital, July 6, 1933.

#### ROCHESTER

The hospital was honored by a visit from Governor Lehman and his party on July 6. The Governor made an inspection of the new construction, which was then in the early stages of development, and of the entire hospital grounds.

Some years ago the Monroe County Park Commission expressed its wish to obtain the Lake farm property at Webster, N. Y., for a county park but later gave it up and became interested in another site. In July of this year a new movement was begun to get possession of this property for the purpose indicated and a hearing on the matter was granted by Governor Lehman. It would now appear that this property will eventually be transferred to the County Park Commission for development as a county park. This farm which consists of about 60 acres has supplemented the institution gardens and has provided practically all the fruits grown at the hospital.

## ROCKLAND

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Eleanor C. Slagle, director of occupational therapy, an outdoor concert was held for the patients each week during the months of July, August and September. Mrs. Slagle also arranged for a 32-piece band to give a concert on the hospital grounds August 23 and made the same band available for field day exercises August 30.

The annual field day exercises were held at the hospital, August 30. They were very successfully conducted and greatly enjoyed by over 2,000 of our patients.

Our school of nursing opened its second year September 5, with 9 male and 7 female students in the junior class.

The hospital entertained 15 medical and dental officers from the various State hospitals for the annual golf tournament which was played on the Rockland Country Club golf links. The trophy was won by Dr. Reginald R. Steen, Kings Park, N. Y.

Miss Margery Rowe was appointed assistant social worker, September 1.

Miss Saima K. Mandelin was appointed assistant principal of the school of nursing September 1.

## ST. LAWRENCE

On July 5, 1933, the quarterly meeting of District No. 6, New York State Nurses' Association, was held at the nurses' home. Eighty members were present.

On July 5, Miss Mary Elizabeth O'Connor, a graduate of St. Lawrence University, Canton, came to the hospital for an extended period as volunteer social worker.

On July 14, official notification was received of the appointment of Mrs. Katherine Akin of Ogdensburg as a member of the Board of Visitors, as of July 6, for the unexpired term of R. J. Donahue, resigned.

On August 2, 15 male patients were transferred to the Marcy State Hospital and on August 4, 15 to the Willard State Hospital.

Hazel Poor, assistant cook, employed at the hospital since December, 1926, died August 7, 1933.

On August 29, members of the Nurses' Alumni Association celebrated the 20th anniversary of the organization at a banquet held at the Hotel Seymour, Ogdensburg. One hundred and one persons were present. On August 30 a buffet supper was served by the school of nursing in honor of the anniversary and of the graduating class.

The graduation exercises of the school of nursing were held August 30.

Twenty-five were graduated. Arthur J. Laidlaw, M. S., superintendent of schools, Ogdensburg, N. Y., gave the address.

Mrs. Julius Frank, member of the Board of Visitors, entertained at her home on August 31, the graduating class, training school personnel and the officers and their families at afternoon tea.

Mrs. Mary Attoe, special attendant, tailor shop, retired August 31, after a service of 25 years, 9 months and 10 days.

In the N. R. A. parade at Ogdensburg, on September 27, the hospital was represented by 100 employees and 4 floats.

On September 29, Miss Eleanor Lee of the Department of Education, Albany, N. Y., assisted by Miss Greeta Hunter and Miss Lillian Kiah, held the practical State Board examination for nurses in our demonstration room at Curtis Hall.

Charles E. Brickwood was appointed chief engineer, September 15, 1933.

### UTICA

Dr. Ross D. Helmer, director of clinical psychiatry, and Eva M. Schied, head social worker, attended a conference for supervisors of social service training centers held at Smith College School for Social Work from July 27 to July 29, 1933.

The class of the summer school at the Rome State School, numbering 40 accompanied by Dr. Ward B. Millias, senior assistant physician, attended staff meeting at this hospital on August 11, following which they attended a lecture on social work by Eva M. Schied, head social worker and a psychiatric clinic conducted by Dr. Ross D. Helmer, director of clinical psychiatry.

Miss Mabel Kirkpatrick, assistant social worker, resumed her duties at the hospital, August 22, after completing an eight weeks' course at the Smith College School for Social Work.

Miss Lucia Irons, a graduate of Goucher College and Miss Loretta O'Malley, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, both students at the Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Mass., arrived at the hospital, September 1, to begin nine months' instruction in practical work in the social service department.

On August 1, 16 students from the school of nursing began their affiliation at the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn.

On September 1, 5 students completed their affiliation at Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, and resumed their work at this hospital.

The classes in the school of nursing were resumed on September 6, at which time 12 preliminary students were enrolled in the school.

On September 11, 5 students from Syracuse Memorial Hospital, 4 students from Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse University, 4 students from Utica Memorial Hospital and 3 students from Saratoga Hospital, a total of 16 students, reported at the hospital to begin a three months' affiliated course in psychiatry, psychology and psychiatric nursing.

#### WILLARD

Miss N. Helena Clancey was appointed principal, school of nursing, July 1, 1933.

The graduating exercises of the school of nursing were held at the hospital, August 15, 1933. The class consisted of five members—Helen E. Cooper, Daniel G. King and Margaret E. Vreeland in the registered nurse group; Thomas D. Hilkert and William W. Rogers in the trained nurse group. Dr. Harry A. Steckel, director of the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital, gave the address.

Representatives of the Shortsville Auxiliary, No. 34, visited the ex-service men on September 24, at which time refreshments were served.

Th 39th annual "field day" was held on September 30.

#### SYRACUSE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Mrs. Elinor S. Noetzel came to the hospital on September 15, 1933, to take up her new duties as chief social service worker. Mrs. Noetzel was appointed from the civil service list certified as of August 16, 1933.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS

##### CRAIG COLONY

A regular field day was held at the Colony on July Fourth.

The Elks Sunshine Club of Rochester, presented an excellent vaudeville show at the Colony's assembly hall on the afternoon of July 16, 1933.

Dr. Ralph Horne's class of 39 students, of the Geneseo State Normal School's summer school, attended a clinic held at the Colony by Dr. Glenn J. Doolittle in July.

The rebuilding of the State road passing through the Colony's premises has been completed.

On July 22, 83 Girl Scouts were given a motor ride around Conesus Lake. On August 5, 32 Boy Scouts were given a similar ride to Portageville, Castile and Perry.

Owing to the extreme drought, in consequence of which no water was available in Kishaqua Creek, it was necessary for some weeks during August

to secure the entire water supply from a well located on the Colony's low-lying land.

On September 9, Girl Scouts from various troops in Livingston County held a track meet at the Colony.

On the afternoon of September 20, the Colony was represented in the Livingston County N. R. A. parade at Geneseo by a band, a group of nurses and attendants, special officers and other employees, and troops of Boy and Girl Scouts, patients.

A new Reuter organ is being installed in the new Protestant chapel.

#### LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

On August 5 and 12, 1933, Dr. L. Pierce Clark and staff of New York City, came to the institution and presented a seminar on psychoanalysis, especially child analysis, illustrated by motion pictures.

On the Fourth of July each cottage was represented in the parade held in the morning. There was a picnic dinner for all the children at noon, sports in the afternoon, and fireworks in the evening.

During the summer months we offered instruction, in the various divisions of our research department and hospital, to six students. They came to us from Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, Mt. St. Vincent in Westchester County, and the University of Toronto, Canada.

Bennett M. Lathrop, D. D. S., who received his degree from the University of Michigan this year, is assisting our resident dentist, in order to obtain experience.

In accordance with the request of the Department, a six weeks' course of training in psychometric examinations is being given to Miss Dorothy Latham, Kings Park State Hospital; Miss Elizabeth K. Walker, Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital; Miss Mary O'Connor, St. Lawrence State Hospital; Miss Marjorie Tiffany, Marey State Hospital, and Miss Elizabeth Young, Central Islip State Hospital.

Approximately 100 acres of farm land have been devoted to the raising of vegetables, and we have canned approximately 45,000 gallons of tomatoes, tomato juice, string beans, pickles, rhubarb, etc.

During this period the institution has entertained as its guests groups of students from Columbia University, Hunter College, New York University Summer School, and the New Paltz Normal School.

The research department contributed two reels of motion pictures to the State Fair exhibit of the Department.

Dr. Eugene W. Martz, clinical director, represented Letchworth Village at the Down-State Child Guidance Conference on September 23, 1933.

Hon. Franklin B. Kirkbride, secretary of the Board of Visitors, donated a number of interesting books to the science library.

#### NEWARK

The four boarding home children of Newark attended Girl Scout camp at Summerville, Rochester, for three weeks during July. The camp was conducted by Mrs. B. F. Thompson of our Board of Visitors, and she was quite pleased that she had taught all four to swim. They learned many things of Scout craft under her direction.

Miss Aurore Gaudry, a trained nurse, has been assigned to the position of technician in the clinical laboratory.

Fred Niles, who has been acting chief engineer for approximately three years, was appointed chief engineer as result of a civil service examination.

Roller skating for younger children was begun in August, and at present many of them have learned to manage themselves very well on skates.

Miss Ida Aplin, a recent graduate in domestic arts of Cornell University, has been engaged as domestic arts teacher for the year.

Miss Doris Barr, an honor graduate of St. Lawrence University, has been appointed as volunteer social worker in the social service department.

Mrs. Mae Grimes, a graduate of Cornell University, with experience in teaching domestic arts in the public schools, inaugurated a new course in domestic arts, which will engage all the girls attending academic classes.

A boys' team has engaged in weekly softball games with various teams in the village, and have won the majority of games played.

Fifteen more placements have been made in the community of Walworth, and one more girl assigned to a boarding home, to attend village school in Newark. This brings our total in family care to 38.

#### ROME

Summer school was carried on during the months of July and August with 32 in attendance.

A conference of social welfare workers of the various institutions for mentally defectives in the New England states and New York was held at this institution at which 19 registered with Miss Crutcher to assist us in carrying on the conference.

#### SYRACUSE

The tenth annual summer session of this school, which is held in conjunction with Syracuse University, ended in August. This summer session was attended by 22 students. Courses in mental hygiene, psychology of the men-

tally handicapped child, teaching the mentally handicapped, and industrial arts were given, several of the students taking more than one course.

The girls' camp at Lake Ontario and the boys' camp at Fairmount were closed September 1 after a successful season. About 250 girls and 250 boys enjoyed the activities of the camps.

#### CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE

Bennett, Dr. Jesse L., medical interne in Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, was promoted to assistant physician, September 25, 1933.

Biglan, Dr. Albert, medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 16, 1933.

Binzley, Dr. Richard F., was appointed medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, July 15, 1933, and was promoted to assistant physician, September 1, 1933.

Bittle, Dr. Harry, medical interne in Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 16, 1933.

Blydenburgh, Dr. George T., assistant physician at Kings Park State Hospital, resigned September 8, 1933.

Boice, Dr. Harry W., assistant physician at Kings Park State Hospital, died August 9, 1933.

Butcher, Dr. William J., was appointed medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, September 18, 1933.

Camp, Dr. Horton, was appointed medical interne at Wassaic State School, July 9, 1933.

Carson, Dr. William R., medical interne at St. Lawrence State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, August 17, 1933.

Clarke, Dr. Albert S. J., was appointed medical interne at Central Islip State Hospital, July 1, 1933.

Cobb, Dr. Lucy M., was appointed medical interne at Marcy State Hospital, July 7, 1933.

Croley, Dr. James J., medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, Creedmoor Division, resigned July 31, 1933.

Duryea, Dr. Lyman C., medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, resigned July 16, 1933.

English, Dr. Wm. H., was appointed assistant physician at Buffalo State Hospital, July 1, 1933.

- Estes, Dr. Jesse, was appointed medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, August 21, 1933.
- Evans, Dr. David S., medical interne at Willard State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 1, 1933.
- Foster, Dr. Richard V., medical interne at Rockland State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 1, 1933.
- Frumkes, Dr. Max, was appointed dental interne at Manhattan State Hospital, September 18, 1933.
- Furstenberg, Dr. Frank F., was appointed medical interne at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, August 1, 1933.
- Hesse, Dr. Elfriede P., medical interne at Manhattan State Hospital, resigned August 14, 1933.
- Hochdorf, Dr. Dora, was appointed assistant physician at Craig Colony, September 1, 1933.
- Holmes, Dr. Elizabeth B., assistant physician at Craig Colony, retired September 1, 1933.
- Holt, Dr. Mary, was appointed medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, August 1, 1933.
- Horn, Dr. Leonard, was appointed medical interne at Rochester State Hospital, July 1, 1933.
- Hunt, Dr. Robert C., was appointed medical interne at Binghamton State Hospital, August 1, 1933.
- Hurdum, Dr. Herman M., medical interne at Binghamton State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 15, 1933.
- Kelman, Dr. Harold, was appointed psychiatric interne at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, July 16, 1933.
- Kent, Dr. Edward M., was appointed resident physician at the Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital, July 3, 1933.
- Lacy, Dr. Thomas A., psychiatric interne at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, resigned July 15, 1933, to accept a position as medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, and was promoted to assistant physician, September 16, 1933.
- Leffel, Dr. Samuel L., was reappointed medical interne at St. Lawrence State Hospital, August 1, 1933.
- Lemmle, Dr. Malwina T., was appointed medical interne at Binghamton State Hospital, July 1, 1933.
- Loynes, Dr. Dorothy, medical interne at Willard State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 1, 1933.

- Luidens, Dr. Henry, medical interne at Willard State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 11, 1933.
- McIntosh, Dr. Donald J., assistant physician at Rochester State Hospital, resigned August 15, 1933.
- Merriman, Dr. Willis E., first assistant physician at Hudson River State Hospital, resigned July 15, 1933, to accept the position of superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital.
- Mintzer, Dr. Harry, was reappointed dental interne at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, July 1, 1933.
- Newman, Dr. David A., medical interne at St. Lawrence State Hospital, resigned July 21, 1933.
- Parr, Dr. Robert G., was appointed dental interne at Central Islip State Hospital, July 17, 1933.
- Polatin, Dr. Philip, psychiatric interne at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, resigned July 15, 1933.
- Reaser, Dr. Edward F., medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, resigned July 30, 1933, to accept a position as assistant superintendent of Huntington State Hospital, Huntington, West Virginia.
- Reed, Dr. Roy E., was appointed medical interne at Willard State Hospital, July 1, 1933.
- Rinker, Dr. Robert R., medical interne at Central Islip State Hospital, resigned July 7, 1933.
- Rossmann, Dr. I. Murray, medical interne at Buffalo State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, July 1, 1933.
- Schein, Dr. Gabriel, medical interne at Marcy State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 20, 1933.
- Schnap, Dr. Isidor, medical interne at Kings Park State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 1, 1933.
- Snoops, Dr. George, medical interne at Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 16, 1933.
- Southerland, Dr. Robt. W., medical interne at Pilgrim State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 1, 1933.
- Tarachow, Dr. Sidney, psychiatric interne at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, resigned July 31, 1933.
- Thompson, Dr. Walter A., medical interne at Rockland State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, July 1, 1933.
- Tower, Dr. Louise F., senior assistant physician at Syracuse State School, was granted a year's leave of absence beginning September 16, 1933.

Van Duyn, Dr. John, II, was appointed medical interne at Syracuse State School, September 16, 1933.

Volow, Dr. George, medical interne at Kings Park State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 1, 1933.

Wise, Dr. Robert A., medical interne at Willard State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 1, 1933.

Wittkowsky, Dr. Cecil L., medical interne at Central Islip State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, August 16, 1933.

Wolberg, Dr. Lewis, medical interne at Kings Park State Hospital, was promoted to assistant physician, September 1, 1933.

Wyckoff, Dr. Joseph W., was appointed medical interne at Brooklyn State Hospital, August 11, 1933.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

### STATE HOSPITALS

#### BINGHAMTON

William C. Garvin, M. D., superintendent.

"Development of the Personality." Address before Endicott Rotary Club, Endicott, N. Y., August 17, 1933.

#### BUFFALO

H. L. Levin, M. D., clinical director.

"The Role of Child Guidance Clinics in the Prevention of Schizophrenia." Published in New York State Journal of Medicine, July, 1933.

"Mental Mechanisms of Escape and Adjustment." *Mental Hygiene News*, August, 1933.

Demonstration of cases of the major psychoses to abnormal psychology and sociology classes, State Teachers' College, August 4, 1933.

Harry E. Faver, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Demonstration of cases of the major psychoses to abnormal psychology and sociology classes of University of Buffalo Summer School, July 22 and 29, 1933.

Mrs. Theresa E. Pratt, occupational therapist.

"Occupational Therapy and Physical Training in a State Hospital." Address to sociology class, University of Buffalo, August 8, 1933.

#### CENTRAL ISLIP

Frederick W. Rosenheim, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Child Guidance Work in the Central Islip State Hospital." Paper read at conference at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, September 23, 1933.

"Adolescence." Address to Parent Teachers' Association of Patchogue, September 26, 1933.

"Child Guidance." Paper read at meeting of the faculty of the Board of Education of Lindenhurst, September 28, 1933.

#### HUDSON RIVER

Solon C. Wolff, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Report of the Child Guidance Clinic Activities at the Hudson River State Hospital." Read at the Down-State Conference on Child Guidance held at the Psychiatric Institute and Hospital on September 23, 1933.

## KINGS PARK

Reginald R. Steen, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Prognosis in Manic-Depressive Psychosis." Published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, July, 1933.

Book review, "The Hygiene of Marriage." Published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, July, 1933.

A. C. Matthews, M. D., first assistant physician.

"A Child Who Could Not Learn to Read." Published in the *Mental Hygiene News*, August, 1933.

## MANHATTAN

Michael P. Lonergan, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

"Psychiatric Fundamentals." Lecture given to a group of students of the school of sociology and social service, Fordham University, September 26 and 27, 1933.

"Child Guidance." Introductory talk to a group of students from the school of sociology and social service, Fordham University, September 28, 1933.

Arthur M. Phillips, first assistant physician.

Commenced a six weeks' course in psychiatry to a group of students of the department of psychology, Columbia University, July 24, 1933, assisted by Dr. Nathan Savitsky.

Nobe E. Stein, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Lectured with clinical demonstrations to a group of students of the New York University, July 20, 27 and September 15, 1933.

Alexander J. Murchison, M. D., medical interne.

Instructed and supervised in recording mental status, fourth year medical students of the Cornell Medical College, September 27, 1933.

## MARCY

Sidney W. Bisgrove, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Staff Committees as an Aid to Administration." Paper read before the Quarterly Conference at the Marcy State Hospital on September 12, 1933. Published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, October, 1933.

H. Beckett Lang, M. B., clinical director.

"The Mental Hygiene Clinic—Its Scope and Function." Address before the executives of the Social Welfare Agencies, Oswego City and County at Oswego, N. Y., on September 19, 1933.

O. A. Kilpatrick, M. D., assistant physician.

"Report of a Case of Primary Lateral Sclerosis." Paper published in THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY, July, 1933.

#### MIDDLETOWN

William E. Kelly, M. D., pathologist.

"Function of the State Hospital in a Community." Address given before the Midland Chapter of Masons, Middletown, N. Y.; The Men's Club of the Presbyterian Church, Middletown, N. Y.; The Women's Club of the Congregation Church, Middletown, N. Y.; The Kiwanis Club, Middletown, N. Y.; and the Men's Club of the Webb Horton Church, Middletown, N. Y.

"How a Visiting Pathologist Can Aid the Staff of a Small Hospital." Given before the staff of the St. Francis Hospital, Port Jervis, N.Y.

Walter A. Schmitz, M. D., clinical director.

Report of value of paper versus film in X-ray diagnosis to Department of Mental Hygiene.

Irving J. Knapp, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Report on child guidance clinics to Psychiatric Institute.

Course in mental hygiene to Orange County public health nurses.

#### PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL

Nicholas Kopeloff, Ph. D., and

Nathan Blackman, B. S.

"Spirochaetal Findings in the Brains of Paretics Treated with Malaria." Published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. XIII, No. 1, July, 1933.

Erwin Brand, Ph. D., research associate in chemistry, and

George F. Cahill, M. D., and

Meyer M. Harris, M. D.

"The Metabolic Behavior of Various Sulfur Compounds in a Case of Cystinuria." Paper read before the division of biological chemistry at the meeting of the American Chemical Society, Chicago, Ill., September 10-15, 1933.

Meyer M. Harris, M. D., research associate in internal medicine, and  
Erwin Brand, Ph. D.

"Metabolic and Therapeutic Studies in the Myopathies with Special  
Reference to Glycine Administration." J. A. M. A., 101, 1047-  
1052, 1933.

Carney Landis, Ph. D., research associate in psychology.

"The Relation of Startle to Cardiac Reactions." Paper delivered at  
American Psychological Association, Chicago, Ill., September 11,  
1933.

T. W. Forbes, Ph. D.

"Electrical Skin Response Methodology: Audiofrequency Measure-  
ments." Paper delivered at American Psychological Association,  
Chicago, Ill., September 11, 1933.

Siegfried E. Katz, M. D., senior physician, psychiatrist.

"Personality Traits in Normal and Abnormal Individuals." Paper  
read at the meeting of the American Psychological Association in  
Chicago, September 12, 1933.

#### ROCKLAND

Russell E. Blaisdell, M. D., superintendent.

"Interesting Facts Regarding Mental Disorder and What Is Being  
Done for Mental Cases." Address given before the Rotary Club  
of Nyack, September 19, 1933.

Frank F. Tallman, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"Child Guidance Work for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1933."  
Paper read at the Conference of Child Guidance Workers at the  
Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, New York City, September 23,  
1933.

#### ST. LAWRENCE

Paul C. Lybyer, M. D., acting first assistant physician.

"Mental Hygiene as a Movement." Radio talk, Station WCAD, Can-  
ton, July 8, 1933.

"The Dental Art and Mental Hygiene." Address before the St. Law-  
rence Dental Society, Massena, July 11, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene as an Art." Radio talk, Station WCAD, Canton,  
August 12, 1933.

"Mental Development." Talk before the Monday Luncheon Club, Massena, August 14, 1933.

Harold H. Berman, M. D., acting director of clinical psychiatry.

"The Problems of Childhood." Radio talk, Station WCAD, Canton, July 15, 1933.

"The Neglected Child." Radio talk, Station WCAD, Canton, July 22, 1933.

"The Adolescent Period." Radio talk, Station WCAD, Canton, July 29, 1933.

"Order of Birth in Manic-Depressive Reactions." Paper read at the Interhospital Conference of the New York "Up-State" Hospitals at Utica, N. Y., April 26, 1933. Published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, July, 1933.

Heyman Smolev, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"The Organization and Function of Child Guidance Clinics." Radio talk, Station WCAD, Canton, August 19, 1933.

"The Treatment of Problems of Children." Radio talk, Station WCAD, Canton, August 26, 1933.

A. Dorothea Lynch, M. D., medical interne.

"Facing Reality." Article in *Mental Hygiene News*, September, 1933.

Francis C. White, M. D., medical interne.

"Exhaustion, Worry and Mental Disease." Article in *Mental Hygiene News*, July, 1933.

#### WILLARD

Ross E. Herold, M. D., director of clinical psychiatry.

Lectures in Nervous and Mental Diseases to senior students from Geneva City Hospital twice weekly from September 15, 1933.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS

##### LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Eugene W. Martz, M. D., clinical director.

Demonstration clinic for a group of students from New York University summer camp on July 19, 1933.

Demonstration clinic for a class from Teachers' College, Columbia University, on July 29, 1933.

Demonstration clinic for a class in psychology from New York University, on August 5, 1933.

Demonstration clinic for a class from the New Paltz Normal School on August 10, 1933.

Book review: "The Mental Defective: A Problem in Social Inefficiency." Published in *Mental Hygiene*, Vol. 17, pp. 488, July, 1933.

Book review: "Mental Deficiency Practice." Published in *Mental Hygiene*, Vol. 17, pp. 490, July, 1933.

Book review: "An Experiment in Recreation with the Mentally Retarded." Published in *THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, Vol. 7, pp. 504, July, 1933.

Elizabeth McKay, assistant psychologist.

Psychological clinic for a group of students from Hunter College, New York City, July 31, 1933.

#### NEWARK STATE SCHOOL

C. L. Vaux, M. D., superintendent.

"New Developments in the Care and Training of Mental Defectives." Address before the Quarterly Conference held at Marcy State Hospital, September 12, 1933.

"Education and Training at the Newark State School." Address before the Lion's Club, Lyons, N. Y., September 26, 1933.

H. G. Hubbell, M. D., clinical director.

Clinical demonstration to a class in sociology of the University of Rochester, July 14, 1933.

J. C. Hoeffler, M. D., senior assistant physician.

Clinical demonstration to pupils of course in "Psychology of Exceptional Children" of the State Normal School, Geneseo, July 28, 1933.

#### ROME STATE SCHOOL

Charles Bernstein, M. D., superintendent.

"Causes of Mental Defect and History of the Care of the Mental Defective." Address to the summer school students at Rome State School, July 24, 1933.

"Types of Stigmata of Degeneracy." Address to the summer school students, July 29, 1933.

"The Necessity for Extra-Institutional Care for the Mental Defective." Address to the summer school students, August 7, 1933.

"Care of Mental Defectives." Address before the Minnesota State Conference and Institute of Social Work, September 18, 1933.

"The Effect of Economic Conditions on Colony and Parole Plans for the Feeble-minded." Lecture to the Minnesota State Conference and Institute of Social Work, September 21, 1933.

Maxwell C. Montgomery, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Clinics." Address to summer school students, July 28, 1933.

Helen B. Wolcott, M. D., senior assistant physician.

"The Mental Hygiene Challenge to the Community." Address to summer school students, August 8, 1933.

#### SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL

S. D. Deren, M. D., first assistant physician.

"Biological and Psychological Bases of Mental Deficiency." "Methods of Education and Training of the Mentally Deficient." Lectures on July 20, 1933, to classes in educational psychology, Teachers' College, Syracuse University.

"Social Control of the Mentally Deficient." Address to a class of public health nurses, August 9, 1933.

"Mental Hygiene" and "Psychology of the Mentally Handicapped Child." Daily lectures to classes during the summer session, for a period of six weeks.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Frederick W. Parsons, M. D., commissioner.

"What a State Hospital Can Do for the Community." Address to Bayshore Rotary Club, October 3, 1933.

"How Patients Can Be Received in State Hospitals." Radio talk from Station WGY, Schenectady, July 10, 1933.

"Making the Institution Dollar Go Further." Radio talk from Station WGY, Schenectady, October 2, 1933.

Sanger Brown, II, M. D., assistant commissioner.

Address given at the Down-State Conference of the Child Guidance clinic staff, New York, September 23, 1933.

Address given at the Up-State Conference of the Child Guidance clinic staff, Syracuse, October 7, 1933.

Horatio M. Pollock, Ph. D., director of mental hygiene statistics.

"The Quest of Security." Address at meeting of World Fellowship of Faiths, Chicago, Ill., August 8, 1933.

"Inflation." Address to discussion group of Unitarian-Universalist Church, Albany, September 24, 1933.

James L. Tower, M. D., child guidance psychiatrist.

"The Function of the Child Guidance Clinic in the School System." Address given to teachers of Delmar, September 5, 1933.

"Enuresis as an Institutional Problem." Address given to staff of Troy Orphan Asylum, September 21, 1933.

Philip Smith, M. D., medical inspector.

"Nursing Homes for Mental Patients." Paper presented at Quarterly Conference at Marey State Hospital, September 12, 1933.

Benjamin Malzberg, senior statistician.

Review of "Chronic Illness in New York City." By Mary C. Jarrett. In *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, October, 1933.

Review of "Social Statistics." By R. Clyde White. In *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, October, 1933.

Review of "Child Dependency in United States." By Emma O. Lundberg. In *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, October, 1933.

Review of "Population Trends in United States." By Warren S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton. In *PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY*, October, 1933. Also in *Social Welfare Bulletin*, October, 1933.

Hester B. Crutcher, director of social work.

"Newer Approaches in Social Work." Address to summer students at Rome State School, August 4, 1933.

"Case Analysis and Discussion." Address given New York State Nurses' Association, District 10, St. Mary's Hospital, Amsterdam, September 6, 1933.

"Community Needs in Mental Hygiene." Address to Council of Social Agencies and Guests, Elmira, September 11, 1933.

Eleanor C. Slagle, director of occupational therapy.

Annual report of the bureau of occupational therapy, August 25, 1933.

Report of the annual meeting of the American Occupational Therapy Association, Milwaukee, September 12, 1933.

"Occupational Therapy." Address at banquet of the World War Reconstruction Aides at Chicago, September 15, 1933.

Donald W. Cohen, assistant child guidance psychiatrist.

"Some Observations on Child Guidance Clinic Work." Paper read at the conference of up-State child guidance clinic workers, Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital, October 7, 1933.

"The Child Guidance Clinic and the Community." Address before Allegany County case conference, Wellsville, N. Y., October 11, 1933.

## **RICHARD SMITH DEWEY**

Dr. Richard Smith Dewey, venerable and beloved hospital administrator, and former president of the American Psychiatric Association, died in a sanitarium near his home at La Canada, California, August 4, 1933, at the age of 87.

Dr. Dewey was a native of New York State, having been born at Forestville, Chautauqua County, December 6, 1845. He obtained his medical degree from the University of Michigan in 1869, and the same year became resident physician in Brooklyn City Hospital. The following year he entered the German Army as volunteer assistant surgeon. Soon after leaving the army service, in 1871, he became assistant physician in the Elgin (Ill.) State Hospital. In 1879, he was appointed superintendent of the new state hospital at Kankakee, Ill. He did notable service at this institution by introducing the "cottage system," which has since exerted great influence on state hospital architecture.

Dr. Dewey remained in Kankakee until 1893. He then practiced psychiatry in Chicago until called to the position of medical director of the Milwaukee Sanitarium at Wauwatosa, Wis., in 1895. He continued in this position until 1914.

Dr. Dewey was editor of the American Journal of Insanity from 1894 to 1897. He was a leader in the American Medico-Psychological Association for many years and served as its president in 1896.

In the American Journal of Psychiatry for September, 1933, there appears an article on the reception of a patient in a hospital for mental diseases written by Dr. Dewey in his 88th year. This message beautifully portrays the spirit which animated Dr. Dewey's life work. His patients were not "cases" but fellow human beings to whom he was privileged to minister.

## **FRED W. KYTE APPOINTED STEWARD AT BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL**

Fred W. Kyte, chief special agent of the reimbursement bureau of the State Department of Mental Hygiene, will become steward of the Buffalo State Hospital on October 20, 1933. He was appointed by Dr. John A. Pritchard, superintendent of the hospital, from the civil service eligible list. He succeeds John E. Culp who died August 6, 1933.

In assuming the duties of steward at Buffalo, Mr. Kyte returns to the scenes of his earliest activities in the State hospital system. He entered the service as bookkeeper at Buffalo in May, 1898. In October, 1906, he was transferred to the office of the State Hospital Commission in Albany. In April, 1911, he was promoted to auditor and after almost 14 years in that position, he left the State service in January, 1925, and engaged in private business. He re-entered the service and served as acting steward of Central Islip State Hospital from July 1, 1930 to April 15, 1931. He was appointed director of the reimbursement bureau in July, 1931.

## **STATE FAIR EXHIBIT**

The exhibit of the Department of Mental Hygiene at the State Fair held September 2 to 9, 1933, proved of great interest to visitors to the Fair. The two large booths occupied by the Department were thronged by people the larger part of each day. The principal features of the exhibit were:

1. Demonstration by occupational therapists of crafts used in treatment of patients in State hospitals and State schools, including various types of weaving, rug-making, tapestry-making, and metal work.
2. Miniature marionette theater with marionettes made by patients.
3. Beautiful display of rugs, ornamental fabrics, woodwork, metal work and other handwork of patients.
4. Electric map of New York State showing by flashing colored lights the distribution of the institutions and clinics conducted by the Department of Mental Hygiene.
5. Motion pictures showing activities and treatment of patients of State hospitals, State schools and Craig Colony. Films were furnished by Gowanda State Hospital, Letchworth Village and Craig Colony.

# GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO STATE HOSPITALS, STATE SCHOOLS AND CRAIG COLONY

CENSUS OF OCTOBER 1, 1933

## Patient population:

Civil State hospitals:	
In hospitals .....	56,091
On parole .....	4,748
	<hr/> 60,839
Dannemora and Matteawan .....	2,063
Committed patients in licensed institutions (insane) .....	2,488
Institutions for mental defectives:	
In institutions proper .....	9,708
In colonies .....	1,664
On parole .....	958
	<hr/> 12,330
Licensed institutions for mental defectives .....	404
Institutions for defective delinquents .....	1,148
Craig Colony for epileptics .....	2,238
	<hr/>
Grand total .....	81,510
Certified capacity of civil State hospitals .....	48,778
Certified capacity of institutions for mental defectives .....	8,748
Certified capacity of Craig Colony for epileptics .....	1,750
Medical officers in civil State hospitals .....	337
Medical officers in institutions for mental defectives .....	42
Medical officers in Craig Colony for epileptics .....	11
Employees in civil State hospitals .....	10,871
Employees in institutions for mental defectives .....	1,869
Employees in Craig Colony for epileptics .....	323

## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1933, AS REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

STATE HOSPITALS	Census, July 1, 1933	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES								Certified capacity	Overcrowding		
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Recovered	Much improved	Improved	Unimproved	Not insane	Died	Transferred	Total				
Binghamton	3,033	97	31	1	129	37	10	20	4	1	49	6	127	3,035	2,391	443	18.5
Brooklyn	1,466	287	53	6	346	38	33	40	1	1	125	33	271	1,541	1,097	149	13.6
Buffalo	2,759	120	26	2	148	28	15	16	7	..	32	10	108	2,759	1,982	545	27.5
Central Islip	7,333	475	109	19	603	68	68	43	18	3	90	20	310	7,626	5,712	1,209	21.2
Creedmoor	3,225	1	..	35	36	13	14	12	6	..	46	17	108	3,319	3,319	-384	...
Gowanda	1,391	77	16	1	94	9	5	7	6	3	22	..	52	1,433	920	364	36.3
Harlem Valley	1,841	66	15	..	81	13	5	5	1	1	26	1	52	1,870	1,370	418	30.5
Hudson River	4,684	118	56	6	180	33	23	27	3	1	78	1	166	4,698	3,460	939	27.1
Kings Park	4,637	319	107	15	441	44	68	27	27	4	73	27	270	4,828	3,595	858	23.9
Manhattan	4,447	521	72	2	595	111	55	29	32	1	173	184	585	4,457	3,433	547	15.9
Marcy	2,524	54	11	121	186	17	8	7	..	3	37	3	75	2,635	2,140	390	18.2
Middletown	3,185	73	29	3	105	17	16	7	9	3	30	2	84	3,206	2,800	252	9.0
Pittsford	4,967	197	197	..	394	2	7	5	2	..	41	18	75	5,089	5,047	-42	...
Psych. Inst. and Hosp.	197	78	9	4	91	20	12	12	27	4	..	2	77	211	210	-65	...
Rochester	2,695	89	18	3	110	18	10	9	8	..	38	15	98	2,707	2,192	322	14.7
Rockland	4,245	319	72	11	402	44	45	16	12	2	51	13	193	4,464	3,750	281	7.5
St. Lawrence	2,373	67	15	1	83	36	1	..	5	..	39	35	116	2,340	1,721	477	27.7
Syracuse Psy. Hosp.	65	118	33	..	151	24	15	17	9	41	..	41	147	69	60	-6	...
Utica	1,958	131	20	..	151	39	21	10	7	1	39	112	229	1,880	1,336	270	20.2
Willard	2,768	82	24	15	121	14	15	9	1	..	48	4	91	2,798	2,243	556	16.8
Total	59,813	3,092	716	442	4,250	625	446	318	185	69	1,037	544	3,234	60,839	48,778	7,384*	15.2*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Hospital and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

† Committed to other institutions.

MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CIVIL STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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STATE HOSPITALS	In service, July 1, 1933			Engaged			Left service			In service, Sept. 30, 1933			Vacancies Sept. 30, 1933			Number of patients, excluding parotes, Sept. 30, 1933, to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officer	Ward employee	Employee
Binghamton.....	14	309	232	2	32	9	..	30	9	16	311	232	2	13	11	177.1	9.1	5.1
Brooklyn.....	19	165	209	2	22	8	..	12	11	19	175	206	..	2	5	65.6	7.1	3.1
Buffalo.....	14	249	208	1	56	4	1	55	10	14	250	202	1	6	20	180.5	10.1	5.4
Central Islip.....	32	701	347	1	38	18	1	35	17	32	704	348	6	25	37	216.3	9.8	6.4
Creedmoor.....	13	334	261	2	52	19	2	74	25	13	312	255	1	13	12	225.8	9.4	5.1
Gowanda.....	8	123	139	..	10	5	..	15	5	8	118	139	..	21	8	156.8	10.6	4.7
Harlem Valley.....	12	193	161	..	25	10	..	24	8	12	194	163	..	2	1	149.0	9.2	4.8
Hudson River.....	27	465	378	..	35	7	1	27	9	26	473	376	2	16	18	169.2	9.3	5.0
Kings Park.....	30	465	455	..	45	20	2	37	27	28	473	448	..	..	..	159.0	9.4	4.7
Manhattan.....	24	460	391	1	28	17	1	41	27	24	447	381	..	..	..	165.8	8.9	4.7
Marcy.....	13	259	232	1	27	10	..	23	7	14	263	235	4	..	9	180.7	9.6	4.9
Middletown.....	19	331	238	..	4	2	..	20	14	19	331	226	2	7	24	160.6	9.2	5.3
Pilgrim.....	12	470	180	4	85	37	1	83	18	15	472	199	..	..	..	333.7	10.6	7.3
Psy. Inst. and Hosp..	17	79	137	3	1	2	3	4	3	17	76	136	..	3	4	8.5	1.9	0.6
Rochester.....	14	261	194	1	13	4	2	11	7	13	263	191	2	11	10	193.4	9.6	5.4
Rockland.....	24	500	296	1	78	23	1	70	16	24	508	303	1	24	25	168.0	7.9	4.8
St. Lawrence.....	13	224	196	1	54	8	1	39	5	13	239	199	3	6	11	169.1	9.2	4.9
Syracuse Pay. Hosp..	3	50	21	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	48	22	..	3	1	18.0	1.1	0.7
Utica.....	12	174	218	..	19	4	..	18	6	12	175	216	..	8	13	133.8	9.2	4.0
Willard.....	14	294	269	1	3	2	..	2	4	15	295	267	3	5	5	174.6	8.9	4.5
Total.....	334	6,106	4,762	22	643	210	19	622	228	337	6,127	4,744	27	165	214	176.3*	9.3*	5.1*

\* Excluding Psychiatric Institute and Hospital and Syracuse Psychopathic Hospital.

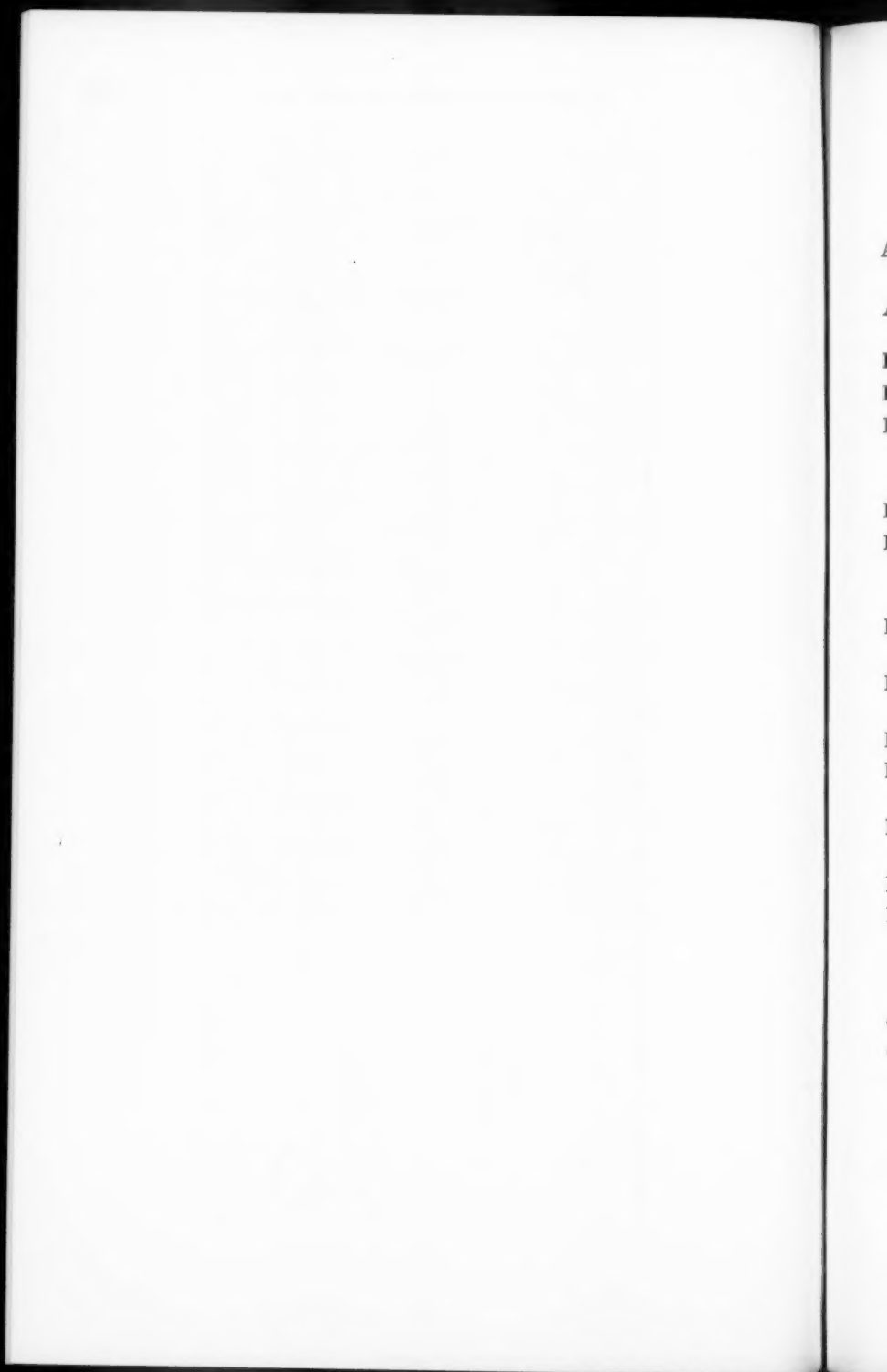
## GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1933, AS REPORTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND STATEMENT OF CAPACITY AND OVERCROWDING ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Census, July, 1, 1933	ADMISSIONS				DISCHARGES							Census, Sept. 30, 1933	Certified capacity	Overcrowding in Institutions	
		First admissions	Re-admissions	Transfers	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Not mentally defective	Not epileptic	Died	Transferred	Total			Number	Per cent
State Schools for Mental Defectives	2,968	94	1	2	97	62	12	..	..	7	..	81	2,984	2,460	432	17.6
Leitchworth Village	1,869	57	2	6	65	11	10	..	..	6	..	27	1,907	1,452	58	4.0
Newark	3,381	59	9	..	68	58	11	..	..	14	12	95	3,354	1,537	465	30.3
Rome	1,314	23	1	..	24	10	2	..	..	3	1	16	1,322	565	5	0.9
Syracuse	2,670	179	10	5	194	27	59	..	..	15	..	101	2,763	2,734	..	...
Wassaic																
Total	12,202	412	23	13	448	168	94	..	..	45	13	320	12,330	8,748	960	11.0
Craig Colony for Epileptics	2,200	96	4	..	100	13	25	..	..	24	..	62	2,238	1,750	336	19.2

MOVEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES AND EPILEPTICS DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1933

STATE INSTITUTIONS	In service, July 1, 1933			Engaged			Left service			In service, Sept. 30, 1933			Vacancies Sept. 30, 1933			Number of patients, excluding paroles, Sept. 30, 1933, to each		
	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officers	Ward employees	Other employees	Medical officer	Ward employee	Employee
State Schools for Mental Defectives																		
at North Village.....	10	254	170	..	38	14	..	35	19	10	257	165	..	9	8	289.2	11.3	6.7
Newark.....	7	158	124	..	30	2	..	19	3	7	169	123	..	3	9	240.0	9.9	5.6
Romic .....	10	353	166	1	47	17	..	47	10	11	353	173	1	7	17	274.7	8.6	5.6
Syracuse.....	5	101	129	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	101	128	..	3	3	208.8	10.3	4.5
Wassaic .....	8	262	121	1	61	37	..	62	19	9	261	139	..	36	17	303.8	10.5	6.7
Total.....	40	1128	710	3	177	72	1	164	54	42	1141	728	1	58	54	270.8	10.0	6.0
Craig Colony for Epileptics .....	11	161	162	1	8	..	1	8	..	11	161	162	1	4	4	189.6	13.0	6.2



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